GAZETTEER OF INDIA

MADHYA PRADESH

RAIPUR

Sculpture in Ramchandra Temple, Rajim, 7th-8th century A D.
(Courtesy State Archaeology Deptt.)

MADHYA PRADESH DISTRICT GAZETTEERS

RAIPUR

RAJENDRA VERMA
M. A., Ph. D.
State Editor
Revision of District Gazetteers
Government of Madhya Pradesh

DISTRICT GAZETTEERS DEPARTMENT
MADHYA PRADESH
BHOPAL

PREFACE

Raipur is the headquarters of the divisional Commissioner, and the most important district socially, culturally and politically in all Chhattisgarh. Its first gazetteer was compiled in the beginning of 1900 and actually published in 1909 under the editorship of A. E. Nelson, ICS. The sources that went into the making of the gazetteer were wide and varied: settlement reports, geological and archaeological survey, personal administrative tours of the officers and also the linguistic survey.

If we exercise our fancy and conjure up the picture of British administration after the mutiny of 1857 we shall see in the mind's eye a young British Officer of the I.C.S. going about his business of bringing peace and order in areas which were demonstrably disturbed. He would probably wish to ride his horse and trot along the village pathways pausing here and there to personally look into the grievances of the people he was called upon to govern. He would have loved to speak to people in their tongue from his saddle thus maintaining the looking-down and looking-up attitude of the ruler and the ruled.

But there is no gainsaying the fact the administration those days wes seized with the problem of rendering a credit balance sheet of land revenue and law and order to the subject people, gently suggesting a contrast with days gone bye under 'native' conditions. Nevertheless, the accuracy of observation whether of geographical conditions or of customs and rituals, of economic trends and caste-relationships in vocational fields was a marked one. The old gazetteer gave us a firm nucleus to build up the modern gazetteer which grows in an altogether different climate of political and administrative changes. The researches in archaeology, anthropology and linguistic surveys have been augmented today, but their kernel retains its freshness of pioneering work.

The present gazetteer is the cumulative work of the different categories of officers of the gazetteers department of Govt. of M. P. The Compilers, the Editors and two Assistant State Editors and finally the State Editor have laboured to check authenticity and to put finishing touches to chapters, the latter faculty seemed never to be wholly satisfactory.

The present gazetteer is the result of a thorough revision of and addition to the earlier drafts, particularly in view of the suggestions of the State Advisory Board.

*Raipur has been a centre of literary activity besides political and social. A leading dramatist of Raipur, Habib Tanvir has been nominated to Rajya Sabha by the President.

I acknowledge with thanks the editorial work of the former State Editor Shri P. N. Shrivastav who put in effort in a big way to produce the earlier compilation.

To the Editor of the Central Gazetteer Unit, Govt. of India, Dr. P. N. Chopra and his staff go our grateful thanks for their purposeful comments, which helped us in our editorial work.

Sarvashri S. D. Guru and (Dr.) R. K. Jain, Asstt. State Editor I & II did their best to bring the drafts uptodate, Sarvashri Vishnu Saran, M. M. Muley, P. K. Bhatnagar, R. R. Jain, R. K. Shrivastava and M. P. Dubey spared no effort to make the chapters what they are, and Smt. N. Sen and Sarvashri K. R. R. C. Nair, (Dr.) R. C. Munje, S. M. Rastogi, N. P. Pandey, R. K. Nayak, K. A. S Bais and T. S. Sarma compiled data and wrote chapters in a highly commendable way. Sarvashri V. K. Jain, K. S. Sharma, A. M. Sharma and Nawal Kishore looked after the miscellaneous work.

The press work was entrusted to the Press Cell in charge of Shri K. R. R. C. Nair who strained every nerve, under the general direction of Shri R. K. Shrivastava, to expedite the printing and publication of the Gazetteer.

Mahashivaratri,
3 March, 1973

RAJENDRA VERMA
State Editor

*Among the leading writers of the town are K. P. Verma, S. P. Trivedi and Hari Thakur.

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(1971)

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CHAPTER I

GENERAL

RAIPUR DISTRICT forms part of the Raipur Commissioner's Division in the Chhattisgarh Region and occupies the south-eastern part of the upper Mahanadi basin and a large belt of hilly areas to the east and the south. This demarcates the District in the east and invests it with its own pattern of culture as distinct from the Oriya culture. The District is situated between the parallels of latitude 19°47′ North and 21°53′ North and the meridians of longitude 81°25′ East and 83°17′ East.[1] The District is bounded on the north by Bilaspur District, on the south by Koraput District of Orissa State, on the east by Sambalpur and Kalahandi (Bhawanipatna) Districts of the same State and by Durg District on the west. Sarangarh tahsil of Raigarh District and Kanker tahsil of Bastar District lie to the north-east and south-west directions, respectively. The Kharun and the Jonk rivers mark for some distances the western and the eastern boundaries, respectively. The Seonath and the Mahanadi form the northern boundary whereas the Tel flows along a section of the southern boundary.

Location and Boundaries

The total area of the District is 21,234 Sq. km.[2]. It occupies about 5 per cent of the State's area and is the third largest District. It is more than double the average size of a District in Madhya Pradesh. Its greatest length from north to south, almost from end to end is about 227 km. and the greatest width from east to west, a few miles north of Raipur city, is about 114 km. Raipur is the most populous District in the State with a population of 2,611,183.[3] The most thickly populated areas are in the north-western valley division whereas the southern part (excluding the Tel river valley) of the District has the lowest density of population The District is divided into five tahsils, Baloda-Bazar lying along the north, Raipur consisting of a small block to the west, Dhamtari to the south-west, Mahasamund, to the north-east and Bindranawagarh (Gariaband) to the south-east. The shape of the District is fairly compact, except for the projections caused by Saraipali and Deobhog areas in the north-east and south-east, respectively, which make it appear like a large crescent with its hollow in the east.

Area and Population

1. The figures of extent in the text have been taken from the Survey of India toposheets. According to Raipur District Census Handbook, 1961, p. XXXVII, The corresponding figures are 19°50′N. to 21°53′ N. and 81°25′ E. to 83°38′ E.
2. Surveyor-General of India quoted in Raipur District Census Handbook, 1964. The figure supplied by the State Survey Department is 8,213 sq. miles or 21,273,20 sq. km. However, the revised area figure for 1962 supplied by the Director, Land Records, M P., is 8,094 sq. miles or 20,980.5 sq. km.
3. Census of India, 1971, paper I, provisional population tables, pp. ii, 4. In 1961 it ranked second with a population of 2,002,004.

It is popularly believed that Chhattisgarh had 36 forts under the Ratanpur and the Raipur branches of the Haihayas.[1] Raja Kalyan Sai's account books[2] seen by Mr. Chisholm in 1869, showed 48 forts. The difference is, however, explained away by surmise that further conquests raised them to that number. The numbers 18 and 36 seem to have some significance as the Hindu numerology allots number 6 for the enemy or some difficulty. However, the name Chhattisgarh has not been mentioned in a single record and the word seems to be of comparatively recent origin. Nelson suggests,[3] with more probability that the name Chhattisgarh is a corruption of Chedisgarh, meaning the forts of the lord of Chedi. The Haihaya dynasty of Tummana or Ratanpur was a younger branch of the Chedi family of Tripuri, whose name they continued to cherish. In one inscription[4] the king Jajalladeva II, eighth from Kalinga Raja, is spoken of as 'the leader of the princes who delight in keeping up the Chedi family.'

Origin of the Name of Chhattisgarh

The District derives its name from the headquarters city of Raipur which had also been the capital of the Junior Branch of the Haihayas, controlling the traditional eighteen forts of the southern Chhattisgarh for a long time. Hunter[5] records the division of Ratanpur territories by about 750 A.D. when on the accession of Surdeva, twentieth of his line at Ratanpur, his younger brother, Brahmadeva, moved to Raipur and governed the southern section. After nine generations the direct line of Brahmadeva became extinct. A younger scion of the Ratanpur house, Deranath Singh, again proceeded to Raipur about 1360, and his issue continued until the arrival of the Marathas. He also refers to an inscription in a temple at Rajim, dated *Samvat* 796, or 750 A. D. which commemorates the conquests of Jagatpal.

Origin of the Name of Raipur

Nelson's District Gazetteer (1909) holds that the town has been in existence since the 9th century, the old site lying to the south-west of Purani Basti Ward and the ruins of the fort and extending to the river. Raipur and Khallari inscriptions, dated 1402 and 1414, A. D., respectively, refer to the reign of Kalachuri king Rai Brahmadeva. They mention that there was a great prince at Raipur whose name was Laxmideva, his son being Simhana and grand son Ramchandra, the father of Rai Brahmadeva. It is commonly understood that the city bears the name of Rai Brahmadeva or that of his father Rai Ramchandra.

History of the District as an Administrative Unit

Raipur was the seat of the junior branch of the Kalachuri kings ruling over the southern eighteen *garhs* or Chhattisgarh for a very long time.[6] During

1. A. E. Nelson, *Raipur District Gazetteer*, 1909, p. 49.
2. ibid., p. 53.
3. ibid., p. 49.
4. *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. I, p. 43.
5. W. W. Hunter, *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, Vol. XI, 1880, p. 368.
6. ibid., pp. 368-369; *Raipur District Gazetteer*, pp. 48-9.

the Maratha rule in this part of the country, from 1750 to 1818 Raipur was reduced merly to a *Pargana*-headquarters.[1] Even then the town was an important one in the whole of Chhattisgarh. Captain Blunt[2] who journeyed through Chhattisgarh to Rajahmudry in the year 1795 records in his diary that Raipur was the next principal town in Chhattisgarh but which might be justly ranked the first for its population and commerce. He computed out 3,000 huts on the south-west side of the decayed stone-fort separated by the deep and wide ditch. After the escape and deposition of Appa Sahib Bhonsla of Nagpur the administration of the territory was assumed by the British Government during the minority of Raghuji Bhonsla. Edmonds took over the charge of Chhattisgarh at Ratanpur.[3]

Headquarters of Chhattisgarh

This charge included the territory of Bastar. After a few months Edmonds died and was succeeded by Colonel Agnew who removed the headquarters of the then Chhattisgarh to Raipur. Raipur was also made the headquarters of the Political Agent of the Chhattisgarh States. The *Khalsa* lands (excluding the feudatory states and *zamindaries*) divided formerly into 27 divisions were formed into 9 *Parganas* by Colonel Agnew. The British protectorate lasted up to 1830 during which period Colonel Agnew continued as the Superintendent. Under the Bhonsla-administration from 1830 to 1854 Marahta *Subahs* were placed at Raipur who were superior to the *Kamavisdars* or sub-collectors posted in each *pargana* or cluster of *taluks*.

British Period

On the lapse of the Nagpur Principality to the British Government in 1854 Chhattisgarh was formed into a separate Deputy Commissionership with its headquarters at Raipur. The first Officer appointed to the charge of Chhattisgarh was Captain Elliott. His jurisdiction of which the limits were the same as in the time of Colonel Agnew included not only the whole of Chhattisgarh but also Bastar. In 1856 the territory was divided into three tahsils, viz., Raipur. Dhamtari[4] and probably Bilaspur and a more regular system began to be introduced. In 1857 Durg was made a tahsil and Bilaspur was separated from Raipur to form a District in 1861.[5] In 1863 a fourth tahsil at Simga was created in Raipur District.[6] In 1864 the *zamindars* of the District were declared to be British subjects and their areas also became subject to British administration on the *Zamindari* system. On the cession of most of Sambalpur to Bengal (now Orissa) on the 16th October, 1905 and on the creation of Drug District in 1906, a redistribution of areas among the Districts and tahsils took place on the 1st January, 1906. In effect the

1. ibid., p. 56.
2. A. E. Nelson, *Bilaspur District Gazetteer*, p. 54.
3. ibid., p. 57.
4. *Raipur District Gazetteer*, p. 61.
5. ibid.
6. ibid.

whole of *Khalsa* and *Zamindari* areas between the Kharun and the Jonk and south of the Seonath and the Mahanadi were included in Raipur District. It implies that Chandarpur, Padampur and Malkharoda estates were transferred from Raipur to Bilaspur District and Sonakhan and Sarsiwa tracts and Bhatgaon and Bilaigarh-Katgi *Zamindaries* were transferred from Bilaspur to Raipur District. Durg tahsil and western portions of the then Dhamtari and Simga tahsils were transferred from Raipur District to form Drug District. Within the District Simga tahsil was abolished and Baloda Bazar became the centrally located headquarters of a new tahsil created out of the eastern part of the old Simga tahsil and areas transferred from Bilaspur District and Raipur tahsil. Another new tahsil with its headquarters at Mahasamund was created to include the small *Khalsa* area around it and the large *Zamindari* tracts including Deobhog and Saraipali (Phuljhar *Zamindari* transferred from Sambalpur). Thus there were four tahsils, viz., Raipur Dhamtari, Baloda Bazar and Mahasamund, after 1905. In the re-adjustment of 1905 the villages transferred to Durg were 1,832, and 989 villages were added toRaipur from Bilaspur and Sambalpur.

Internal Adjustments of Boundary

Internal adjustments were made in 1921-22 by the transfers of 21 and 4 villages, respectively, to Raipur and Mahasamund tahsils from Baloda Bazar tahsil. In 1921-22 a block of 34 villages, 181.4 sq. km. in extent, on the western bank of the Kharun, including the railway station of Kumhari was transferred to Durg District and the river was made the boundary. A village of Dhamtari Tahsil was transferred to Kanker State in exchange for a State-village submerged under the Murumsilli reservoir.[1] In the year 1936 an area of 1,432 Sq. miles (3,708.9 Sq. km.) was transferred from the District to the new Province of Orissa. This was done primarily because the majority of people in Khariar were Oriya speaking and consequently, were supposed to be leading an Oriya way of life. Raipur had been the seat of the Commissioners of Chhattisgarh since the creation of the post at the Division level. The jurisdiction some time also extended into the Districts of Balaghat and Bhandara (now in Maharashtra state). The post of the Commissioner was abolished in the old Madhya Pradesh in 1948. However, it was revived on the 1st November, 1956, with the Re-Organisation of States and the creation of Madhya Pradesh. The jurisdiction of the present Commissioner extends only over the three Districts of Raipur, Durg and Bastar.

The Fifth Tahsil

Prior to the abolition of proprietary rights the area of the District was divided in to two categories, viz., *Khalsa* and *Zamindaries*, for the purposes of revenue administration. In 1951 the *Zamindaries* were merged with *Khalsa* and the division ceased to exist. In the year 1953, a new tahsil, viz., Bindranawagarh with headquarters at Gariaband was created out of the south-eastern Zamindaries mostly by the transfer of four Revenue Inspectors Circles (663 villages), with an area of 758.3 Sq. miles (1,963.99 Sq. km.) from the southern half of Mahasamund tahsil and subsequently

1. Raipur District (Khalsa) Settlement Report, 1926-31.

by the transfer of three Patwari Circles (21 villages) of Panduka (now Magarlod Revenue Inspector's circle) with an area of 53.2 Sq. miles (137.78 Sq. km.) from Dhamtari tahsil.

Area and Population of Tahsils

The total area and population of each of the five tahsils of Raipur District at the time of 1961 and 1971 Census operations are given below.

Table I—1

Area and Population of Tahsils

	Tahsil	Area in Sq. km.	Population 1961-1971
1.	Raipur	2,895.4	495,392
2	Baloda Bazar	3,580.2	499,665
3.	Mahasamund	3,674.2	456,209
4	Dhamtari	2,076,4	328,920
5.	Bindranawagarh	2,268.5	221,818
6.	District Total of Govt. Forests	6,778.5	—
District Total		21,213 2	2,002,004

There are two Sub-Tahsils, viz., Deobhog and Fingeshawar in Gariadand Tahsil. Similarly, Dhamtari, Balodabazar and Mahasamund have a Sub-Tahsil, each. Ther are Nagri, Bilaigarh, and Saraipali, respectively.

Sub-Divisions and Thanas

The District is divided into five Sub-Divisions, each in the charge of a Sub-Divisional Officer. The Sub-Divisions are co-terminus with the five tahsils of the District. Each tahsil has a Tahsildar incharge of the administration at the tahsil level. For the purposes of Police administration, the District is divided into a number of Police-Station charges. The Police-Stations located in each of the tahsils are given below:—

Raipur tahsil:—	City Kotwali, Ganj, Azad Chowk, Abhanpur, Arang, Kharora, Dharsiwa, and Mana Camp
Baloda Bazar:—	Baloda Bazar, Bhatapara, Palari, Simga, Bilaigarh, Sarsiwa, Kasdol and Neora
Mahasamund:—	Mahasamund, Tumgaon, Saraipali, Basna, Bagbahra and Pithora
Dhamtari:—	Dhamtari, Kurud, Sihawa and Magarlod
Bindranawagarh:—	Gariaband, Deobhog, Mainpur, Rajim and Chhura

Further, consequent to the arrivals of refugees from East Bengal—now Bangla Desh—three more temporary Police Stations had been established in Raipur Tahsil. They were Kurud Camp, Kendri Camp and Nawagaon Camp.

Topography

The District occupies the south-eastern part of the Upper Mahanadi Valley and the bordering hills in the south and the east. Thus the District is divided into two major physical divisions, viz., The Chhattisgarh Plain and the Hilly Areas.

The Chhattisgarh Plain

The Mahanadi crosses the District diagonally from its south-western corner to the northern boundary. The country to the west of the river comprising the north-eastern part of Dhamtari tahsil, the whole of Raipur tahsil and the western part of Baloda Bazar tahsil is a part of the open Chhattisgarh plain, gently sloping, thickly populated and closely cultivated, and almost devoid of forests. The plain also extends in a belt of about 8 to 10 miles. (13 to 16 km.) east of the Mahanadi except between Sirpur and Kasdol where the hills are very close. Along the later eastuward course of the Mahanadi, the plain extends in the tract from Katgi to Sarsiwa. The southern part of the Mahanadi plain is about 1,000 Ft. (304.8 metres) from the Mean Sea Level whereas the northern part is about 800 Ft. (243.8 metres) above the Mean Sea Level. The basin is composed of horizontally bedded or very lowdipping limestones and shales of the Cuddapah age, concealed under the cappings of alluvial clays and residual soil.

The Watershed of the Kharun

The western boundary of the District runs along the Kharun river which flows to the north and joins the Seonath about five miles (8 km.) south-west of Simga. The Seonath forms the north-western boundry of the District and then flows along the northern boundary until it joins the Mahanadi. The valley between the Mahanadi and the Kharun is marked by a long ridge of higher land extending from Kurud in the south, through Abhanpur, Lakholi, Kharora and Palari, to Lahud in the north-north-east direction. The low ridge bifurcates near Abhanpur and its western branch extends through Mandir-Hasaud to Mandhar in the north. The Mahanadi Main Canal and its branches and distributaries have been constructed along these ridges or their off-shoots. A large number of small streams flows through the lowlying areas which are diverted to join the Mahanadi in the east, the Kharun in the west and the Seonath in the north. The net-work of the streams interwoven with a series of high ground in a plain country, almost cleared of its natural vegetation, enables one from the top of any mound to see the country lying ahead of one for miles, a panorama of small rice-fields with narrow earthen banks and broken only by the clusters of mud-houses. Greenery abounds in the farms, farm-yards and even the slopes of the mounds during the rainy season but after the crops have been cut the whole scene is that of a blankness of

fields. With the increasing scorch of the sun the summer uncovers the barrenness of reddish *bhata* land on the tops of mounds, the dry beds of the streams and dusty *rawans* (Parallel grooves caused by the cart-wheels) tracking to the waving horizons of the undulating plain.

The Soils of the Plain

The soil-cover of the ground is varied. The tops of the mounds have the *bhata* land with abundance of smooth rounded gravels, so caused by leaching of the soil. The margins of the streams where sluggish water settles during floods have *Kanhar*, the rich black soil with fine particles. Generally the yellow, porous and sandy soil know as *Matasi* and *Dorsa* (*do*-rasa) soil, a combination of yellow and black soil, are found on the slopes. The newly deposited silt is known of *Kachhar*.

The Hill Areas

To the East of the Chhattisgarh Plain the Hilly Areas cover the southern Part of Dhamtari tahsil, the south-eastern part of Baloda Bazar tahsil and the bulk of Mahasamund and Bindra Nawagarh tahsils. The level of the Area varies from 1,000 ft. (304.8 metres) to about 3,000 ft. (914.4 metres) above the Mean Sea Level. The hills of the District can be the residuals of one great table-land dissected, lowered and separated by the tributaries of the Mahanadi. These can be described under their four sub-divisions.

The Gauragarh

The most prominent among these is the Gauragarh plateau which extends from south to north mostly in Nawapara Sub-Division of Kalahandi District of Orissa and partly in Bindra-Nawagarh tahsil of Raipur District. The height of the Gauragarh varies from 2,000 ft. (609.6 metres) to about 3,000 ft. (914.4 metres). The scarp of the plateau is from 800 ft. (243.8 metres) to 1,300 ft. (396.2 metres) and is generally lower on the west. The highest peaks of the plateau, Barepat Dongar (3,302 ft. or 1,006.4 metres) is a few miles east, in Orissa. The two highest peaks of the plateau in Bindranawagarh tahsil are Matula Pahar (3,094 ft. or 943.0 metres) and Deo Dongri (3,048 ft. or 929.0 metres). The drainage of the plateau is radial, the Jonk being an important river rising from it in Orissa and flowing to the north. Most of other streams flow through deep channels and form rapids or falls along the margin of the plateau before leaving it.

Adjoining the Gauragarh and in its continuation there are several hills, and ridges of lesser extension and height throughout Bindranawagarh tahsil projecting between the river valleys and a few cleared areas. In the north, there is the Malewa Dongar and a chain of worn out hills which extends upto Khallari (1,622 ft. or 494.4 metres). The latter is located on a lower plateau, mostly forested and gradually lowering down to the north. Between Gariaband and Chhura, located on the banks of the Pairi and Sukha nala, respectively, is another ridge which extends to the north-west of Malewa Dongar and forms a semi-circle. It is in line with the hills across the Pairi in the west and encloses the Gariaband valley from the north. The hills of Naripani (2,305 ft. or 702.6 metres) and Mainpur

Kalan (2,062 ft. or 628.5 metres) extend from south-east to north-west between the Pairi and the Sondur. Atang Dongar (2,678 ft. or 816.2 metres) and Tharre Dongar (2,294 ft. or 699.2 metres) are other important hills in the region along the southern margin of the Hilly Area. Physiographically the Gauragarh plateau and the group of hills seem to be the denuded off-shoots of the Eastern Ghats and have a separate indentily though they were also grouped with Baster-Jeypur plateau by other Geographers in the past.

The Sihawa

The Sihawa group of hills lies on the plateau to the west of the Sondur valley in the southern part of Dhamtari tahsil. The level of the plateau is about 1,500 ft. (457 metres) from the Mean Sea Level, resembling the parts of Gariaband. The highest (over 2,000 ft. or 609.6 metres) part lies in the extreme south and forms the northern margin of the Bastar plateau. Among the several hills dotted on the lesser plateau arranged in a south-to-north direction the distinctly marked are Mundagiri (2.230 ft. or 679.7 metres) on the left bank of the Sondur and Borda (2,025 ft. or 617.2 metres), Kattigaon (2,071 ft. or 631.2 metres), and Gidhawa (2,404 ft. or 732.7 metres), in the line of Sihawa (1,819 feet. or 554.4 metres). The temple of Darneshwar is built on the Sihawa on the northern bank of the Mahanadi which flows from east to west in this part. From here the ridge extends, primarily, to the west, the highest peak, Dabbipani (2,085 feet or 635. 5 metres), falling in the Kanker Sub-Division of Bastar District. Most of this area is densely forested and covered by the Government Reserves. The largest of the clearings mark the villages of Sankra, Nagri and Birgudi.

The North-Eastern Hills

A large belt of hilly and forested areas borders the eastern bank of the Mahanadi north of the Raipur - Sambalpur National Highway. From the vicinity of Kasdol it bends towards the east and extends in the Sarangarh tahsil of Raigarh District south of the Mahanadi valley. Not only is the northern boundary of the even tract of Saraipali marked by the hills, but also the eastern and southern boundaries are formed by the Shishupal range. The hills of the tract in the west and the north are all dissected by the tributary streams of the Mahanadi, mostly flowing parallel to each other. A few of them also fall aligned parallel to the Jonk which joins the Mahanadi in the north cutting across the area. Jangla Pahar (2,403 feet or 733.9 metres) is the highest peak on the west of the Jonk. The highest peak of the Shishupal range is 2,308 feet or 703.5 metres) high, south of Dongar Kermali. The Shishupal peak itself (2,246 feet or 684.6 metres) lies a few miles inside the District.

The Even Tracts

Between the hills of Bindranawagarh and Jangla Pahar lies a belt of fairly level country through which the Raipur-Sambalpur and Raipur-Arang-Khariar roads pass. There are several small clearings in this tract. The Basna-Saraipali tract has been mostly adopted for agriculture. This tract falls in the valley of the Surangi valley which *nala* is a tributary of the Ong. The Deobhog tract in the extreme south-east of Bindra-

nawagarh tahsil has thin soil cover and lies in the narrow valley of the Tel river which, also, like the Ong, joins the Mahanadi in Orissa.

Drainage

Rivers

The Mahanadi is the primary river of the District. The whole of the District except a few square kilometres on the Kondagaon-Bastar plateau is covered by the Mahanadi Drainage system. The ganeral slope of the country, with local variations is towards the north. Consequently, all important streams flow mainly towards the north. However, the Tel and the Surangi flow towards the east and south-east, respectively.

The Mahanadi

The Mahanadi rises from a hillock (20°20′N: 82°0′E.) in the Sihawa range east of Nagri. It flows for about 17 miles (27.3 km.) in the District first to the west and reaches near Kanker in Bastar District. From here it turns to the north-west and takes another turn to the north-east from Charama. Entering the District again at its south-western corner, it flows to the north-east throughout its length passing Dhamtari and Nawapara on its left and Rajim and the ruined town of Sirpur on its right, until reaching the northern boundary of Baloda Bazar tahsil. There it turns to the east and separates Raipur from Bilaspur District as far as the north-eastern corner. The river flows for about 130 miles (209.2 km.) in the District and about 35 miles (56.3 km.) along the common boundaries with Bastar, and Bilaspur. Further east the river cuts across Raigarh District and enters Orissa. It flows to the south-east upto Sambalpur, to the south upto Sonepur and further east until it falls into the Bay of Bengal through its several streams in the 160 mile (256.5 km.) broad delta fanning out beyond Cuttack. The total length of the river is over 600 miles (965.6 kilometres).

Tributaries

The important tributaries of the river are the Pairi, the Seonath and the Jonk in Raipur District. The Hasdo, the Mand, the Ib and the Brahmani are the other rivers which join it on the left and the Jira, the Ong, and the Tel join it on the right bank. The Mahanadi has been dammed at Dudhawa and Hirakud. The Mahanadi canal has been diverted from the river at Rudri which provides wet season irrigation in the western plain. The early course of the river is a hilly stream, swollen only during the floods of the rainy season. The channel is slightly enlarged near Kanker and is gradually widening, with interruptions, as it advances but the stream continues to be a thin line until it is joined by the Pairi at Rajim. The river justifies its name, Mahanadi or the great river, only after it has joined river Seonath. The bed of the river is sandy throughout its course on the plains. Locally the river is held sacred with temples and fair sites at Sihawa, Rudri, Rajim, Sirpur, Seorinarayan (in Bilaspur District) and other places. The confluences with the Pairi and the Jonk have some special significance for bathing and some people

scatter *Phool* (parts of burnt up bones of dead bodies) at Rajim. The river is crossed by the Raipur-Vizianagaram line of the South-Eastern Railway and the Raipur-Sambalpur National Highway, both through two separate high bridges at Ghorari. Causeways have been constructed at Rajim. Ferry services are available to cross the river on the Dhamtari-Sihawa Road, Bhatgon-Champa Road, Bhatgaon-Seorinarayan-Bilaspur Road and Baloda Bazar-Lawan-Sarsiwa Road. Ferries are also available near Sirpur, Balda Kachhar and other places.

The Seonath

Equally great in length, catchment area and the volume of water before its junction with the Mahanadi, the Seonath touches the District 8 km. above Simga where it is joined by the Kharun from the south. It forms the north-western and the west-northern boundaries of the District, separating it from Drug and Bilaspur, respectively. The bed of the river in the District, is mostly rocky with pools of water collected at places even during the summer.

The Kharun

The Kharun rises about 13 km. east of Balod in Durg District and flows to the north-east. Later, it forms the north-western boundary of Dhamtari tahsil and the western boundary of Raipur tahsil before joining the Seonath. Its bed is rocky with sufficient water in the stream and the pools all the year round. It has been dammed at Mahadeoghat to provide water to the town of Raipur. A few miles down, the river is crossed by the Calcutta-Nagpur Railway line of the South-Eastern Railway and the Nagpur-Sambalpur National Highway through the high bridges. Kulhan *nala* drains the centre of Raipur tahsil and joins it from the east. The valley of the river is sufficiently wide, fertile and irrigated by canals and tanks.

The Pairi

It rises near Mainpur and flows, for about 20 miles (32.2 km.) to the north, washing the foot of the Gauragarh. Numerous small streams with falls on the scarp, rush to the Pairi in this course. The Pairi has a fall of 15 feet (4.6 metres) near its bend from where it takes a north-easterly course. After a course of about 28 miles (45.1 km.) it receives the Sondur on the left bank and itself joins the Mahanadi at Rajim, another 22 miles (35.4 km.) below. The channel of the stream opens out in its later course and is mostly sandy. It also serves as the north-eastern boundary of Dhamtari tahsil. Its confluence with the Mahanadi is regarded as sacred. Mainpur and Gariaband are located along the river.

The Sondur

The Sondur rises from the Nowrangapur Sub-Division of Koraput District in Orissa, a few miles south of Raipur District boundary. It flows due north, through the hills and later forms a narrow valley. It forms a great part of the common boundary between Dhamtari and Bindranawagarh tahsils. It joins the Pairi after a course of about 50 miles (80.5 km).

It rises from the Malewa Dongar and flows to the north-west for about 40 miles (64.4 km.). It receives the Baganai *nala* from the right and joins the Mahanadi 4 miles (6.4 km.) above Belsondha. Sukha *nala* is so called for its dry bed which, like that of its tributory is wide and sandy. There are several other streams with this name in the District.

Sukha Nala

The Jonk rises near Sonabera (20°29'N: 82°27'E.) and drains the northern slope of the Gauragarh plateau in Nawapara Sub-Division of Bhavanipatna District in Orissa. It flows due north and forms the eastern boundary of the District. It cuts across the hill areas in Mahasamund and Baloda Bazar tahsils and enters the Mahanadi valley south of Katgi. It joins the Mahanadi south of Seorinarayan. Most of its course is rocky and narrow with a perpetual stream in the middle of its course. However, it is wider, sandy and with little water in the plain area of Katgi. The river is crossed by the Raipur-Sambalpur National Highway at Sankra.

The Jonk

Lakes and Tanks

The Hilly Area of the District has a few tanks near the settlement sites. Small tanks have been further dug up for *nistar*. The Chhattisgarh Plain has one or more tanks in a majority of the villages. Most of these tanks are the result of constructing earthen dams across the gentle slope on an undulating surface. The tanks are used for wahsing, bathing and for the use of cattle. In many of the villages tank-water is still used for drinking. The average size of the tanks in the ex-zamindari areas of Phuljhar, Bilaigarh-Katgi and Bhatgaon, was calculated by the Settlement Officer in 1931 to be 1.376 hectare with a capacity of irrigating about 10.1 hectare of land. In the same year the average area of tanks in the then *Khalsa* areas was 1.8 hectare but with the capacity of irrigating only 8.09 hectare. The number of tanks has been increasing since the beginning of the 20th Century. In the year 1931, after a period of 20 years the *Khalsa* area recorded an increase of 20 per cent of their number, that would have further increased but for the fact that several tanks had been rendered useless by the interception of their catchment or commanded areas by the Government Irrigation Canals.

After the Malguzari system was abolished in the year 1954, all the Malguzari tanks were taken over by Government for maintenance. The tank which had recorded irrigation of more than 100 acres were transferred to Irrigation Department and during the period of Ist, 2nd and 3rd plans these Malguzari tanks have been improved, renovated and methodical and systematic irrigation is restored. The villages under block agencies and of their individual incentive have constructed *tar* (a channel on side-long ground intercepting rain water of the ridge) upto an existing tank or dug up tank or into the near by fields to protect the existing crops in a really bad year of rainfall. Arang has many legends about the construction of

several tanks. Raipur city has got a number of tanks of which a few are also utilised for pisciculture and for growing *Kamal* and *Singhara.*

The largest of the reservoir across the Mahanadi constructed during the years 1954-1962 is Dudhawa Dam to supplement water to the old existing Mahanadi system comprising Murrumsilli reservoir across the Sillari *nala* and Rudri weir across the Mahanadi with existing Mahanadi canal system. The additional area proposed for irrigation is 140,000 acres against the existing area of 210,000 in Tahsils of Dhamtari, Raipur and Balodabazar. The remodelling of Mahanadi system necessary for catering to the additional area, is programmed to be completed by June, 1972.

Amongst the larger tanks constructed in pre-Plan and Plan periods in Raipur District works worth mention are Kumhari tank, Pindraon tank, Kirna tank, Kusrangi tank, Khola tank, Chherikhedi tank, Kurud tank, Khairadatan tank, Kukurdih tank, Baloda tank, Pikridih tank, Parsada tank, Manpur tank, Chughwa tank, Thakurdiya tank, Lamkenidongri tank, Kalmijhar tank, Keshwa *nala* Project, Gondbahal tank and Asnid Diversion Scheme.

The canals and dams constructed under the Government Plans in recent years are given below.

Table I—2

Canals and Reservoirs constructed under Government Plans

S. No.	period	Tahsil	Name of Tank		Designed Area (Acres)
I-1	Pre Plan	Raipur, Balodabazar and Dhamtari	Mahanadi Canal System		2,10,000
2	,, ,,	Raipur	Kumhari tank		6,500
3	,, ,,	,,	Pindraon tank		6,400
4	,, ,,	,,	Kirna tank		1,700
5	,, ,,	,,	Kusrangi tank		2,200
6	,, ,,	,,	Khola tank		1,375
7	,, ,,	,,	Chherikhedi tank		1,875
8	,, ,,	,,	Kurud tank		3,679
				Total	233,729
9	,, ,,	Balodabazar	Khairadatan tank		1,140
10	,, ,,	,,	Kukurdih tank		1,829
11	,, ,,	,,	Baloda tank		1,704
				Total	238,402
12	,, ,,	,,	Small tank 2 Nos.		684
II, 1	First Plan	Raipur	Pikridih tank		910
2	,, ,,	,,	Parsada tank		785
3	,, ,,	,,	Manpur tank		1,824

1	2	3	4	5
4	First Plan	Raipur	Ghughwa tank	1,878
			Total	5,397
5	" "	Mahasamund	Thakurdiya tank	1,876
6	" "	"	Lamkenidongri tank	1,275
7	" "	"	Kalmijhar tank	1,000
				4,151
			Total	9,548
8	" "	"	13 small tank	3,252
			Total	12,800
III-1	Second Plan	Raipur Balodabazar Dhamtari	Remodelling Mahanadi Canal system	140,000
2	" "	Mahasamund	Keshwa nala Project	9,500
3	" "	"	Gondbahal tank	1,000
				10,500
			Total	150,500
4	" "	—	11 small tanks	2,221
			Total	152,721
IV-1	Third Plan	—	52 small tanks	15,612
V-1	Fourth Plan	Balodabazar	Asnid Diversion Scheme	1,,258
2	" "		16 small tanks	3,804
				5,062

Springs

A few springs have been reported in the District. Those marked in the Survey of India, Quarter-Inch toposheets are near Naripani, Toribhui and Bhainsamura in Bindranawagarh tahsil, near Suplikona, Kalarbahra and Siphonpara below Maramsilli in Dhamtari tahsil and near Maliaghat (Mirgida), Jhandi Dongar and Jangla Pahar (Chandan) in Baloda Bazar tahsil.

Geology[1]

The rock formations of the District include the following with increasing antiquity

Recent	Soil
Pleistocene-Recent	Laterite
Late precambrian	Raipur series Chandarpur series
Archaean	Basic intrusive rocks Sakoli series Granites and gneisses

1. Draft based on the note supplied by the Geological Survey of India.

Considerable portions of the District to the south-east, consist of a fine grained grey gneisses and coarse porphyritic granites. The granites pass locally into syenites and the usual constituents are pink, white, and greenish felspars and quartz, small ragged crystals of hornblende and brown mica. Veins of epidote are also frequent. There are occasional bands of fine-grained rock, of the same compositions; in them and occasionally in the coarse rock, foliation is seen with a very general vertical dip and NW-SE striks.

1. Granites and Gneisses.

In the Sonakhan hills to the south of the Mahanadi river is a large outlier of Dharwar beds which are more or less continuous with the Sakoli beds. The rocks of this group are more or less vertical and folded and crushed into the gneisses; and to the north they pass under the almost horizontal Purana rocks of the Chhattisgarh basin. The rocks vary from soft clay slates and argillites to compact siliceous hornstones and fine amygdaloidal felsites with bands of conglomerates and boulder beds and local subordinate bands of quartzmagnetite schists and quartz schists. The felsites pass into fine hornblende schists and the slates show veins of quartz. The boulder beds consist of compact siliceous and trappean matrix, through which are scattered boulders upto 0.6 metres in diameter, of various gneisses, granites, syenites. diorities and serpentine as well as pebbles of jasper, flint and banded hornstone. The pebbles have been, in places, drawn into lenticular masses of broken fragments. Much interbedded trap occurs amongst the Sonakhan beds, bands of compact aesite and diabase extending frequently along their strike.

2. Sakoli Series

The Sonakhan beds and the gneisses are seamed with dykes of diorite, diabase, trap, eucrite or cryptogranite and quartz-porphyry veins of quartz and of brecciated pink and greyish quartz and jasper. Intrusions of quartz veins, fine grined granites, pegmatites and felsites have been noted in the granites and gneisses. A few veins of quartz have been marked traversing the slates and schists. The rocks belonging to the Cuddapah group of the Mahanadi Basin in Chhattisgarh overlie the Archaean rocks unconformably.

3. Basic intrusive rocks

This group which rests with an irregular unconformity upon an uneven surface of the Archaean rocks, comprises an upper band of fine purplish sandstone with numerous green chloritic grains, overlying a band of pink or buff grit. Southwards, the two higher bands thin out and disappear while the lowest band increases in thickness and is composed of white quartzitic sandstone above passing down into a pink, highly felspathic grit or arkose. The thickness of this group is estinated at over 304.8 metres. The general lie of the lower beds is with gentle dips owards the north under the Mahanadi valley.

4. Chanderpur Series

The group of shales and limestones occupies the plain of the Mahanadi and is separated from the Chanderpur series by a long stretch of river alluvium. The beds lie horizontally or with gentle undulations, with a slight but distinct unconformity upon the older group. The stratification between the two groups is described, however, as generally parallel and the younger beds have shared in the disturbances and folds which contorted the older subdivision. Like the underlying beds the Raipurs are unfossiliferous and with a thickness of some 609.6 metres along the Mahanadi valley form a flat trough. There seems to be considerable lateral variation. The group is composed mainly of purple shales—calcareous, siliceous or sandy—and limestones. The limestones are thick-bedded, compact, splintery or shaly, grading into shales and often seamed with chert bends.

5. Raipur Series

Laterite is reported in small isolated spreads over the shales of the Raipur series at a few places. The ferruginous rock formations of Cuddapah age are responsible for the formation of laterite which has been formed due to the leaching and concentration of iron oxides from sandstones of Chanderpur series and from limestones, dolomites and shales of Raipur series.

6. Laterite

Alluvium as such occurs in flood plains and valleys of the rivers. Soils and their composition depend upon the mother rock from which they have been derived. In the Dhamtari, Balod and Rajim *Parganas*, the soil is black and to the east of Mahanadi yellow and red soils prevail.

7. Alluvium

Economic Minerals[1]

The District is singularly deficient in mineral varieties except limestones and dolomites.

Dolomite occurs as blocks about 1.61 km. south-west of Patpar. Patchy outcrops of pale yellow and greyish dolomite are present north of Gandadih and near Dhakadih. Dark coloured dolomites occur near the tank east of Bhatapara railway station, and south of milestone 1 (1.6 km.) on the Bhatapara-Baloda Bazar road. A fairly large area south of the local mosque at Bhatapara shows pale yellow blocks of dolomite.[2] Reserves are estimated at 134,117 tonnes at Bhatapara and 508,020 tonnes at Patpar.

Dolomites

Quartz veins with occasional fluorite occur at the junction of gneisses and Cuddapah near Churakhuta Ghat, Eachar and Makar-muta. The aggregate length of veins is 1981.2 metres with an average width, of about 9.14 metres. The veins strike NNE-SSW and dip is almost vertical. The mineral occurs as veinlets within the quartz veins.

Fluorite

1. Courtesy, Geological Survey of India,
2. Analysis of two samples of dolomite from Bhatapara and Patpar gave Magnesium Oxide at 20.16 and Calcium Oxide at 19.86 and 30.05, respectively.

Gold is washed at several places in the Mahasamund tahsil during a part of the spring and the metal is in all probability derived from the decomposition of pyrite quartz veins. Rajoo or Rajim is particularly mentioned for gold-washing from the bed of the Mahanadi river and in Jonk river. A gold mine is mentioned beneath the hill at Sonakhan. Investigations in Sonakhan area have revealed the presence of quartz veins containing Gold particles. These quartz veins occur in the Archaean fromation in the form of intrusives. The percentage of gold has been reported to be very less.

Gold

Iron-Ore is found in small quantities scattered over the District, the principal sources being in Bindranawagarh and Deori *zamindaries* where it is worked by the local *lohars* (iron-smiths) in manufacturing implements for agriculture. The ores are probably connected with the Purana formations and Sonakhan beds, respectively.

Iron Ore

Iron Ore occurs in the form of enrichment into laterite in form of patches all over the district. Laterite found near the Bhodi and Silicesar village seems to be highly enriched as evident from the analysis given below:

	Bhodi	*Silicesar*
SiO_2	20.28%	8.62%
Al_2O_3	4.14%	4.34%
Fe_2O_3	63.10%	71.01%
MnO	0.34%	6.42%
TiO_2	Trace	Trace
P_2O_5	2.72%	0.15%
Loss on ignition	4.40%	9.47%

Pyrite (Iron Sulphide) is found in association with the shaly limestones at the quarries near Katghi (Kasdol region). Twinned crystals of pyrite are easily mistaken for Gold. Occurrence of pyrite in the above region is not of any economic importance, and is related to the concentration of sulphur along with iron during the process of diagenesis (compaction).

Pyrite

Quartzites and sandstones of Chanderpur series are often used as building stone.

Quartzites

Dark limestone is quarried in village Ghorari near the railway bridge on the Mahanadi river near Mahasamund. This is under the use for flooring or tiling of the floors from quite some time.

Flooring Slabs

Ordinary clay for brick making has been under exploitation on the banks of Kharun river near the railway bridge. Sand from the beds of this river is extracted for bulding purposes.

Ordinary clay and sand

Minute quantities of galena, in streaks and patches, occur in a few blocks of vein quatz near Bijrabhata and traces of galena are recorded in a quartz vein at Kharsimpahar. The occurrences are of only academic importance.

Lead

An occurrence of lignite is described in the bed of the Kharun river at Bhatagaon, 4.83 km. southwest of Raipur. The lignite is found in logs with a maximum diameter of 15 centimetre imbedded in peaty clays beneath the sand in the river bed. Analysis gave carbon 29.15, volatiles 48.60, water 16.70 and ash 5.55 per cent. Similar deposits are said to occur at Ghugwa and Jumrao in the same neighbourhood.

Lignite

Limestones extend in the form of discontinuous patches from Barondha near Mahasamund in the east to Nawagaon and Sukhari in Durg and such exposures are at Bahesar, Baktara, Barondha, Belsondha, Bhanpuri, Dangania, Darba, Deopuri, Dumartarai, Hasaund, Jora, Kalai, Katoratalao, Khushalpur, Kindru, Kurra, Lalpur, Murra, Murhana, Naikbandha, Nakta, Nakti, Nawagaon Parsathi, Pathri, Pensionbara, Ratakal, Serikheri, Singhar bhata, Tandwa, Taresar, Temri and Tikrapara. In most places there is practically no over burden and blocks of limestone crop out for 0.30 metre to 6 metres above the ground level. They are usually of a purple colour or sometimes grey and fine-grained and traversed by calcite veins. Small specks of pyrite occur in the limetones at Kalai, Belsondha and Murhona. Some of the deposits are of a flaggy type. Analysis of the limestones shows that the magnesim oxide is low and limestone would be suitable for cement. Except in a few cases, the insolubles are high and the stone in general cannot be used as a flux or for calcium carbide manufacture. The estimates of reserves of limestones are at 17,475,888 tonnes. The flags are quarried for building purposes and the massive types for road metal, only a small fraction being locally burnt for lime. The quarries for these limestones are located at Raipur, Khushalpur, Telibandha and Ranwabhata. The percentage of insolubles in the limestones from Raipur, Kushalpur, Telibandha and Ranwabhata are 12.96, 21.1, 29.2 and 10.3, respectively.

Limestones

Deposits of cement grade limestone are also seen at 21°02'; 81 45', Dhondekalan, Dhondekhurd (21°19'; 81°45'), Lalpur(21° 20'; 21°44'), Malia, Tarra, Mandhar, Tikari (20°19' 81°42'), Taresar (21°24'; 81°45'), Silliyari, Pathri, Khauna (21 24' : 81 47'), Bahesar, Jhiria, etc.

Patches of limestones, mostly cementgrade are also noted near Bangoli and Kharora. The average analysis is as below:—

Calcium Oxide	42 to 45%
Magnesium Oxide	0.9 to 2.5%
Silicon Oxide	8 to 14%
R_2O_3	3 to 5%

Based on the Dhonde Matia deposits a cement factory has already started at Mandhar by Cement Corporation of India. This is based on Lalpur deposits (21°19′: 81°42′) and the production envisaged is 660 tonnes per day.

Another cement factory based on the Bahesar, Kundru, Tandwa, Tulsi and Khauna deposits which are nearly 32 million tonnes is under consideration.[1]

Purple limestones in association with dolomite are also recorded near the tank east of Bhatapara railway-station, south of milestone 1 (1.61 km.), on the Bhatapara-Baloda Bazar road and south-west of Tikulia.

Lithographic Stone

Serviceable lithographic stones are said to have been found in this District in Cuddapah limestones and were being used in 1866 at the Raipur Jail Press.

Under-ground Water Resources

The layer of the soil being thin in most of the area in the District, the resources of underground water are known to be meagre. Most of the rivers, tanks and wells go dry as the summer advances and the months of May and June are hard days for cattle as well as men. On the banks of the stream and in the basins of thick soil, the water may be easily available at a depth of 6.4 to 9.1 meters as in Mahasamund but even at such places the amount may not be sufficient in a really bad year.

The possibility of the existence of artesian conditions have not been ascertained although the underlying rocks are old bedded rocks in large areas.

Seismicity

The District lies in a seismic zone where only earth-quakes of slight intensity are possible. No reports of earth-quake shocks of significance in the area are available, but the area has experienced on a few occasions earth-quakes originating in the Great Himalayan Boundary Fault Zone. Besides, the earth-quakes of slight intensity, due to local crustal adjustment, are also possible in the area. The following is the list of earth-quakes which were felt in the District.—

S. No.	Date	Location/Epicentre	Remarks
1.	16th June, 1819	Rann of Kutch	felt
2.	12th June, 1897	Assam	felt
3.	4th April, 1905	Kangra	felt
4.	15th Jan., 1934	Bihar-Nepal	felt
5.	14th March, 1933	21 -32′N. 75 -50′E.	felt

1. Directorate of Geology and Mining, Madhya Pradesh.
The proposal was initiated by Messrs. Century Chemicals to have the factory with a capacity of about 2,500 tonnes per day.

Flora

The forests abound in the southern and eastern Hilly Areas, most of which are Government Reserved, Protected and Unclassed forests managed by the Forest Department. In some areas, *e.g.*, the ex-Bindranawagarh *zamindari* area, valuable village forests (Other forests) have also been taken under the management of the Forest Department. In the Patwari records most of the villages have some forest and grazing areas bearing the rudiments of what is called the flora. The total area of the Government forests under the Forest Department is 7,659.9 Sq. km. i.e., about 36 per cent of the total geographical area of the District. The area of the forests under various legal classes and discussed in the various working plans and working schemes are given below.

Table 1—3

Area of the Forests

Name of Division	Reserved Forest area in Sq. km. and Working Plan covering this area.	Protected Forest area in Sq. km. and Working Plan/ Working Scheme covering this area	Protected Forest area Sq. km. not coverd by Working Plan/ Working Scheme	Total area (R.F. & P.F.) in Sq. km.
1. North Raipur Division	1,019-91 R.-Chakravarti's Working Plan	69-05-R. Chakravarti's Working Plan	70-44	1,159-40
2. Mahasamund Division	307-22 R.-Chakravarti's Working Plan	653-09-R. Chakravarti's Working Plan	637-32	1,597-62
3. South Raipur Division	2,004-91-O. P. Saxena's Working Plan		248-43	2,253-34
4 East Raipur Division	22-84-G. S. Dave's Working Plan	1,833-64-G.S. Dave's Working Plan 114.32-H.S. Singh's Working Scheme	742-58	2,713-38
				7,723-75 Sq. km.

*1. R. Chakravarti, Working Plan of North Raipur Reserved, Fazil and Other Forests, 1958.

2 R Chakravarti, Working Scheme of North Raipur Fazil (Protected) Forests, 1963.

3. V P. Shukla, Working Scheme of East Raipur (Gariaband and Mainpur) Protected Forests, 1963.

4. H. S Singh, Working Scheme of East Raipur (Chhura and Deobhog) Protected and seri-Abadi unclassed forests of 72 villages, 1963.

5 M. A. Waheed Khan, Working Plan of South Raipur Mixed Ranges (Balod, Dhamtari and Siegpur) Reserved Forests, 1953.

6 M. A. Waheed Khan, Working Plan of South Raipur Sal Sub-division (Nagri, Risgaon, Sitanadi and Burguri ranges) Reserved Forests, 1953.

Classification and Distribution

According to Champion's classification the forests of the District belong to the main types, 4 A/Cl-Southern Tropical Dry Teak, 4A/C2 South Indian Dry Deciduous Mixed, 4B/Cl Northern Tropical Dry Decidous Mixed, 4B/C1 Northern Tropical Dry Sal, and 3B/C1 Northern Tropical Moist Sal. Of these the first type is recognised by presence of teak in 20 to 90 per cent of the overwood. The last two types are predominated by Sal (*Shorea robusta*) whereas the remaining Mixed types are so named for the nature of their crop-composition, at places giving way to local types of forests formed by the concentration of other species. Bamboos (*Dendrocalamus strictus*) form an overlapping type of forests throughout the District, occurring mostly in Teak and Mixed forests. Other types of forests locally studied in some of the forest ranges are 6/E 4 Boswellia, 6/E5 Butea, 6/1S/1 Southern Dry Tropical Riverain, 3B/E5 Indian Moist Terminalia and the North Indian (Climax) Moist Deciduous. Broadly speaking the Sal forests abound extensively in the southern part of the District, occupying most of South Raipur and East Raipur Forest Divisions. Most of the Mixed forests lie to the north of the Sal forest area, extending from east to west in East and South Divisions in addition to their occurrence in North Raipur Forest Division. The Teak forests occupy a smaller area mostly in patches near Tenduchua, Gidhpuri and Deori and in narrow belts along the Jonk in North Division. In Dhamtari, Risgaon and Nagri ranges of South Raipur Division and in Deobhog range of East Raipur Division, Teak forests occur in very small extents, considerable proportion of teak being of plantation origin.

4A/Cl-Southern Tropical Dry Teak Forest

The Hill type of teak forests occupy the soft chists of Dharwar up-turned at high angles and the occasional clayey loam of light brown colour. They also occupy the lower and middle slopes of hills over looking tenduchua upto a height of 200 feet (60.96 metres) along the Jharia and Deodhora *nalas*, in Deori Block and around Nangedi, Rampur and Achanakpur. North of Deori hill it alternates with *sal*. It forms upto 80 per cent of the high crop and bears bamboos in the understorey. Reproduction is sparse and limited in the well-drained slopes and *nala* banks. The growth is vigorous with straight and sound poles. Between 1958 and 1963 the bulk of the crop was noted to be middle-aged with qualities C.P. I, II and III. However, it was also of lesser quality (IV a) with many defective poles in Dhupkal of Deobhog range. The density in general was good, from 0.6 to 0.8. In Dhamtari range, teak favours Chilpi beds especially its margins and the dry shallow soils of hills.

Plain type

The type of teak forests on plains without bamboo has been recognised in the belt along the eastern bank of the Jonk river between Arjuni and Maharaji, in a patch south-east of Gindola forest-village and in the Rohasi Block along the Mahanadi. It occurs on alluvium and bluish lime-stone. Fires and grazing have helped the predominance of hardy teak in several of these areas.

Plantations of teak are found near Gidhpuri, around Deopur, Kothori, Nawagaon and Guragarh in the reserved forests of North Raipur Division.

Teak Plantations

These plantations are well grown and of good quality. The oldest plantation is of 1891 named as Maniram Plantation. Small patches of plantations occur in the ex-zamindari areas which are of 1922 or later origin. Teak plantations over an area of about 10,700 acres have been raised in North Raipur and Mahasamund Divisions. Plantations in South Raipur Division occupy an area of about 850 acres. Except in a few patches in Deobhog range natural teak forests are absent in East Raipur Forest Division where teak plantations over an area of about 3,150 acres have been raised.

4B C2 Northern Tropical Dry Sal Forests

4B/C2-Dry Sal forests form a larger proportion of the Sal forests. In the South Raipur Division it occurs on sandy to loamy but porous soil, heavily mixed with other species or broken in patches. The quality is M.P. III to IV (a) in Nagri and Birguri Sal ranges. In the Mixed ranges (Dhamtari and Singpur) it occurs only in a small area along drained valleys and gentle hill slopes. Under-lain by the granites and schists it flourishes on deep sandy loam in the East Raipur Division. It forms pure crop of middle-aged trees along the Pairi and in the north-western part of Deobhog range. The water-logged areas or broken and washed away areas are generally poor or blank. The density of the crop in general is from 0.6 to 0.9 The bamboo is absent in most of the *Sal* forests. All the *Sal* forests of North Raipur Division have been classed as Dry *Sal* forests. In the Reserved areas they occur on the schists of Dharwar System in the south-east of Sonakhan range (Arjuni, Sirmal and Saraipali areas) extending further south-west across the Jonk. The area is undulating to hilly at an elevation of 276.3 to 335.3 metres, covered with gravelly soil on hill slopes to deep sandy loam along the *nalas*. They also occur in narrow strips along the *nalas* in the northern half of South Laon range. The small patches of Nawegaon, Beladula and Hardi lie isolated from the main blocks. Pure stocks occur at several places. The quality is C. P III in the north and II in the south. The crop is middle-aged (in 1962-63). The quality and density seem to go together. Reproduction is uneven but adequate near Metcula. *Sal* avoids dry hills giving way to Mixed forests but it occupies the hill-tops surrounded by Mixed Forest—near Hardi. In Sirmal-Gandola area the teak and *sal* alternate at small distances.

3B C1 Northern Tropical Moist Sal Forests

3B/C1/B2 b Moist South Raipur *Sal* and 3B/C1/B2 c Moist Singbhum *Sal* occur predominantly in Risgaon and Sitanadi ranges and in Southern parts of Birguri range of South Raipur Division. The latter sub-type occupies only about 12 per cent of the total. The forest grows to M.P. II quality on the crystalline yellow loam and the M. P. I quality on deep alluvial loam in the valleys. The two sub-types have not been distinguished in the East Raipur Division where the Moist *Sal* occurs in Harda and Dashpur Blocks and on

less steep slopes of hills and upper valleys in general. It occurs on the deep sandy loam along the Pairi in the Unclassed forests and on small patches in the south-eastern parts of Chhura range. The age-classes are fairly represented. Sal (*Shorea robusta*) forms 80 to 90 per cent of the crop with healthy poles, generally of M. P. Quality II. The density in Chhura is 0.6 to 0.9 and elsewhere from 0.7 to 0.2. Regeneration by seedling and coppice is adequate.

Mixed Forests

The Mixed forests which represent a fair proportion of several species are extensive in North Raipur Division and they have been classed as 4A/C2-South Indian Dry Deciduous Mixed Forests. In East Raipur Division these have been classed as 4B/Cl-Northern Tropical Dry Mixed forests. The forests in South Raipur Division have been equated with the former with recognition of numerous other species forming local types. Frequent changes in the growing conditions at small distances give rise to this type of forest Further classification of these forests in the 3 Forest Divisions of Raipur District have not been made on the uniform pattern. Generally the classifications are based either on the quality of the crop or on the geographical conditions.

4A/C2-South Indian Dry Deciduous Mixed Forests

Under type 4A/C2 the Mixed forests occupy nearly the whole of Mahasamund, North Loan, southern and western parts of South Loan range and parts of Sonakhar range west of the Jonk and the bulk of the Pithora and Saraipali ranges in North Raipur Division. The high quality Mixed forests with bamboo (C P. II to C.P. III) occur on the schists of Dharwar in Sonkhan range. on sand-stone and gneisses in South Loan range and a few *nala* valleys. The high quality forest without bamboo (C.P. III) occurs on the Dharwar in northern Shirmal area on low hills and in valleys of the Mokhla and the Sukhai. The elevation varies from 243.8 to 411.96 metres. The medium quality forests (C. P III & IV a) generally without bamboo occur in the eastern part of Mahasamund range, southern part of South Laon range and locally in Sonakhan and North Loan ranges. Deori Rampur, Kishanpur and Rangam Blocks of North Raipur Protected ranges and better quality Mixed forests of Dhamtari range fall in this category. They occupy the gneisses and sand-stones under stony loamy soil on the edges of the formations or the slopes of Chanderpur Series. The Mixed forests of Chhura range in the valleys and plains can also be grouped in this sub-type along with the forests on dry shallow soil on well-drained hill sides in North Sitanadi range, north-eastern part of Risgaon range and northern and western parts of Birgurı range The under-stocked and poor quality forests occurring in the northern and western parts of North Loan, northern and western parts of Sonakhan range and south-eastern part of Mahasamund range can be grouped with the forest in Raipur. Kalenda and Singhoda Blocks on Cuddapah, Suarmar, Bundeli and Sirko hillocks of gneissess and on gravelly areas of Saraipali and Tara Protected forests. The quality of these forests is IVa to IVb.

4B/C1 Dry Mixed Deciduous Forests have been described by Shukla and Singh in their Working Schemes of East Raipur Division. This type covers all the Mixed forests in the Division and some parts of *Sal* ranges in South Raipur Division. In East Raipur Division these occur on sand-stone or quartz hills, plateaus in Toribhui, Chinri and Mande Blocks of Gariaband range and only on the gravelly sandy soil of the Cuddapahs in Chhura range. Bamboos form the understorey at many places excluding the plateau. The crop is mostly open and has suffered from the fires, clearance for *Dahi* cultivation and heavy exploitation for *Nistar* demands in the past. Naturally the result has been the poor stock and stunted growth. The quality is IVb in general but improves to IVa on favourable sites. Mixed forests on hill slopes with their mantle of sandy or gravelly soil have been marked exclusively in Deobhog range. The crop is middle-aged with a moderate density of 0.4 to 0.8. It is greatly in association with drier species and *Salai* (*Boswellia serrata*) predominates on the top of the ridges. Bamboos of poor quality form understorey and also occur on Atanga Dongar. The quality of the crop is slightly better than on the hills. It forms M. P. Quality III to IVb.

4B/C1 Nothern Tropical Dry Deciduous Mixed Forests

Mixed forests (4B/C1) on plains and valleys show a still better growth from M. P. Quality III to M.P. IVa with a density 0.4 to 0.6 in Gariaband and Mainpur ranges and 0.6 to 1.0 in Chhura range. Although, *Salai* (*Boswellia serrata*) predominates in common in *Sal* forests, most forests of this class on sandy or clayey loams are underlain by granites, gneisses and quartz. Regeneration is satisfactory except on sites suffering from the *Nistar* demands and fires. The better qualities are to be seen on the alluvial deposits of the Pairi, the Sondul, and the Udanti where bamboo (*Dendrocalamus strictus*) and *Katang* bamboo (*Bamboos arundinacea*) form the understorey.

Mixed Forests on Plains

The associate trees found everywhere in all types of forests are *saj* (*Terminalia tomentosa*), *kauha* (*Terminalia arjuna*), *harra* (*T. chebula*), *Bahera* (*T. belerica*), *dhaura* (*Anogeissus latifolia*), *lendia* (*Lagerstroemia parviflora*), *tinsa* (*Ougeinia dalbergioides*), *tendu* (*Diospyros melanoxylon*), *bija* (*Pterocarpus marsupium*) and *kumbi* (*Careya arborea*). In the dry or stony forests *bhirra* (*Chloroxylon swietenia*), *salai* (*Boswellia serrata*), *ginadol* (*Sterculia urens*), *khair* (*Acacia catechu*), *rohani* (*Soymida febrifuga*) and *ghotila* (*Zizyphus xylopyrus*) occur everywhere. *Shisham* (*Dalbergia latifolia*) and *kamar* (*Gmelina arborea*) are very common but they never attain any size.

Associates

A *sal* forest is a delightful sight early in March when the trees come into leaf and flower. The bright yellow flowers of *ganiar* (*Cochlospermum gossypium*) appear in March. The clusters of golden yellow flowers of *amaltas* or *dhanbohar* (*Cassia fistula*) appear in April and May. The briliant red flowers of the silk cotton tree or *semar* (*Bombax malabaricum*) are conspicuous in March and last for a few

Flowering or Fruit Trees

months. Of the several *Bauhinia* species *Bauhinia variegata* is also grown in gardens for its white and purple flowers. *Amti* (*Bauhinia retusa*) known for its acid taste leaves and gum used for making sweetmeets is also very common. The *gasti* (*Ficus infectoria*) has small yellowish white berries attracting a large number of green pigeons. The *gular* (*F. glomerata*) has pear-shaped fruit all along the stem and when ripe the fruit is quite red and is eaten by urchins. The *bar* (*F. benghalensis*) is protected for its shade and some fine specimens of the species are found in the District along the southern boundary. This and *pipal* (*F. riligiosa*) are held sacred and are also found planted near the village tanks.

Shrubs

Of the smaller trees and shrubs *Gardenias* are represented by *Kharar* (*Gardenia turgida*), *dongar kuru* (*G. latifolia*), *Kuru* (*G. lucida*) and *gumi kuru* (*G. gammifera*). The gum of the leaf-buds of the latter two are used for medicinal purposes. Allied to the *Gardenias* are *manhar* (*Randia dumetoram*) and *telka* (*R. uliginosa*). The latter is found on water-logged rich soils. *Telai* (*Wendlendia exserta*) is ever beautiful to look when covered with scented white flowers. The *pursa* or *passi*, 'the flame of forest' (*Butea frondosa*) is in dark-red colours with dark roots of the buds in March-April. The dye-essence of its flowers is used during the Holi festival. *Dhaman* (*Grewia indica*), 'the lance wood tree' provides wood for *kawars*, the balance for lifting weight on shoulders. The fruits of all *Grewia species* are eaten. *Dhamani* (*Woodfordia floribunda*) and *atcin* (*Helecteris isora*), *ghirgholi* (*Indigofera pulchella*) and *magordatta* (*Mimosa rubicaulis*) are small flowering shrubs.

Climbers

Varieties of climbers are represen.ed in the forests but the climber-cutting operations have reduced them considarably to moist or less accessible areas. Sihari (*Bauhinia vahlii*), *donkerbel* (*Spatholobus roxburghi*), *bodal* (*Butea superba*) and *makoi* (*Zizyphus nummularia*) are more common species. *Chil* (*Acacia cassia*) are found in drier areas Other climbers are *pethori* (*Zizyphus rugosa*), *keonti* (*Ventilago madraspatana*), *dhamas*, (*Combretum decandrum*), *apong* (*Celastrus paniculata*), *cherising* or *dhimarbel* (*Ichnocarpus frutescens*), *ramdatun* (*Smilax macrophylla*), *Karwa* (*Capparis horrida*) and *dasmur* (*Asparagus racemosus*).

Parasites

Banda (*Loranthus longiflorus*) grows mostly on mahua and *achar*. *Viscum articulatum is* found on *tendu*. The *amarbel* (*Cuscuta reflexa* with its long golden thread-like stems covers the trees entirely on road-sides.

Orchids

The *Habenaria* is represented by two species, both with white flowers. Of the tree orchids *Vanda roxburghii* is common and cats-tail orchid (*Vanda blumi*) is found in the south of the District. *Selaginella rupestris* grows on poor soils of the sand-stone plateau.

Gandri (*Iseilema laxum*) and *kusal* (*Heteropogon contortus*) are used for thatching huts. Safed kusal (*Andropogan annulatus*) and *tewa* (*Anthistiria imberbis*) are fodder grasses, also used for thatching. *Bagai* or *bhabar* (*Pollinia ericpoda*) is found on the *nala* banks. In the northern half of the District. It is use for rope making. *Bharru* (*Anthisterin arundinacea*) is a tall grass previously used as reed pen. *Orai* (*Andropogon muricatus*) is the well-known *khus* or scented grass. *Rusai* (*Andropogon schoreyenthus*) is the grass with lemon-scented flowers and leaves. *Sawan* (*Setaria glauca*) is a grass with minor grains eaten by the poor. *Dubi* (*Cynodon dactylon*), *gatia* (*Andropogon pertusus*) and *bendra puchhia* (*Erogrostis major*) form the best cattle-fodder. *Hapua* (*Erogrostis interrupts*), *bhurbhuria* (*Erogrostis plumosa*), and *kansi* (*Saccharum spontaneum*) form the poor fodder. These alongwith *latakana* (*Setaria verticiallata*), *kanta bhairi* (*Aristida setacea*), and *bhond* (*Anthisteria strigosa*) form the weeds in the rice fields or in the grass-lands.

Grasses

Gukra (*Glossocirdia linearifolia*), manori (*Lepida ghatpis trinervis*), *kusmi* (*Polycarpe corymbosa*), *chhoti chinaori* (*Indigofera limifolia*), *bhursi* (*Glosogyne penatifida*) and *gudru* (*Alternanthera sessiles*) are the main herbaceous plants of the *bhata* land. Other weeds on the village rubbish are *Amaranthus spinosus*, *bagnakha* (*Martinia diandra*), *datura fastuosa* and *datura stramorium*. *Weeds* of the cultivated fields are guraria (*Sphaeranthus indicus*), *kuthua* (*Xanthium strumarium*), *godna* (*Euphorbia pululifera*), *banmurai* (*Tridax procumbens*), *aondi* (*Trichodesma indicum*), *selari* (*Gelosia argentia*), *agia* (*Striga lutea*), *mokla* (*Hygrophila spinosa*), *ghunghuna* (*Crotalaria sericea*), *gokri* (*Urena simata*), *batiari* (*Sida carpinifera*) and *Ionidium heterophyllum*. Some of the plants like *sarphok* (*Tephrosia purpurea*), *charotu* (*Cassia occidentalis*), *Cassis obtusifolia*, *Cassia sophera* and *bhatia* (*Solanum indicum*) are medicinally or otherwise useful for the people.

Plants of the Village-Waste and Weeds

Along the edges of tanks, where water has been standing, are found the *dhendhana* (*Sesbania aculeata*), and at times a thistle-like plant with strong brestly spines, called *kanta* (*Eschinops echinatus*). Nearly every village tank contains one or the other of the water lilies known as *kamal* (*Neümbium speciosum*), the sacred lotus of the Hindus with their large, white, pink, red and blue flowers; the seeds and root-stems are eaten The *singhara* or water-nut (*Trapa bispinosa*) is artificially cultivated in some tanks: the fruit is largely eaten, both raw and cooked. The most common *crinatum* with its small, pretty, white flowers, growing out of the base of the leaf and reaching from 7.6 to 10.1 mm. above the water. Growing in the bed of shallow tanks we have the *deo dhan* or wild rice of which the ripe seeds in December and January are collected by the Dhimars in large quantities. Various sedges are also found as also at times the common bulrush.

Watery Plants

History of Forest Management and Results

Sonakhan Range of old Bilaspur Division was the first to be taken under Government management in about 1866. The rest of the Raipur Forests were taken

under the management of Government in 1868. The Forests were declared Reserved Forests under Sec. 34 of Indian Forest Act (VIII of 1978) by the Central Provinces Gazette, Notification, No. 5035 , dated, 2nd December, 1878 and No. 5037, dated 7th December, 1878. On 1st October 1914, Raipur Forest Division was split into North and South Raipur Divisions. On 1st January 1932, North Raipur Division was abolished and amalgamated with Bilaspur Division as a measure of economy and was grouped to form the North Raipur Sub-Division of the Bilaspur Division. On the 1st October, 1943, the divisions were again reversed in their original form. The expropriletary forests of the former Bindranawagarh and Fingeshwr *Zamindaris* and Pithora and Saraipali Ranges of North Raipur Forest Division vested in the State Government. Consequent on the enactment of Madhya Pradesh Abolition of Proprietary Rights (Estates, Mahals and Alienated Land) Act 1950 (I of 1951), East Raipur Division was formed in the year 1951 with the exproprietary forests of Bindranawagarh and Fingeshwar *Zamindaries* and small portion of 8.82 Sq. miles of Reserved forest transferred from South Raipur Division. The exproprietary forests (Fazil forests) were declared as Protected Forests in the year 1958 under the Indian Forest Act.

After the constitution of the forests into reserved forests, they were placed under the control of the Deputy Commissioner. The first Forest Officer was appointed in 1882 but till 1883 the management was irregular, and the collection of revenue was the primary object. Any one could take out a licence and cut the produce from where he liked. Only a few areas were closed against felling. The earliest rangewise working plans which were in the form of report for the reserved forests of North and South Divisions were introduced between 1894 and 1900. These plans prescribed Improvement Fellings for the ranges of the North and Coppice-with-Standards in the then Sihawa range of South Raipur Divisions. Fire Protection was first introduced in 1890.

Deputy Commissioner's Management

Townshend's plan for the South Division (1914) prescribed Improvement fellings with a rotation of 30 years for *Sal* forest and Coppice-with standards for mixed forests. In the North Raipur Division his plan (1915) prescribed Improvement fellings for teak and *sal* but Coppice-with-standards for mixed forest. Bamboos were worked on a felling cycle of 3 years. His plans were based on stock maps made several years previously on very general lines and abandoned in 1922 and 1926, respectively

Townshend's Working Plan

The first working plan on modern lines was drawn up by C. M. Harlow for South Division (1924) and by Dhanraj Dutt for North Division (1928) and these were the first to introduce Conversion system in Madhya Pradesh. Harlow's plan for South Division marked the beginning of scientific management in the *Sal* ranges Other working systems were also introduced in suitable areas. The forests of South Raipur Division have so far been worked under pres-

The Working Plans on Modern Lines

criptions of Stein (1934-44), Hussain (1944-49), Rao (1949-51) and Waheedkhan (1951-1966). Waheedkna's plan was taken up for revision in 1966-67 by O.P. Saksena.

The revised plan by O. P. Saxena is now in force from the year 1968-69. In the mixed ranges this plan is in force from 1969-70.[1]

Foster and Bakshi's plan worked in the Dhamtari range of South Division from 1936 to 1951. The working plan of North Raipur Division (Reserved Ranges) was revised by Gurdial Singh in 1958 which continued Conversion system for teak and introduced shelterwood system for *Sal* with floating regeneration block. The prescriptions in respect of *Sal* Perodic block I, were not followed except in the case of the first one or two coupes. The working was modified on the lines of Selection-cum-Improvement fellings in the later coupes. It also prescribed Selection-cum-Improvement for high quality mixed forest and Coppice-with-reserved in low quality mixed forests. A plantation working circle was also introduced and bamboos were worked with 4 year's felling cycle. The interim revision by Hewetson and Ray brought the *Sal* forests under Improvement fellings and created *Semal* (overlapping) working circle for the first time in North Raipur Division. First settlement for North Raipur Division was made by N. R. Chandorkar in 1928. Current working plan for reserved forests of North Raipur Division was prepared by R. Chakravarti (1958-1973). Selection-cum-Improvement, Teak conversion, Teak plantation, Coppice-with-reserves, Pasture, Miscellaneous, Bamboo (overlapping), *Semal* (Overlapping) and *Khair* (Overlapping) in all 9 working circles were constituted by him.

The effect of world war II was the irregular and advanced felling and the serious neglect of cultural operations in face of excessive demands of timber and other forest produce. The percentage of area successfully protected from fires varies from 75 to 99 in various Reserved Forest ranges.

Plantations

The earliest recorded teak plantation in North Division dates back to 1891. This plantation was raised in Compartment 106, 107 and 108 and is popularly known as Maniram Plantation (after the name of Forest Guard who raised it. There are indications that there must have been earlier plantations in the Division, though reliable information is not available. For example, Sample Plot No. 3 in Compartment 351 is stated by Champion to be almost certainly of plantation origin dating back to 1860-70. The Ukidwe plantations of North Division (which were considered the best in erstwhile Central Provisions) were made by transplanting natural seedling with balls of earth from the neighbouring forest. Plantation technique was later on replaced and the plantations were done either by root and shoot cuttings of Teak or raising the Teak seedlings in leaf containers.

In South Division Teak plantations were started in 1889. The work was discontinued in 1894 and was again taken up over smaller areas from 1924. From

1 Chief Conservator of Forests, M. P.

the third year plan targets were gradually increased and teak plantations have since been raised successfully in all forest divisions. Teak plantation raised in Compartment No. 309 of South Raipur Division in the year 1927 is one of the best. Tending, climber cutting, *nistar* and grazing restrictions have increased the density of crops and the systematic working has improved the quality and quantity of valuable timber species.

There is a regular scheme of plantation of teak in South Division and an average area of 500 acres is covered every year under teak plantation. This scheme is also in force in other divisions of the District and the total coverage under this scheme is between 300 to 500 acres every year for the present in each of them.[1]

The Ex-proprietary Forests

The exproprietary forests now form the entire East Raipur Forest Division and Saraipali and Pithora ranges of North Raipur Division. These ranges contained mostly the protected forests, unclassed forests, village forests and a few Reserved blocks. Since *Nistar* restrictions in these forests were nominal in the past and proper check on the exploitation through contractors was not kept in these forests, their condition is not so good as that of the Reserved forests. The first restrictions over the irregular exploitation on the forests of East Raipur Division were made in the Settlement of 1888-89. Inspite of this, heavy irregular fellings continued by giving the forests on long leases. In the Settlement of 1924, it was therefore obligatory on the part of *zamindars* to manage the forests under Sec. 202 of C.P. and Berar Revenue Act. These provisions were never applied even though the estates often remained under the management of Court of Wards. The long sleeper leases given to M/s Tullock from 1933-43 and M/s Dollen Timber Company from 1941-49 resulted in over exploitation of the cream of forests of Bindranawagarh *Zamindari*. The Fingeshwvar *Zamindari* was already over exploited by giving long lease to M/s Byramji Co. in 1925-30. In addition standing timber was sold on passes and by departmental working.

The condition of these forests was deteriorating so fast that it was decided *vide* Government of C. P. & Berar memo No. 171-4237, XI dated 14-1-1950 to take over the management of forests by Forests Department. Before this could be finalised the forests vested with the Government form 1st April 1951. For working of the forests on silvicultural lines, annual schemes were prepared and implemented till 1959-60. First regular working scheme was prepared by V.P. Shukla for Gariaband and Manipur ranges (1962-1982). His scheme mainly prescribed improvement felling and bamboo working with felling cycle of 4 years. Another working scheme for the same Division was prepared by H.S Singh for Deobhog and Chhura ranges (1963-1973), His working scheme also prescribed improvement fellings for High Forest, Coppice-with-reserves for low forests and bamboo working on 4 year felling cycle The main object of both working schemes was to improve the

1. Conservator of Forests, South Chhattisgarh Circle, Raipur

condition of the forests, which were heavily exploited in the past. First regular working plan for entire East Raipur Division was taken up in the year 1966.

This plan has since been completed and is in force now. The area under forest as reported in the plan by G.S. Dave is 8.82 Sq. miles reserved and 707.96 Sq. miles protected. At present there is an *ad-hoc* working scheme for 85. sq. miles of forest and a part of it is being worked throught the Department as not much of valuable timber is now left in it.[1]

Exproprietary forests of North Raipur Division are being worked under the prescriptions of a separate working plan prepared by R. Chakravarti (1959-1974). Under this working plan, Selection-cum-improvement, Teak conversion, Plantation, Miscellaneous and Bamboo (Overlapping) Working circles have been constituted.

Centenary of Forest Conservancy

Centenary of Forest Conservancy in Madhya Pradesh was celebrated in the year 1961. Raipur District had the unique privilege of having the centenary celebrations inaugurated by Sir H.G. Champion I.F.S. an eminent Forester. Three teak plantations of 40.468 hectares were planted, in Sonakhan range of the North Division, in Birgudi range of South Division, and in Gariaband range of East Raipur Division. Further in South Loan range of North Raipur Forest Division an area of 10.1 hectare in Compartment No. 195 containing good quality *sal* (*Shorea* robusta) has been formed into a Preservation Plot and an *arboratum* containing economically important and valuable species was created.

Game Laws

Shooting and hunting of game in the Reserved forests are governed mainly by the shooting rules under the Indian Forest Act, Central Provinces Animal Protection Act 1912, C.P. Game Act 1935, C.P. Game Rules, 1942, the M.P. Game rules 1962 and the M.P. Shooting Rules, 1963. The area under each Forest division has been divided into several shooting blocks and the concerned Divisional Forest Officer issues shooting permits on payment of prescribed fees for shooting specified species and for a specifice period. The usual royalty per animal shot is also charged later on. Shooting of wild buffalo, *black buck* and the *chinkara* (Indian Gazelle) has completely been banned by the State Government. Bison is also a prohibited species and can only be shot with the sanction of the Chief Conservator of Forests, subject to special directions, if any, of the State Government. Pigs and blue bulls can be shot free on free shooting permits issed by D.F.O., East Raipur. The State Government also made rules for regulation of shooting in the vested (Protected, etc.) forests *vide* Land Records Department's notification 1780-2310-XXVIII dated 18th August, 1953 and rules 10 and 11 of Government Notification No 1 6157-A-2915 XI-52 dated 24.11.1959.

Under shooting rules, a few forest blocks are closed down annually from shooting to increase the wild game Inspite of all these rules poaching and illicit

1. Conservator of Forests, South Chhattisgarh Circle, Raipur

shooting is prevalent in certain areas. The local hunting tribe Kamar in South and East Raipur Division are expert hunters with their bows and arrows and sometimes due to their illegal activities some game is also destroyed in these Divisions. Some agriculturists in adjoining villages have muzzle-loading guns and occasionally they destroy spotted deer, *sambhar*, barking deer and four-horned deer under the pretext of crop protection.

Annual Celebrations

Van Mahotsava and *Vanya Prani Sanrakshan Saptah* (wild life protection week) are celebrated during the first week of July and October, respectively, every year. Apart from the symposia arranged, posters are exhibited and literature distributed to make the public conscious of the importance of forest and wild life. The Forest Department distributes ornamental garden plants and seeds during the *Van Mahotsva week*. During the year 1966 Raipur District had the unique distinction of raising highest number of living plants during *Van Mahotsava* week.

Fauna

The Monkeys

Semnopithecus entellus (*bendra*) is found in forests and out of them. Monkey is considered sacred. It does great damage to crops, especially to gram and pulse. It can be tamed if taken young. The *Macacus rhesus*, *Candar*, is seen only with show-men who bring them round as performing monkeys.

The Tiger

Felis tigris (*sher, bagh*) is found in all parts of the District, more especially on low hills with streams and cool shed. Rawan, Kansa Pathar, Kuntranala, Nawegaon and Hathibari Blocks of North Raipur forests and Dry Deciduous Forest Blocks of Bardula, Chinri, Nawagarh and Gangra are most noted for their occurrence. Though they are not so numerous as in days gone by, their numbers tend to have increased in the *Sal* ranges of South Raipur Forest Division. Being a carnivorous animal it may turn a cattle-lifter but it seldom attacks man unless wounded. Recently there have been no really man-eating tigers in the District. Cattle-lifting tigers are quite active in Gariaband tahsil. A cattle-lifter had killed over 30 domestic animals in the area by the close of the year 1966. Tigers wander a good deal except in the hot weather when they lie near a water hole during the heat of the day. They do not attain any special size in the District, a good average being 2.79 metres, between pegs, for a male. A large number are shot annually. They mate at two seasons of the year, October and November in the cold weather, and again in April and May. Gestation takes about eight months in each case. They usually have from one to three cubs. The cubs remain with the tigress till very nearly fully grown, and a case has been known where after the tigress and a female cub had been shot the male cub was taken charge of by the tiger and brought up in the way he ought to.

Felis pardus, the panther or leopard (*tenduwa, chitwa*), is found in great numbers all over the District where there are forests. It varies a good deal in size and this has led to the unscientific belief among the people of there being two kinds of panthers. Leopards are much more numerous than tigers and consequently are more destructive to cattle. In their habits they are much more sneaking than a tiger and very much bolder, coming right into the village and carrying off dogs and goats. A man-eating leopard is much more of a curse than a man-eating tiger as he can climb up a tree or *machan* and take the men out while watching their fields at night. The Leopard is killed by wild dogs. Lowrie shot one in the District that had been chased by these animals. He also relates how in 1888, encamping at a village near Sihawa, a man-eating leopard had been killed by 3 wild dogs.

The Panther

Another account of the death of a leopard is also given by the same observer. A few years ago a leopard on being chased by a pack of wild dogs climbed a tree. The dogs then began to jump wildly about, and one of them while doing this was impaled on a sharp branch sticking out near the root of the tree. This brought him into a sitting position and he died there. The panther on seeing the dog seated there evidently made up his mind that it had been specially placed there for him; so he never tried to come down and eventually died of starvation in a fork of the tree.

Felis Jubata, the hunting leopard (*chitwa*), is uncommon in the District. Two were shot in the south Sihwa forests in 1904. *Felis chaus*, the jungle cat (*ban-bilwa*), is common in the District frequenting both forest and open grass country and is very destructive to the smaller game, such as pea-fowl, partridge, hare and all ground game. The leopard cat, (*sharam bilai*) a very shy retiring animal, is also found in the dense forests but is uncommon.

Other Wild Animals

Viverra malaccensis, the lesser Indian civet (*bignaori*), is fairly common in the District. It feeds on small birds and animals. *Herpestes mungo*, the mongoose (*newara*), is very common thoughout the District. It is not shy and will often enter village huts in search of food and is very destructive to poultry. These animals are easily tamed and make nice pets. The brown jungle mongoose (*sambar newara*) is uncommon and only found in the dense jungles. The tree or fruit-cat is not common in the District. It lives in the hollows of old trees, chiefly in old mango groves. Though feeding on fruit it preys on birds. A case is recorded where one fruit cat killed 45 pigeons in a night in the pigeon-house almost every bird having its head bitten off.

Lutra vulgaris, the Indian otter (*ud*) is not common in the District as all the rivers have very little water in them during the hot weather. A few are found in the Seonath river and in deep pools along some mountain streams.

Hyaena striata, the striped hyaena (*rerwa*), is found in all parts of the District. It is nocturnal in its habits, feeding chiefly on carrion, but will at times carry off dogs and goats. It has also been known to kill bait cattle tied up for tiger.

Canis pallipes, the Indian wolf (hundra), is fairly common in the District, keeping to more or less open country cut up by *nullahs*. It does a fair amount of damage to sheep and goats while out-grazing and occasionally carries off children. Seldom more than two are seen together, the packs having been broken up.

Canis aureus, the jackal (*kolia*), is very common in the District and is confined to the open country, it does not live in dense jungle.

Cyon dukhunensis, the Indian wild dog (kogwa), is found fortunately in limited numbers in the forests of the District. But in the Taurenga tract of Gariaband tahsil it is found in abundance. It is very destructive to game, which it drives away from any neighbourhood it may haunt at the time. Cattle are also killed by it and not unfrequently the sportsman finds his ties for a tiger killed and eaten by the pack. Tigers and leopards have also been known to have been killed by them. They always hunt in packs, moving about large tracts of country in search of game, under a recognised leader. The wild dog is always fierce even as a puppy and has never been known to become tame. It seldom lives long in captivity. Owing to its urine being very acrid it always has a most disagreeable smell which the skin retains for a long time. It is surprising that so few were killed in the District considering the high Government reward offered in the beginning of the 20th Century. In the year 1961 also a reward of Rs. 10.00 per dog and Rs. 5.00 per pup was notified but none could be shot.

Vulpes bengalensis, the Indian fox (*Khekri*), is found in open parts of the District. It feeds chiefly on small birds and animals. It is a fine little animal and has been known to become tame in captivity. It affords a good run with dogs in the open country, but is not such a good stayer as the jackal.

Melursus ursinus, the Indian sloth bear (*bhalwa*), is found all over the forests of the District, generally living in caves of rocky hills in the hot and wet weather, and in heavy grass and bushes during the cold weather One often comes across it searching honey or feeding under *mahua*, *ber* or *tendu* trees or on its way back after the night's feed. In its movements it is very ungainly, but when disturbed can run away at a good pace. The skin of the bear is at its best during the hot season, but is difficult to cure owing to the fat which even penetrates the skin. Though shy of man, the bear can be a nasty beast when wounded, as besides using its teeth it makes most ghastly wounds with its hind claws. A she-bear with cubs is also formidable if met at close quarters. The female generally has two cubs born in January or February. The cubs, if captured young, become very tame.

Lepus ruficaudatus, the Indian hare (*lamha*, *bhathaila*), is found in all forests of the District, especially in bush jungle. The flesh is tender and is relished, except in the hot and rainy seasons, when they are more or less infected by the grub of a species of bot fly.

The District, besides being infested with the common house rat and mouse, has three kinds of field rats, one rather large and resembling the *Jerboa* rat being much appreciated by the villagers as food. These rats are dug out of their holes along field bunds. The shrews are represeted by two species, the house shrew living in houses commonly known as the musk rat and the jungle shrew of a brown colour living in hollows of trees; this last animal makes a delightful pet when tame.

Sciurus palmarum, the common house squirrel (*khurari*), though found all over the District is not common. It can be tamed easily when taken young and makes a nice pet.

Sciurus maximus, the red Malabar squirrel (*ghaniari*), is only found in the dense *sal* forests south of Sihawa and is fast being exterminated by the Gonds and Kamars who hunt it for its delicate flesh, which is much appreciated by them. This animal lives in the branches of the tallest trees in the forest, generally *sal;* here it is shot at and killed by arrows. When taken young it becomes tame.

Sus cristatus, the Indian boar (*barha*), is found all over the District and is occasionally destructive to crops. It is abundant in Baruka and Chhura tracts of Gariaband tahsil. The flesh is poor, but much appreciated by the local people, who prefer it to that of any other kind of game. There are some fine boars in the forest, but owing to the bad riding ground, except in one place pig-sticking cannot be enjoyed. When camping near Raipur, Lowrie came across a sagacious boar which was the grazier to a village. He followed him driving 8 goats in front of him. These 8 goats were only part of the herd that had strayed out into the fields, the main lot having been penned before and the grazier missing those eight and driving them in. On talking to the owner Lowrie was told that he had got the boar when quite a youngster, three years ago, and had brought him up on goat's milk. As the young boar grew he was taken out by the villager's son along with the herd to graze. Later he had put the whole herd consisting of five-and-twenty goats, in charge of the boar, and right well had he managed his charge. They were all let out at six in the morning in the charge of the grazier and brought back punctually at dusk. The owner told him that no one dared go near the goats while out-grazing; and what was more, the old boar did not allow any stray animals from another herd joining his charge. During the year the owner had never lost one of his animals by a panther, though there were a fair number of these animals about.

Four-horned antelope (*Tetracerus quadricornis*) or *chausingha* is met with in limited numbers; *Gazella bennetti*, the Indian gazelle (*chinkara*), is rare.

Antelope cervicapra, the black bucks (*hiran*), are found in the north and extreme south-west of the District, while stray animals turn up now and again in the open country. The heads are small not running over 18 inches (46 cm.).

Portax pictus, the *nilgai* (*rajra, rojhina*), is common in herds both in the open and dense forests, recorded especially in Nawegaon, Hathibari and Balamdei blocks in the north. A grizzly old buck may at times be seen wandering about singly. It is destructive to the field crops along the margins of the forests.

Cervus muntjac, the muntjac or barking deer (*bhasera*), is not common and is confined chiefly to the *sal* areas of the District. It travels singly, or the stag and hind may be seen together with the young. As venison the muntjac is the best of all the Indian species of deer.

Cervus axis, the spotted deer (*chital*), is very common in the open forests near water and associates, as a rule, in herds. It is an easy prey to the village shikari who sits over a water-hole. The horns are shed, though irregularly in July and August.

Cervus duvauceli, the swamp deer (*gauni*) is found throughout the *sal* area of the District, to the south in Sihawa and in the Government forests of Lawan in the north. The belief that the greater number of the animals in these parts are a cross between the *sambhar* and real swamp deer may be true as the length and thickness of horns and the colour of the animal are slightly different to those of the ordinary swamp deer of the *Terai*. They associate in herds, but odd males may generally be picked up in the forest.

Cervus unicolor, the *sambhar*, is found in all fairly thick forests. The mature stag is shy and is seldom found with the does except at night and early morning when feeding. During the *muhua* season one or more stags may be seen in the early morning, feeding under the trees where the flowers have dropped during the night. Does and small stags very often herd together. The stags shed their horns in April, but this is not general and some may be found with their antlers throughout the year. Good heads are seldom found in the District.

Meminna Indian, the Indian mouse-deer (*khabri*), is found rarely and only in the dense forests of the District, living in the hollows of trees on the ground. It is a very shy, retiring animal, and when seen is always along. It can be tamed, but seldom lives in captivity.

Gavaeus gaurus, the Indian bison (*gaur*), is found in hilly areas and is seen in the Rawan, Nawapara, Kantranala, Deopur, Nawegaon and Hathibari Blocks of North Raipur Division, Taurenga and Indagaon Blocks of East Raipur Division and in the Sitanadi range of South Raipur Division. It is a very retiring animal, living in small herds with generally a fine bull in charge. Solitary bulls and at times two are often met with; these are generally old bulls turned out of

the herd. A large number were killed in Lawan Block in 1908 by rinderpest caught from cattle grazing in the forest. In the rains the *gaur* retires to the hills during the day to avoid the flies, coming down at night to feed on the young grass. It is a protected animal.

Bubalus arni, the wild buffalo (*ban bhainsa*), a much larger and finer animal than the tame buffalo, is found in herds with generally a good herd bull in charge; A solitary bull may also be found or in numbers. He is a much less retiring animal than the *gaur*, coming right into the field to feed at night. Very few cases are known of the buffalo being aggressive at sight of man, but he is a very tough customer when wounded. A case is on record where a very large wounded buffalo charged an elephant and escaped. A tiger is no match for a grown-up buffalo but often succeeds in getting hold of a calf by hamstringing it while feeding, so that the herd with the mother have eventually to leave the calf who cannot follow. Along with the *gaur*, the buffalo was also attacked by rinderpest in the Lawan Block in 1908 and died, in large number. Now it is protected by law.

Birds

There are a fair variety of game birds in the District, but few are found in any numbers.

Pavo cristatus, the common pea-fowl, is found in all the forests of the District. Not being considered a sacred bird in these parts. it is shot by the people who have no knowledge of the law. The bird is the national bird of India. The red or common jungle cock (*Gallus ferrugineus*) is only found in the far south of the District confined to the Sitanadi and other ranges. Two kinds of spurfowl are found; *Galloperdix spadicea*, the common red spur fowl, is found in all forests in pairs. while the painted spur fowl (*Galloperdix lunulata*), a shier bird is found only in certain stony locality. The painted francolin (*Francolinus pictus*) is the common partridge of the District seen in open Mixed forests.

Pterocles fasciatus, the common sand grouse, is not common in the District.

Pterocles exustus, the rock or painted sand-grouse, is found in pairs along stony open fire lines and among rocks; it is fairly common.

Perdicula Asiatica, the jungle or bush-quail, is found in all parts of the District and is very common. Two other species of bush-quail are also found. Right through the rains and cold weather *Coturnix coromandelica* is found in the open country, while with the beginning of the cold weather the grey quails arrive in small numbers, but they only stay a short time in the District The common bustard or button-quail, *Turnix Dussumierii*, is common in the jungle grass tracks of the District.

Eupodotis Edwardsii, the *ubara* (*hum*), though not common, is at times met with in the grass *bhata* plains. The green pigeon (*Crocopus phoenicopterus*) is

found all over the District, while (*Columba intermedia*), the blue-rock pigeon, is not nearly so common and is met with only occasionally.

The Migratory Birds

Of the migratory ducks the *gadwal* and blue-winged teal are the most common; the red-crested pochard, the pin-tail, the green-winged teal, the white-eyed pochard, and the widgeon are also found. Of ducks that remain all the year round, *Sacridiornis melanonota*, the spurred goose or *nukta*, *Anas poecilorhyncha*, the grey duck; *Nettopus coromandelianus*, the goose teal; and *Dendrocygna arcuata*, the whistling teal all occur in fair numbers; the last two build nests in trees during the rainy season. *Podiceps minor*, the dab-chick, is common and found in all tanks.

Gallinago caelestis, the common spine, though a winter visitant, is found in fair numbers along the beds of some of the tanks. *Gallinago gallinula*, the jack snipe may be picked up in a day's shoot.

Rhynchaea bengalensis, the painted snipe, remains throughout the year and breeds in some of the reedy tanks.

In open cultivated tracts and wastelands the common babbler, pied bushchat, gray shrike, black drango, common myna, weaver bird, common crow and larks are very common.

Other characteristic species of avifauna are tree pie, grey tit, jungle babbler, bulbul, magpie robin, woodpecker, cuckoos, and parakeets.

Reptiles and Poisonous Insects

Snakes of several varieties are found in the forests, bedded rocks and holes in the roots of old trees, mounds or field-embankments. According to local sources the snakes are classified into *Bhogi* having hoods, *Mandli* having circular marks on the body and *yajeel* having linear marks on the body. Of the thirteen more common species, the only seven species are belilved to be really poisonous. *Domi* is the hooded black snake found in fields or open *Bhata* land. *Gauha* is the gray (earthen) coloured snake having double *khadau* (wooden sandles) marks on the hood. This is also found in the *Bhata*. *Kewati-Domi* or *pani-domi* is also a gray coloured snake but is smaller and thiner generally found near water-bodies. *Dudh-Nag* or white cobra is glossy milk white in colour having a big hood. It is found, both in the open country and in the forests. *Ghora-karait* has a blackish head, like domi and grey, thin bodylike *gauha* and shorter in length. It is found in the *birs*, heaps or, roofs of grass or on the trees. *Andha-sarp* or blind-snake is a very thin and red coloured snake of short length. *Dor-sarp* or *chhandan-bandhan* is a red or brown coloured snake of great length found only in the jungles. Other snakes are said to be innocuous. It is not known whether cobra has been referred to as *domi* or classed with *dudh-nag* of the account. Cobra-bite is known to be almost fatal. The most innocent snake seen very often in the early rains is *pitpiti*

or *sita lata*. Ajgar or python is found sometimes hidden in the heaps of *paira* (paddy straw) or grass.

Scorpion of various sizes and colour-shades is found in the District. Its sting is poisonous and in some cases its rub skin may cause pain. *Chhe-Bundia*, a yellow insect having 3 pairs of black dots (with white centres), on back is found in yellow soil area in the forests and fields during the rainy season. The informant Vaidya reports that he could not cure any of the six cases of *chhebundia* bite attended by him during a period of 37 years.

Fishes

The rivers and tanks are well represented by a large number of fish species of various families. They are.

Carps

Labio rohita, L. calbasu, L. gonius, L. fimbriatus, Catla catla, Cirrhina mrigula and *Barbus tor*.

Catfishes

Wallago attu, Pseudotropis garue, Heteropneustes fossilis, Carias magur, Mystus seenghala, M. aor, M. tengra, M. cavacius, M.vittarus, Ompak bimaculatus, Bagurius bagarius, Silonia silonia and *Eutropichthis vacha*.

Feather Backs

Notopterus notopterus and *N. chitala*

Eels

Mystacembalus armatus, M. pancalus and *Rhynchobdella species*.

Live fishes

Opheocephalus marulius, O. punctatus, O. striatus, O. gachua, Clarias magur and *H. fossilis*.

Perches

Anabas testudinius, Ambasis ranga and *A. nama*.

Minor Carps and Other Species

Barbus sarana, B. stigma, B. stigmam, B. ticto, Labeo bata, Cirrhina reba, Chela bacaila, C. phulo, Robitee cotio, Rasbora daniconius, Xenenthodon cancilla, Nandus nandus, Danio rario, Nemachilus species, *Amblyphary godon mola* and *Glossogobius giuris*.

Most abundant among the major carps are the Labio, Catla and Cirrhina species, among the pre-detories, *Wallago attu*, eel and live fishes, and among the minor carps, *B. stigma, B. ticto, Rahitee cotio, Rashbora daniconius* and *Chela bacaila*. In the small waters and in the outskirts of reservoirs minor species and predatory fishes abound whereas the deep reservoirs also contain big predatory fishes and major carps.

Other amphibian fauna commonly found or noted for occurrence are Higher Crustaceans, namely, prawns (*Palaemon* spp.) and crabs.

Insects

Nymhs of dragonfly, damsfly, corixa, water boatman, mayflies, water-beetles, chironomids (blood worms) and mosquito larvae.

Mollusca

Snails and mussels (Unio).

Annelida

Aquatic earthworms and leeches.

Other forms

Protozoa (*Verticillids*) nydra, rotifers, philodna flatworm, and mudworm.

Amphibians

Frogs and toads

Reptiles

Water snakes, tortoises and crocodiles.

Mortality caused by Reptiles and Wild animals

The mortality caused by wild animals and reptiles is recorded in the Police Stations. Out of a hundred deaths caused by these creatures during the year, the snakes are responsible for 57, the scorpious for 22 and wild animals for 20. A high number of deaths caused by the scorpions is a remarkable feature in this part of the State. Seventy-nine per cent of the Snake-bite deaths, 78 per cent of the deaths caused by scorpions and 45 percent of the deaths caused by wild animals occurred during the months of rainy season from June to October and in all the three cases, August happened to be the month of highest incidence. The winter months, perticularly December, January and February mark the low ebb of such unfortunate deaths.

Snake-bite cases were fatal most in the charges of Deobhog, Pithora, Bilaigarh, Basna and Sihawa Police Stations. Deaths caused by the scorpions were higher in the areas under Bilaigarh and Basna Police Stations. The fatalities inflicted by the tigers, bear, leopards and other animals occurred most in Sihawa, Deobhog and Basna Police Station charges. Tigers are most active in the forests of Sihawa.

Climate

There is a 'C' class Meteorological Observatory established in 1876 and maintained by the Directorate General of Observatories and Geophysics, Poona. The rainfall is recorded at 28 Raingauge stations in the District, listed in Appendix. A-Table I. The stations of Raipur, Dhamtari and Simga date from 1867 while others were opened at Baloda Bazar and Gariaband in 1903, Arang in 1904 and Rajim and Saraipail in 1905. All meteorological data available have been utilised in the account and tables of various climatic elements. However, the data of rainfall has been utilised only for the last 50-year period ending 1950. The records of special weather phenomena has been utilised only for a period of ten years (1935-44). A review of rainfall during later years has also been given in the text with relevant tables appended.

The climate of this District[1] is characterised by a hot dry summer and well distributed rains in the monsoon season. The cold season commences from December and lasts till the end of February. The hot season follows thereafter and continues till about the second week of June. The south-west monsoon season is from the middle of June to the end of September. October and November constitute the post-monsoon season.

Rainfall

Records of rainfall are available for 28 stations in the District for periods ranging from 10 to 94 years. The statements relating to the rainfall at these stations and for the District as a whole are given in tables 1 and 2 in the Appendix. The average annual rainfall in the District is 1363. O mm. The region around Gariabund-Mahasamund-Pithora which is the central part of the District gets more rain than other parts. About 90% of the annual rainfall is received in the monsoon. Rainfall during July and August is highest in the year, all over the District, and constituted more than half of the total annual rainfall. The variation in the rainfall from year to year is not large. In the fifty year period 1901 to 1950, the annual rainfall was the highest in 1919 when it was 139% of the normal. The lowest annual rainfall which amounted to 59% of the normal occurred in 1902. At individual stations the range in the variation has been somewhat higher. In the same fifty year period the annual rainfall in the District was less than 80% of the normal in five years and no two of them were consecutive. But at some stations two or three consecutive years of rainfall less than 80% of

1. Based on data supplied by the Dy. Director General of Observatories, India, Poona-5.

the normal have occurred once or twice. It will be seen from table 2 that the rainfall in the District was between 1,100 and 1,600 mm. in 37 years out of 50. The most decisive factor is the uncertainty of rainfall to the desired amount in any particular area or during a part of the rainy season.

On an average there are 61 rainy days (i.e., days with rainfall of 2.5 mm.—10 cents or more) in a year, in the District as a whole. This number varies from 49 at Marand to 69 at Gariabund.

The highest rainfall in 24 hours at any station in the District was 381.0 mm. at Kurud on 1910, August 4.

The later figures obtained from the District indicate that rainfall at Raipur in the year 1970 was 2,206 mm. This works out to 169.5 per cent of the normal and is the highest record of rainfall so far. Similarly the highest record of rainfall at Rajim is 156 per cent of the normal rainfall and that was in the year 1913. The rainfall recorded in the year 1964 at Rajim was 2,388.2 mm. which works out to 174.8 per cent of the normal rainfall and is the highest record of rainfall for the place. In the year 1967 rainfall of 288.30 mm. only has been recorded at Arang. This is lower than the lowest recorded in the year 1941 and works out to only 21 per cent of the normal rainfall.

Temperature

The only meteorological observatory in the District at Raipur records temperature and other meteorological elements. From about the beginning of March temperatures begin to rise steadily till May which is usually the hottest month of the year. The mean maximum temperature in May is 41.9°C. May and the early part of June prior to the onset of the south-west monsoon is rather hot and the dust-raising scorching winds blow causing discomfort. The arrival of the monsoon air over the District by about the second week of June brings relief, and thereafter, throughout the south-west monsoon season, the weather remains pleasant. Towards the close of the monsoon season in September the day temperatures increase slightly and the rise is maintained in October after the withdrawal of the monsoon. But the night temperatures begin to drop from October onwards. From about the middle of November the day temperatures also begin to drop rapidly and December is usually the coldest month with the mean daily maximum temperature at 26.8°C and the mean daily minimum at 12.6°C. Cold waves sometimes affect the District in association with the passage of western disturbances across northern India in the cold season. Under such conditions, the minimum temperatures may go down to 4 or 5°C. The highest maximum temperature recorded at Raipur was 47.2°C on 1935, May, 29 and 1931, June, 11. The lowest minimum temperature was 3.9°C on 1902, December, 29.

1. Collectorate, Land Records Section, Raipur.

Humidity

The relative humidities are high during the south-west monsoon season being generally over 75%. After the monsoon season humidity decreases and during the winter season air is fairly dry. The driest part of the year is the summer season when the relative humidities are rather low, the afternoon humidities being generally about 25% or even less.

Cloudiness

Skies are heavily clouded or over-cast in the monsoon season. In the later half of summer and the post-monsoon months the clouding is moderate, the afternoons being more cloudy than the mornings. In the rest of the year skies are generally clear or lightly clouded.

Winds

Winds are light to moderate generally with some increase in force in late summer and the south-west monsoon seasons. In the post-monsoon and winter months winds are mainly from directions between north and east. In march winds are variable in direction and by April winds from the west and south-west begin to appear and these predominate during the period May to September.

Special weather phenomena

During the monsoon season depressions form in the Bay of Bengal, cross the east coast of India and extend in some westerly direction. In their passage across the central parts of the country these storms affect the District and its neighbourhood and cause wide spread heavy rain and strong winds. An occasional storm from the Bay of Bengal in October may also affect the District. Thunder-storms may occur throughout the year, their frequency being least in the period October to January and highest in late summer and south-west monsoon months. Occasional dust-storms and dust-raising winds occur in the summer months.

CHAPTER II

HISTORY

Prehistory

THE STONE IMPLEMENTS of the Dark Age are invariably associated with river culture. Tools excavated from river basins, have always provided sufficient clue for tracing the cultural heritage of those areas. During March, 1969 exploration work was conducted by the Department of Ancient Indian History, Culture & Archaeology, University of Sagar at Rajim (district Raipur). In the mounds on both the banks of the river Mahanadi microlithic tools were discovered. They represent arrow-heades, blades and crescents. Pot-shreds of the Black-and-Red variety were also discovered. These relics indicate that during the Chalcolithic period the site of Rajim was inhabited by people using fine microlithic tools and painted pottery.

In ancient period, Raipur District formed an integral part of Dakshina Kosala. There is, however, no mention either of Videha or Kosala in the early Vedic literature. Their references appeared for the first time in the *Satpatha Brahmana.*[1] According to the *Puranic* list, there were 31 *Ikshvaku* kings of Kosala, the first of whom was Brihatbala. He was killed in the Bharata war.[2] What was the exact relation-ship between the *Uttara* (Northern) Kosala, with capitals both at Ayodhya and Shravasti, and the *Dakshina* Kosala is not known.

From the epic episode of the marriage of king Dasaratha of *Uttara* Kosala with Kausalya, evidently a princess of another Kosala, it has been suggested that *Dakshina* Kosala was probably a colony of the *Ikshvaku* dynasty.[3] From Panini's *Astadhyayi* an inference can be made, that even in the sixth century B.C. the Aryan culture did not penetrate beyond Asmaka country. But by the 4th century B.C., when Katyayana wrote his *Vartikas* on Panini the Aryans knew the South Indian people of Pandya, Chola and Kerala.[4] The natural conclusion, therefore, is that the District too probably came under the Aryan influence sometime between the 6th and the 4th centuries B.C. if not before.

According to local legend, Raipur District can claim a remote antiquity.

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1. *The Vedic Age*, p. 312.
2. ibid. pp. 322-23.
3. *The Classical Age*, p. 218.
4. *The Vedic Age*, p. 313.

A village, named Turturiya, in Baloda Bazar Tahsil of the district, is said to be the hermitage of *Rishi* Valmiki and the birth-place of *Bhagwan* Rama's sons Lava and Kusa. The younger son gave his name to the country of Kosala, the old name of Chhattisgarh. Another story is current in Arang, according to which once Lord Krishna asked an ancestor of the Haihayas to saw his son's body into two halves. Because the actual sawing operation took place here the use of *ara* or saw was prohibited throughout Chhattisgarh.[1] Sirpur or Sripura of the ancient period has a similar legendary connection with the great epic *Mahabharata*. It was said to be the capital of Arjuna's son Babhruvahana who captured his father's horse of *Asvamedha* sacrifice and killed him in the battle. In the epic itself the name of the place is given as Manipur, identified arbitrarily by some with Ratanpur of Bilaspur District.

The celebrated Chinese traveller Hiuen-Tsang (Yuan Chang), who visited Southern Kosala in the middle of the 7th century A.D., recorded yet another tradition. He saw at the southern part of the capital city of Kosla an old monastery with an Asoka tope, where the Buddha had vanquished the *Tirthikas* by the strength of his supernormal powers. The shrine was afterwards inhabited by the great *Mahayana* preceptor Nagarjuna Pusa, who flourished probably in the 2nd century A.D. A king styled as Sha-to-po-ha (evidently Satavahana) whom Hiuen-Tsang himself mentioned as Vin-cheng was a contemporary of Nagarjuna. He treated the great apostle with ceremonious respect.[2] The mention of the Asokan tope, together with the fact that this Maurya emperor's dominion embraced the major part of India, except the extreme south, leads to the conclusion that the District was included in the vast dominion of Chandra Gupta Maurya and also of his grand-son Asoka.[3] Prior to these Maurya emperors, King Nanda ruled over the people called the Gangaridae and the Prasie, that is the inhabitants of the Ganges valley and the easterners known as the Kosalas, Panchalas and Sura Senas.[4]

Satavahanas

From Hiuen Tsang's account it seems probable that at least some portions of the modern District of Raipur formed part of the dominion of the Satavahana rulers of the south. The monarch, whom the pilgrim from China had referred to as a contemporary of Nagarjuna, might have been Gautamiputra Yajna Satakarni, whose coins have been found in Jabalpur District and who belonged to the last quarter of the second century A.D.[5] The discovery of four square copper coins in the bed of the Mahandi river at Balapur, a village in Bilaspur District, with the elephant symbol of the Satavahanas,[6] and also of

1. *Raipur District Gazetteer*, p. 257.
2. Thomas Watters, *On Yuan Chwang's Travels in India*, Vol. II, pp. 200-201.
3. *The Age of Imperial Unity*, p. 76 and V.A. Smith, *Asoka*, p. 81.
4. R.K. Mookerji, *Chandra Gupta and his Times*, p. 35.
5. *The Classical Age*, p. 218; the Journal of the Numismatic Society of India, Vol. XII, Pt. II, pp. 128-33.
6. Journal of the Numismatic Society of India, Vol. IX, Pt. I, pp. 31-32; M.G. Dixit, *Madhya Pradesh Ke Puratatva Ke Ruprekha*, p. 11.

a few red potteries from the same site, add considerable weightage to the existence of the Satavahana rule in the Chhattisgarh area.[1] Another king mentioned in the Gunji inscription as Kumaraviradattasri, flourished in the same century.[2] After the downfall of the Satavahana dynasty probably Southern Kosala emerged as an independent kingdom.[3] It is not unlikely that the four copper coins, referred to above, may have been issued by the local rulers of Southern Kosala to imitate the Satavahana types, current in Andhra Pradesh.[4]

Imperial Guptas

When in the middle of the 4th century A.D. the great Gupta emperor, Samudra Gupta, opened his campaign against the kings of Dakshinapatha, King Mahendra was ruling over Southern Kosala.[5] In Samudra Gupta's famous Allahabad Pillar Inscription it is stated that the emperor first captured and then liberated and reinstated Mahendra of Kosala, Vyaghraraja of Mahakantara and many more kings of the Deccan.[6] Vyaghraraja was a feudatory of the Vakatakas and had a son, named Jayanatha of the Uchchakalpa dynasty.[7] Mahakantara, literally meaning a great forest, contained, perhaps, a portion of the Dhamtari tahsil, somewhere near Sihawa.[8] Though no attempt was made by the Gupta emperor to annex the territories south of the Narmada and Mahanadi[9] in his in dominion the liberated kings, who got back their territories perhaps accepted the over-lordship of the great conqueror, or at least, came under the influence of the Gupta monarchs. The influence of the Gupta coin types on the coinage of South Kosala and the adoption of the Gupta era by the Sura rulers of Arang lend considerable support to this assumption. But a great deal of controversy exists among historians on this topic.

Recent excavation at Sirpur has yielded a hoard of implements and tools, on the basis of which it can be definitely asserted that an independent school of craftsmen flourished at the spot and that their workmanship was greatly influenced by the late Gupta plastic tradition.[10] At village Khairtal in Raipur District, 54 gold coins were found in 1948, with a the figure of Garuda and the legend *Mahendraditya* upon them in the box headed characters of the 5th and 6th centuries A.D. They are all single-die coins with the device and the legend embossed on the obverse. The reverse is blank[11]. It is surmised that these coins belong either to Kumar Gupta I Mahendraditya of the Gupta dynasty

1. Indian Archaeology-A Review, 1955-56, p. 72.
2. *The Classical Age*, p. 218.
3. R.C. Majumdar, *Ancient India*, p. 381 (foot-note).
4. Journal of the Numismatic Society of India, Vol. IX, Pt. I, p. 33.
5. R.K. Mookerjee, *The Gupta Empire*, p. 20.
6. Fleet, *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum*, Vol. III, pp. 12-13.
7. *The Gupta Empire*, p. 21.
8. *Raipur District Gazetteer*, p. 38.
9. R.C. Majumdar and others, *An Advanced History of India*, Pt. I, p. 147.
10. Indian Archaeology-A Review, 1954-55, p. 26.
11. Journal of the Numismatic Society of India, Vol. X, Pt. II, p. 137; A.S. Altekar, *The Coinage of the Gupta Empire*, p. 213.

(c. 414-455 A.D.) or were issued on his behalf by the Sura dynasty of Kosala.[1] Some solitary letters like *Sa, u* and *da* on these coins have been explained by V.V. Mirashi as representing kings Sura and Ḍayitavarmana of the Sura dynasty of Southern Kosala.[2] After the discovery of 11 coins of king Prasannamatra of the Sarabbapur dynasty and one of another king, named Mahendraditya, in the Chanda District[3] of Maharashtra, some schools have refused to identify Mahendraditya of this coin with Kumar Gupta I Mahendraditya. They assert that these coins might have been issued by some local ruler of Southern Kosala who might have assumed the *biruda* of Mahendraditya.

The discovery in 1960 of a hoard of forty coins from Pitaiband village in Raipur District, containing the legends *Mahendraditya* and *Kramaditya* (representing Kumar Gupta and his son Skanda Gupta) has reaffirmed the political sway of the Guptas in Southern Kosala.[4]

There is yet another evidence to prove the Gupta supremacy in this region till the 6th century A.D. The copper-plate grant of Bhimasena II, found at Arang in Raipur District, is expressly dated in the year 282 of the Gupta era (*Guptanam samvatsarasate*) (601 A.D.). This is an undoubted indication of the fact that down to 501 A.D. Gupta superemacy was acknowledged in Mahakosal or Chhattisgarh.[5] The genealogy of Bhimsena II is given in the charter for six generations as follows: Bhimsena II, son of Dayitavarmana II, son of Bhimsena I, son of Bibhisana, son of Dayita or Dayitavarmana I, son of Sura.

These kings are known by the general name Sura rulers, but it is not clear from the inscription which particular dynasty they belonged to. The most important fact about these rulers is that they are described in the charter as Maharajas, belonging to a family celebrated for its dignity like that of the royal ascetics (*rajarshitulyakula*).[6] Comparing this epithet with the connotation *rajadhirajarsi* of Chandra Gupta II in his Udayagiri Cave Inscription, and the date of the Vidisha inscription in Gupta era 282 (601 A.D.) or 182 (501 A.D.) we might assume that tnese Sura rulers of Southern Kosla, like the Parivrajaka *maharajas* of Dabbala, were under the overlordship of the Imperial Guptas,[7] upto at least the sixth century A.D.

About the middle of the 5th century A.D. probably three Nala kings, viz. Varaharaja. Bhavadatta and Arthapati of the Bastar region flourished in

1. Journal of the Numismatic Society of India, Vol. X, Pt. II, p. 137-38; Vol. XI, Pt. II, p. 109, Prof. Mirashi asserts that no other king in Southern Kosala is known to have adopted the *biruda* ending in Aditya. The coins were, therefore, probably issued by Kumar Gupta I.
2. *The Coinage of the Gupta Empire*, p 215.
3. Journal of the Numismatic Society of India, Vol. XXVI, Pt. I, p. 30 ff, For details of the controversy *see* Journal of the Numismatic Society of India, Vol. X, Pt. II, p. 142; Vol. XI, Pt. II, p. 110; Vol. XVI, Pt. II, p.p. 216-218.
4. Journal of the Numismatic Society of India, Vol. XVI, Pt. I, p. 30.
5. ibid. Vol. XI, Pt. II, p. 109; Hiralal, *Inscriptions in C.P. & Berar*, pp, 94-96.
6. *Epigraphic Indica*, Vol. IX, p. 342 ff.
7. Journal of the Numismatic Society of India, Vol. XI, Pt. II, p. 109; *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. IX, p. 343 (foot-note).

Southern Kasala.[1] Other rulers who held some sway over Kosala during this period were Narendrasena and Harisena of the Vakataka Hosue- In the Balaghat copper plates of Prithvisena II Vakataka, his fater Narendrasena (c. 440-460 A.D.) is described as the king of Kosala, Mekala and Malwa.[2] Harisena Vakataka, who flourished between c. A.D. 475 and 510, is also described in the Ajanta Inscription to have made extensive conquests, including Kosala[3] among other territories.

Sarabhapurias

Contemporaneously with the Sura rulers was a line of kings who had their capital at the city of Sarabhapur. The identity of the city has not been conclusively determined, different scholars locating it as Sambalpur, Sarangarh, Sarpagarh Sarabhagarh and Sarabhavaram, near Rajahmundry in Andhra.[4] But as the charters issued from Sarabhapura have been discovered in the region of Raipur District the royal city was, most probably, situated in this district, not far from Sirpur (ancient Sripura) where the Sarabhapura rulers afterwards shifted their capital.[5] It seems from the Pipardula grant[6] of his son *Maharaja* Narendra, issued in the third year of his reign, that a king named Sarabha was the founder of the dynasty of the Sarabhapura rulers and also of the city of Sarabhapura.[7] His date is unknown, but probably he was no other than Sarabharaja, whose maternal grand-son (daughter's son) was Goparaja, who was a vassal of Bhanu Gupta of the Imperial Gupta line, and who died at Eran in 510 A.D.[8]

Like Goparaja, Sarabharaja might have owed allegiance to the Gupta emperors. It is evident from the Kurud plates of Narendra that Southern Kosala formed part of the Gupta dominion as late as towards the close of the 5th century A. D. Actually the Kurud charter was issued to confirm a grant, originally made by a Gupta monarch to a Brahman of the Raipur region.[9]

If the identification of Sarabha and Sarabharaja is accepted, Narendra and his father Sarabha may have flourished during the later part of the 5th century A.D. when the Imperial Guptas were steadily losing their hold over their vassals. Sarabhapura kings called themselves *parambhagavata*. Their emblem was *Gaja-Lakshmi*, which is engraved on the seals, attached to their charters.[10] Though in none of their charters the name of the family of Sarabhapura

1. Journal of the Numismatic Society of India, Vol. X, Pt. II, p. 140.
2. R.K. Mookerji, *The Gupta Empire*, p. 77.
3. *The Vakataka Gupta Age*, Ed. by A.S. Altekar and R.C. Majumdar, pp. 118-22; R.S. Tripathi, *History of Ancient India*, p. 279.
4. Indian Historical Quarterly, Vol. XIX, p. 144, note; *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. XII, Pt. I, p. 17. note.
5. *The Classical Age*, p. 219.
6. Indian Historical Quarterly, Vol. XIX; p. 139 ff.
7. *The Vakataka Gupta Age*, p. 86.
8. *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. XXII, Pt. I, p. 17.
9. ibid. Vol. XXXI, Pt. VI, pp. 267-68; Indian Archaeology-A Review, 1957-58, p. 57.
10. *The Classical Age*, p. 219.

kings is mentioned, it is known from the Mallar plates of Vyaghraraja that they belonged to *Amararya-Kula.*[1]

Narendra

Sarabharaja was succeeded by his son, Narendra, whose two records, viz., the Pipardula copper-plate inscription[2] dated in his third and the Kurud plates,[3] dated in his 24th regnal year have been discovered. The Piparadula plate, issued from Sarabhapura, confirms a grant made by an officer of Narendra. The legend on its seal states that 'the king Narendra conquered the earth with his own sword'. In Kurud plates Maharaja Narendra regranted a village for the merit of the *paramhhattarakapada*, showing that he still owed allegiance to the Gupta Emperor.[4]

Prasannamatra

The next known member of this royal family was Prasanna or Prasannamatra, whose thin gold polished coin and silver coins,[5] bear the figure of *Garuda* and the symbols of conch and discus. The exact relationship of Prasannamatra with Narendra is not known, but he seems to have been his successor and might have been his son.[6] He flourished in c. 495-510 A D. As stated in the Mallar plates of Pravararaja's brother, Vyaghraraja, he might have founded the city of Prasannapura after the name of Prasannamatra on the bank of the river Nidila, which has not so far been inentified.

Jayaraja

King Prasannamatra had at least two sons, namely, Jayaraja (also known as Maha-Jayaraja) and Manamatra, the first of whom succeeded Prasanna and ruled at Sarabhapura for more than five years. Jayaraja is known from his three charters (i) Arang copper-plates[7] (dated in his regnal year 5), (ii) Mallar plates[8] (dated in his regnal year 2), and Mallar copper-plates, (dated in his regnal year 5) as well as from his seals attached to some of the charters of his brother's son, Sudevaraja. The Arang plates describe him as 'a devout worshipper of the Divine,[9] who meditates on the feet of his parents', that 'he subjugated his chieftains' and "he was the giver of treasure and land and cows". It was, probably, Jayaraja who ousted king Bhimasena II or his successor of the Sura dynasty.

Jayaraja coming from the east conquered the territory around Arang and established himself there.[10] Since the Mallar copper-plate grant, the third charter of Jayaraja or Maha-Jayaraja was issued in the 9th year of his reign it is doubt-

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1 *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. XXXIV, pp. 45-48.
2. Indian Historical Quarterly, Vol. XIX, pp. 140-45.
3. *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. XXXI, pp. 263 ff.
4. Journal of Indian History, Vol. XLIV, Pt. II, p. 457.
5. Two coins of Prasannamatra were discovered by Lochan Prasad Pandey. *See* Indian Historical Quarterly, Vol. IX, P. 595; Vol. XV, p. 475-76.
6. ibid. Vol. XIX, p. 143.
7. *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum*, Vol. III, pp. 191 ff.
8. *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. XXXIV, pp. 28 ff.
9. ibid, Vol. XXXIII, p. 155.
10. Journal of Indian History, Vol. XLIV, Pt. II, p. 460.

less that his rule lasted at least for nine years. The charter mentions an officer, named Vatsa, in the King's service as also Rudrasvamin, who has been referred to as *Sabari-bhogika*. This means that he was either an administrative officer in charge of Sabara division or that he was a *jagirdar*, enjoying a locality called Sabara.[1] All the charters of Jayaraja were issued from Sarabhapura and engraved by Achalasimha.[2]

Pravara I and Vyaghra

Jayaraja was succeeded by his son, Pravara I who was the elder brother of Vyaghra. The Mallar plates of Vyaghra, younger brother (*anuja*) of Pravara-bhattaraka, the son of Jaya-bhattaraka, was issued from Prasannapura. King Jaya-bhattaraka of the inscriptions seems to be identical with King Jayaraja of Sarabhapura. It is evident from the legend 'Sri-Vyaghrarajah', occurring on the seal issued by Vyaghra, that he himself was on the throne when the grant was issued.[3]

It seems that Vyaghraraja succeeded in establishing an independent principality, with capital at Prasannapura, in the *Purva-rashtra* or the Eastern country during the time of Pravararaja II. This is borne out by the fact that Vyaghra used his own seal while issuing the Mallar grant.[4]

Manamatra

The legend on the seal of the Khariar plates[5] describes Manamatra as the moon born of the ocean that was Prasanna. In the same grant Sudevaraja is described as the son of Manamatra. In another charter[6] issued by Sudeva in his 7th regnal year, he is called '*Sri-Maha-Durgaraja—Putra-Mahasudevaraja*' (Sudevaraja, the son of the illustrious and great Durgaraja). The style of the legend indicates that Manamatra was the next king of Sarabhapura. This charter issued from Sirpur thus gives an additional name of Manamatra i.e. Durgaraja. Some scholars have identified Manamatra with Mananka, the Rashtrakuta ruler; but it does not seem to be based[7] on sound foundation. So far we have not come across any charter of Manamatra and, therefore, it is difficult to assign him the period when he reigned.

Manamatra's son and successor was Sudevaraja or Maha-Sudevaraja. He is known to us from his five charters, four of which, namely, Khariar plates,[8] Sarangarh plates,[9] Arang grant[10] and Raipur plates,[11] were issued

1. *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. XXIV, p. 29.
2. Journal of Indian History, Vol. XLIV, Pt. II, pp. 460-61.
3. *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. XXXIV, pp. 45-50 and f.n.; Journal of Indian History, Vol. XLIV, pp. 461-62.
4. Journal of Indian History, Vol. XLIV, Pt. II, p. 469.
5. *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. IX, pp. 170-72.
6. Indian Historical Quarterly, Vol. XXI, p. 294.
7. For fuller discussion on the subject See *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. VIII, p. 163; Journal of Indian History, Vol. XLIV, Pt. II, pp. 463-64; *The Vakataka-Gupta Age*, pp. 87-88; Proceedings of the Indian History Congress, 1945, p. 93.
8. *Epigraphica Indica*, Vol. IX, pp. 170 ff.
9. ibid. pp. 281 ff.
10. ibid. Vol. XXIII, pp. 28 ff.
11. *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum*, Vol. III, pp. 197 ff.

Sudevaraja from Sarabhapura and the fifth, that was discovered at Kauvatal village near Sarangarh in Raigarh District, was issued from Sripura or modern Sirpur in Raipur District.[1]

The Kauvatal plates issued from Sripura, mention Sri Indrabalaraja a *Maha Samant* and *Sarvadhikaradhikrita* (Chief Minister) and *dutaka* (the executor of the grant). Indrabalaraja has been identified with the grand-father of Mahasiva Tivararaja, the Pandu ruler, who later conquered Southern Kosala from the Sarabhapurias and who issued his charters from Sripura.[2] The Kauvatal grant, thus, gives a positive indication that Sudevaraja had made Sripura his secondary capital, probably to consolidate his position in the west. He seems to have had troubles in the early part of his reign probably from his chieftains, whom he subjugated by his prowess and then stabilized his position.[3]

Sudevaraja was a warrior and a patron of learning. His Sarangarh plates record the grant of a village by his queen to nine learned priests named therein. Since Raipur plates were issued in his 10th regnal year, Maha-Sudevaraja could be said to have ruled at least for ten years.

After Maha-Sudevaraja, his younger brother, Pravararaja II (also known as Maha-Pravaraja) assumed the reign of Sarabhapura kingdom. Only two charters of Pravararaja have so far been discovered. They

Pravararaja II

are: Thakurdiya plates[4] and Mallar copper plates[5] grant both of the 3rd regnal year. The Thakurdiya plates refer to him as Sri Maha-Pravararaja, and as *Parama Bhagavata*. In the legend on the seals of his charters Pravararaja is said to have conquered the earth with his own arms. This would suggest quite a few battles against his enemies and his ultimate successes. In the absence, however, of any record, it is difficult to identify either his enemies or ascertain the number of battles that Pravararaja waged. Since both the charters of Pravararaja were issued from Sripura it is safe to conclude that he shifted the capital of the Sarabhapura kingdom from Sarabhapura to Sripura, which was more centrally situated.[6]

Panduvamsis

Tivara (also known as Mahasiva-Tivararaja and Tivaradeva) issued the Rajim[7] and Baloda[8] plates of Sirpur in his 7th and 9th regnal years, respectively. Tivara is believed to have ruled between c. 465 and 580 A.D.,

Tivararaja

although a great deal of controvery exists among scholars as regards his date. According to some he belonged to the 8th

1. *Proceedings of Indian History Congress*, 1946, pp. 165-67; *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. XXXI, Pt. III, pp. 103-04.
2. Ibid, pp. 167 and 314-15; Indian Historical Quarterly, Vol. XXI, p. 295.
3. *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. IX. p. 172; Journal of Indian History, Vol. XLIV. p. 466.
4. Ibid. Vol. XXII, pp. 15-23.
5. Ibid. Vol. XXXIV, p. 51 ff.
6. Ibid, Vol. XXII, pp. 16-17.
7. *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum*, Vol. III, pp. 291 ff.
8. *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. VII, pp. 104 ff.

century A.D. because all his inscriptions are incised in the box-headed alphabets of that period. Others assert, that since he was a contemporary of the Vishnukundin king Madhava Varman I (c. 535-85 A.D.) of the Andhra country and the Maukhari Prince Suryavarman (A.D. 553) he himself must have flourished in the second half of the 6th century A.D.[1] In his Ipur and Polamur grants Madhava Varman claims to have captured Trivaranagara, that is, the capital of Trivara or Tivara[2].

In the Baloda plates Tivaradeva is referred to as Mahasiva-Tivararaja. He was a son of Nannadeva, grandson of Indrabala and great-grandson of Udayana of the Pandu lineage (Panduvamsis) or Lunar dynasty (Somavamsi). In the Rajim plates Tivara is eulogised as the *Kosaladhipati* (lord of the Kosala or Southern Kosala country). King Udayana is described in a rock inscription of Kalanjar in Banda District of Uttar Pradesh as an ancient king of that region His reign is generally assigned to the last quarter of the 5th century A.D.

According to an inscription of Nanna's time, discovered at Bhandak in Chanda District of Maharashtra, Indrabala had four sons. Of then Nannaraja also (called Nannadeva, Nannarajadhiraja and Nannesvara) was the eldest, who succeeded his father and is said to have 'conquered the earth'. The same record mentions the fourth brother Bhavadeva, also known as Ranakesarin and Chintadurga. He was probably a military governor of his brother in Chanda region and restored a decayed Buddhist temple built by an ancient king of that area named Suryaghoshan.[3] The earliest record of the Panduvamsi rulers of Southern Kosala came from the Kharod (a village in Bilaspur) inscription of Isanadeva, another son of Indrabala. It, therefore, seems quite convincing that these rulers were having their wide dominion in Central India and that they invaded Southern Kosala during the reign of Nanna.

Tivara's epithets like *Kosaladhipati* (lord of Kosala) and *prapta sakala Kosaladhipatya* (one who obtained the sovereignty of the entire Kosala country) suggest that the occupation of Southern-Kosala or Chhattisgarh was completed during the reign of this king[4]. The discovery of a new grant suggests that Tivara's supremacy extended to the territories of Utkala and many other *mandalas*. He could bring these *mandals* under his command by the valour of his arm. Tivara was a devotee of Vishnu and his seal bore the Vaishnava emblem of Garuda.[5]

Tivaradeva was succeeded by his son Nannaraja or Maha-Nannaraj II. The existence of this new king has come to light on account of the discovery of

1. Mirashi suggests the dates *c.* 530 to 550 A.D. for Tivara. For details See *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. XXXI pp. 32 and 220. *The Classical Age*, p. 220; *The Vakataka-Gupta Age* pp. 89-90.
2. *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. XXII, p. 22.
3. *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. XXXI, p. 34; *The Classica Age*, p. 221.
4. *The Vakataka-Gupta Age*, p. 91.
5. *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. XXXI, p. 220.

Nannaraja

an inscription[1] of Nannaraja himself at Adhbhara (Adbhar or Ar bhar) village, about 40 miles from Bilaspur. The object of the inscription, issued from Sirpur, is to record the grant of a village to a Brahmana for the merit of himself and his parents. Like his father Tivaradeva, Nannaraja II was a devout *Vaishnava* and held sway over the whole of Chhattisgarh. Nannaraja II does not seem to have enjoyed a long reign.

Chandragupta

As Nannaraja probably had no son he was succeeded by his uncle Chandragupta. It is uncertain whether Chandragupta was an older or younger brother of Tivaradeva.[2] His identification with the prince of the same name, mentioned in the Sanjan grant of Amoghavarsha as having been defeated by the Rashtrakuta Govind III (c. 794-814 A.D.) cannot be accepted, for Tivara's reign, as suggested above, has been assigned to the later half of the sixth century[3]

Harshagupta

The son and successor of Chandragupta was Harshagupta, the consort of princess Vatasa, daughter of Suryavarman who was probably the Viceroy of his father Maukhari Isana-Varman of Magadh in parts of eastern Uttar Pradesh.[4] Queen Vatasa was also an ardent worshipper of Vishnu and built the famous Lakshmana temple of Sirpur during her widowhood.

Harshagupta was the ruler of the country known as Kosala or Prak Kosala, which at his time comprised probably *Dakshina* (south) Kosala, and *Purva* (east) Kosala with Tosala, Utkala and Odra, extending its limit upto the eastern sea-shore[5]. Since no record has been discovered so far about Chandragupta and Harshagupta, nothing further is known af them.

Balarjuna

The next and the last king of this dynasty was Balarjuna, son of Harshagupta, so named because of his proficiency in archery. Balarjuna assumed the title Sivagupta and thus began to be called Sivagupta Balarjuna (sometimes called Maha-sivagupta Balarjuna). A number of stone inscriptions and three copper-plate grants assignable to his reign have been discovered. Of these the Lodhia (a small village in Raigarh district) plates were issued by the king in his 57th regnal year, thus indicating a very long reign for the monarch. Probably Sivagupta Balarjuna flourished in the first half of the 7th century A.D.[6] According to the Sirpur inscription, he is stated to have 'conquered the earth' with the help of his brother.

It is quite likely that Balarjuna was defeated by Pulakesin II of the

1. ibid, pp. 219-22.
2. *The Vakataka-Gupta Age*, p. 91.
3. *The Classical Age* p. 221.
4. ibid; *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. XXVII, p. 320.
5. *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. XXVII, p. 321.
6. Ibid, pp. 319-20.

Chalukya dynasty of Vatapi (moder Badami) before A.D. 634, the date of the latter's Aihole inscription, wherein he is stated to have conquered the whole territory between the Narmada and the Kaveri.[1]

Ramalesarin

According to a Sirpur inscription Nityananda's (usually identified with Balarjuna) son Sivanandin was a Viceroy of the place. Sivagupta Balarjuna, unlike his grandfather Tivaradeva, was a *Param-maheshvara* (ardent worshipper of Siva) and had the Sivaite emblem of bull on his seal.[2]

A stone inscription of the time of Balarjuna, discovered at Senakapat, a village about two miles to the south of Sirpur, is quite revealing. According to it four generations of the Panduvamsi kings, namely, Nannaraja I, his son Chandragupta, grandson Harshagupta and great-grandson Balarjuna were contemporaries of two generations of a Brahmana family. Thus, the inscription indirectly suggests that except Balarjuna, the last of the line, all other kings of the dynasty had short reigns[3].

Little is known about the end of this dynasty and its relations with the later Somavamsis of Kosala who flourished from the tenth to the twelfth centuries. Eqigraphic evidence, however, suggests that the Nala kings of Bastar might have subdued the Panduvamsis of South Kosala not long after Balarjuna's reign. And the region might have been under the Nalas till the rise of the later Somavamsis. It appears from the context of a Rajim inscription that a temple of Vishnu was constructed by Vilasatunga, son of King Virupaksha and grandson of Prithvideva, probably of the Nala dynasty of Bastar.[4]

Sripura, the well-known capital of these Panduvamsi rulers, who flourished between Nannaraja I and Sivagupta Balarjuna, saw its most brilliant days during their regime. As indicated by several inscriptions, the dynasty contributed materially to its glory by building a number of magnificent temples, monasteries and other buildings.

Although a devout worshipper of Siva, Balarjuna was also a symbol of religious toleration. He was averse to no other sect and liberally patronised Buddhism. At the request of his uncle Bhaskaravarman, he donated a village called Kailasapura to a Bhikshu *Samgha*.[5] This fact is corroborated in his Mallar plates from which it is known that he donated a village to the community of venerable monks, residing in the small monastery (*Viharika*) of Taradamsaka.[6] Probably that is the same monastery which is referred to in a Sirpur inscription, as having been constructed by *Bhikshu* Ananda with an establishment of feeding houses attached to it. For the up-keep of this institution

1. *The Classical Age*, p. 222; R.C. Majumdar and others, *An Advanced History of India*, Vol. I, p. 178.
2. *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. XXXI, p. 32.
3. ibid, pp. 33-34.
4. *The Classical Age*, pp. 190 and 222.
5. *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. XXVII, p. 320.
6. ibid, p. 321.

a field, producing enough white rice was purchased from the *Samgha* and donated to the monastery.[1]

Tolerance towards Buddism by the Sirpur rulers is also recorded by the Chinese traveller Hiusen-Tsang. He came to South Kosala after travelling 1800 *li* north west from Kalinga. During that time the country was 6000 *li* in circuit, having rich and fertile soil. It was surrounded by mountains and had plenty of woods and marshes. The inhabitants were tall, dark, and prosperous. The king was Kshatriya by birth but Buddhist by religion and very benevolent. Hiuen-Tsang discovered there as many as 100 Buddhist monasteries, inhabited by about 10000 Brethren, belonging to the *mahayana* sect (the bigger wheel).[2]

Excavation at Sirpur

The excavation in the early fifties, of this century by the University of Saugar has revealed the ruins of two large monasteries, where a colossal image of the Buddha in the *Bhumisparsa-mndra* (touching the earth), and an exquisite life-size image of Padmapani have been discovered. This monastery remained in occupation for about two hundred years after which it was finally abandoned.[3] Three other smaller monasteries were excavated from a different site. One of these housed a nunnery, as indicated by the existence of a large number of shell and glass bangles in it. In this monastery were found an exquisitely carved miniature *stupa* and a gilt *vajra*. A number of seals containing Buddhist texts were in the courtyard.[4] Other deities in these Buddhist shrines are Avalokiteshvara, Tara and Manjushri, inscribed with the Buddhist formula "ye dharma" etc., in the characters of the 7th and 8th centuries[5]. The associated antiquities included, among others, a small Chinese copper-coin, circular in shape with a square hole at the centre and attributed to Kaiyan (713-41 A.D.) the Chinese ruler. The finding of this coin suggests that Sirpur remained an important Buddhist centre even after Hiuen-Tsang's departure. Possibly there were some trade dealings between this region and China.[6] Subsequent occupation of these monasteries by the Saivite monks in the mediaeval period is proved by the existence of a large number of crude plaques, representing Brahmanical divinities like Siva, Parvati, Ganesh and Mahismardini in later deposits.[7] A Saiva temple complex of the *panchayatana* type was also excavated near about.[8]

Somavamsis

For over two centuries after the extinction of the Pandu rulers of Sirpur, history of Raipur is enveloped in darkness. The veil is lifted when the Somavamsi dynasty came into power about the 10th century A.D. Sivagupta was the first known king of this royal family. His son, Janamejaya Mahabhavagupta I

1. Ibid, Vol. XXXV, p. 197.
2. Thomas Watters, op. cit., pp. 220-201.
3. Indian Archaeology—A Review, 1954-55, p. 24.
4. Ibid. p. 26.
5. ibid. 1956-56, p. 27.
6. Journal of the Numismatic Society of India, Vol. XVIII, Part 1, pp. 64-66.
7. Indian Archaeology—A Review, 1944-56, p. 27.
8. ibid. 1953-54, p. 12.

enhanced the prestige of his house and himself assumed the title 'Lord of Trikalinga' to commemorate his conquest over Orissa. He reigned for over 34 years, and was followed by four more kings. After the last of these four kings, the ministers raised to the throne Mahabhavagupta's grandson, Mahasivagupta III, as there was no legitimate heir. Meanwhile, Rajendra Chola from the South had conquered Kosala and Utkala

Mahasivagupta, who has been assigned to the end of the 10th and the beginning of the 11th century A. D., reconquered both these countries and defeated as well the kings of Karnatak, Gurjara, Lata, Radha, and Gauda. His son, Udyotakesari Mahabhavagupta IV, too was victorious over the monarchs of Dahala, Odra and Gauda during his reign.[1] The kings who followed him were Janamejaya II, Puranjaya and Karnadeva, who were too weak to maintain the glory, power and prestige of the Somavamsi House.

The kingdom was attacked by the Later Gangas on one side and the Kalachuris on the other.[2] Ananta Varman Chodaganga santched Orissa from the Somavamsis some time before 1118 A.D, About the same time the Kalachuris gradually conquered the whole of Southern Kosala and the Somavamsi power came to end in the first quarter of the 12th century. It has been suggested that during Udyotakesari's reign the chief seat of authority of the Somavamsis was in Orissa, with their capital at Yayatinagar (modern Jaipur), founded by, and named after Yayati Mahasivagupta I, son of Janamejaya Mahabhavagupta.[3]

Kalachuris

The Kalachuris of Dakshina Kosal were the descendants of the Kalachuris of Chedi or Dahala, with capital at Tripuri. The advent of the Kalachuris opens a new epoch in the history of Chhattisgarh. The name of the dynasty figures in a large number of inscriptions spread over a vast area. The Kalachuris belonged to the Haihaya race and claimed descent from Kartavirya Arjuna of the epic and the *puranic* fame.[4] While Kalachuri is the most usual style, a number of other forms are known as variants. It is asserted that the name Kalachuri is not Sanskritic and been connected with the Turkish word *Kuluchur*, indicating an office of high rank. This, if correct, would point to a foreign origin of the dynasty and they may well have entered India with the Hunas and the Gurjaras.[5]

1. R.C. Majumdar, *Ancient India*, p. 382.
2. ibid.
3. ibid, p. 383.
4. Pargiter, *Ancient Indian Historical Traditions*, pp 41, 102, 144, etc. *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. XXI, p. 160; Vol. XXII, p. 160
5. Proceedings of the Indian History Congress, 1943, pp. 45-45. According to a legend the progenitor of the Haihayas was the mythical Ahihaya (snake-horse) who was born out of a union of a snake and a mare.

In many records[1] of the Tummana or Ratanpur branch of the Kalachuri dynasty it is stated, that in the race of the Haihaya princes was born the ruler of Dahala, Kokalla (c. 850-890 A.D.) who had 18 sons, of whom the eldest became the ruler of Tripuri and the others were made the lords of the *mandalas* in the neighbourhood. In the family of one of the younger brothers was born Kalingaraja, the first known king of the Tummana or Ratanpur branch. According to the Bilhari stone inscription, Mugdhatunga, son of Kokalla I, conquered the line of countries along the eastern sea-shore and wrested Pali, 12 miles from Ratanpur and 30 miles from Tuman (old Tummana) in Bilaspur District, from the lord of Kosala.[2] The Banaras plates of Karna state that Prasiddhadavala (another *biruda* of Mugdhatunga) conquered Pali for providing adequate territory to the princes who would be born in his family.[3] Thus, we have a record of the first entry of the Kalachuris into Chhattisgarh as also the motive for doing so.

After Mugdhatunga (c 890-910 A.D.) there is a gap of about a century in the history of this Kalachuri branch, for which no records have come to light so far. Even the name of the founder of the Kalachuri branch of Chhattisgarh is obscure. From the Ratanpur stone inscription of Jajalladeva I it is, however, known that the Kaiachuri capital in those days was Tummana, identified with Tumana, 26 miles north-east of Ratanpur.[4] But after two or there generations, in about the middle of the 10th century, the Kalachuris were ousted from there perhaps by the Somavamsi rulers, ruling in the eastern parts of Chhattisgarh. The Kalachuris tried to regain control of Kosala during the reign of Lakshmanaraja II. (c 945-970 A.D.) but without much success.

The attempt was renewed by the Tripuri dynasty during the reign of Kokalla II (c 990-1015 A.D.) to conquer *Dakshina* Kosala. In order to augment his unimpeded prowess and treasure, Kalingaraja, descendant of a younger son of Kokalla I, left his ancestral country (Dahala) and conquered *Dakshina* Kosala in c 1000 A.D. by the prowess of his arms.[5] He chose Tummana as his capital because it had been made the seat of their government by his forefathers. Residing there and destroying his enemies he increased his fortune. The event of note during Kalingaraja's reign was an attack by Sindhu, the Paramara ruler of Dhara. But the invasion did not result in his dispossession of the Kosala country,

Kalingaraja

Wrapt as the historical passages are in the rhapsodies of royal eulogists, it is difficult to make out whether the whole of *Dakshina* Kosala was conquered

1. *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum*, Vol. IV, Pt. II, No. 76, Line 10; No. 77, Line 6; No. 83, Line 8, etc.
2. ibid. Pt. I, No. 45, Line 10.
3. ibid. No. 48, Line 18.
4. ibid. p. CXVII.
5. ibid. Pt. II, No. 77, Verse 6.

by Kalingaraja or only a portion of it. The probability is that he conquered a large portion of it. From the lists of conquets enumerated in the Rajim temple inscription, it appears that a large part of Chhattisgarh was in the hands of local chiefs about the 11th and 12th centuries.

Kamalraja

Kalingaraja was succeeded by his son Kamalraja, who reigned between c. 1020 A.D. and 1045 A.D. He, owing allegiance to the ancestral house of Tripuri, continued to rule from Tummana. He helped his overlord Gangeyadeva of Tripuri in the campaign against the king of Utkala, Subhakara II and secured weath as well as exeallent elephants are Rorses for him.[1] Gangeya- deva and Kamalraja came into conflict also with the ruler of Eastern Kosala, Mahasivagupta Yayati, who claimed to have inflicted a crushing defeat on the people of the Chedi country and devastated Dahala.[2] This might have been a relaliatory raid during Gangeya's campaign against the king of Orissa. Another notable event of Kamalraja's reign was an invasion of Kosala in 1022 A.D. by a general of the great Chola Emperor Rajendra I (1012-1044 A.D.). It is, however, not certain if the expedition was against the Western Kosala, ruled by Kamalraja or against the eastern Kosala, held by Mahasivagupta Yayati.

Ratnadeva

Kamalraja was succeeded by his son Ratanadeva or Ratnaraja I (c. 1045-1065 A.D.). who beautified the capital city of Tummana with temples of Vankesha (the tutelary deity) and Ratneshvara, fruit and flower gardens, mansions, etc. At the same time he founded the extensive city of Ratanpur in such a fashion that it could vie with the city of Kuvera.[3] He married Vajjuka's daughter Nonalla, a princess of the Komomandala.[4] Later he shifted his capital to Ratanpur, which continued to be the seat of government of the successive Kalachuri rulers, until their overthrow by the Marathas.[5]

Prithvideva I

Prithvideva I (c. 1065-1090 A.D.) was the son and successor of Ratnadeva. He seems to have considerably extended his patrimony. According to his Amoda plates he was the lord of twenty-one thousand villages, comprising the whole of *Dakshina* Kosala,[6] although his title, *Mahamandaleshvara*, shows that he was still a feudatory of the parent house of Dahala. He used the Kalachuri era, which he called the era of the Lord of Chedi, indicating his subordinate position. He constructed a Siva temple called Prithvidevesvara at Tummana and a large lake at Ratanpur.[7]

Prithvideva I, was succeeded by his illustrious son Jajalladeva I, (c. 1090-

1. ibid. No. 76, lines 12-13.
2. Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. I, 1905, pp. 6-7.
3. H.C. Ray, *Dynastic History of Northern India*, p. 804.
4. Country surrounding the Kome Village, 24 miles north-west of Ratanpur.
5. *The Struggle for Empire*, p. 65.
6. *Hiralal*, op. cit., p. 119.
7. H.C. Ray, op., cit., pp. 805-06.

1120 A.D.) by his queen Rajalladevi. During the weak rule of Yasahkarna of the Tripuri dynasty, this monarch of the Ratanpur branch became completely independent. He was one of the great kings of this dynasty. He undertook ambitious military campaigns and subdued a number of chiefs. According to his Ratanpur stone inscription, dated Kalachuri era 866, he developed friendly relations with his contemporary Gahadavala King. Govinda Chandra, the ruler of Kanyakubja, and Chandella Sallakshana Varma; invaded Orissa, defeated Bhujabala of Suvarnapura (Sonpur on the Mahanadi):received tributes from the chiefs of the neighbouring *mandalas* of Lanjika (Lanji in Balaghat District), Banara (Bhandara in the district of the same name) and Talari (probably the southern part of Bilaspur and the northern part of Raipur Districts) of Dakshina Kosala, Andhra, Kimidi (in Ganjam District) Vairagarh (in Chanda District), etc. He also took Somesvara, the Naga ruler of Bastar, a prisoner, because he had occupied a part of *Dakshina* Kosala.[1]

Jajalladeva I

Jajalladeva tried to expand the limit of his kingdom eastward by deposing the ruler of Orissa and thus came into clash with Ananta Varman Chodaganga, espousing the cause of the former. He carried his arms even as far as Dandakapura (Midnapur District). The rulers of the northern countries sought Jajalla's friendship, because his kingdom occupied strategic position on the route of communication between the north and the south. The northern powers must also have regarded Jajalladeva as a bulwark against a possible Chola invasion of North India.

Jajalladeva's kingdom thus extended from Amarkantak in the north down to the other side of the Godavari in the south and from the confines of Berar in the west to the boundaries of Orissa in the east. Jajalla founded a city, named Jajallapura, which has been identified with modern Janjgir in Bilaspur District. He also repaired an old Siva temple at Pali. These repairs have been commemorated by short inscriptions.[2] Jajalladeva married Lachchhalladevi from whom he had a son named Ratnadeva II, who succeeded him.

Ratnadeva II came to the throne of Ratanpur in about 1120 A.D. Like his father he struck gold and copper coins in his own name, indicating his independence. He is stated to have routed a large and powerful army sent against him by the contemporary Kalachuri ruler of Tripuri, named Gayakarna (c. 1123-1153). Ratnadeva also successfully repulsed an invasion of Kosala by the Ganga King, Anantavarman-Chodaganga, ruler of Orissa and the latter's feudatory Gokarna, and obtained a large booty of gold, horses and elephants.[3] He is described in a Ratanpur stone inscription[4] as 'Rahu', seizing and swallowing the large lunar

Ratnadeva II

1. Hiralal op. cit., pp. 116-17, *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. X. p. 29 and Vol. XXII. p. 162; *Struggle for Empire*, p. 65.
2. *Corpus Inscriptionum. Indicarum*, Vol. IV, Pt. I, p. CXXV.
3. Ibid. Vol. IV, Pt. II, No. 100, verse 8.
4. ibid. No. 93, Verse 5.

orb of the mightly warriors of Chodaganga. The battle, believed to have been a fierce one, was fought in c. 1130- A.D. in Talahari-Mandala, near Seori-narayan.[1] A minister of Ratnadeva, named Jagpala distinguished himself in the battle for his bravery.

Emboldened by this victory, Ratnadeva II invaded the Gauda kingdom in c. 1132 A.D. This fact has been recorded in several inscriptions of Vallabha-raja, a Vaisya by caste and an adopted son of Lachchhalladevi, moter of Ratna-deva II. Vallabharaja fought valiantly along with his master in that campaign. The king of Gauda on whom Ratnadeva inflicted defeat was, perhaps, Madan-pala of the Pala dynasty.[2]

Ratnadeva was a patron of religion and learning. His court attracted learned men from different parts of India. For instance, Gangadhara, a learn-eb Brahmana, migrated to Tummana from Madhyadesa and received a village from Ratnadeva.[3] It was usual with him to bestow gifts on the pious and the learned. Once he made a gift to an astronomer for accurate prediction of an eclipse. Considerable building activity was also noticeable during his reign; a number of temples, *mathas* (monasteries) were constructed, groves raised and tanks excavated.

Prithvideva II

Prithvideva II, the elder son of Ratnadeva II, succeeded his father in c. 1135 A.D. His minister and general Jagapala won for him the forts of Sara-haragarh (modern Sarangarh in Raigarh District) and Machaka. Sihava. (Sihawa in Dhamtari tract of Raipur District) the country of Bramaravadra (Bhramarkotya in Bastar) and took Kusumabhoga, Kantara, Kakayaradesh (Kanker in Bastar) and Kondadongara. These achievements of his are recorded in his Rajim inscription.[4] In later re-cords from Kanker, the Kalachuri era has been used, indicating that those parts had come under the sway of the Kalachuris. The other places referred to above were probably situated in Raipur District, for Kondadongara has been located in the south of Bindranawagarh tahsil, Kusum-Bhoga is identical with Kusu-murra in Dhamtari tahsil, of Raipur District and Kakyara is modern Kanker in Bastar, which then included parts of Dhamtari tahsil of Raipur.[5] These conquests brought a greater part of Chhattisgarh under the direct rule of Prith-videva.

Having consolidated his authority in Chhattisgarh, Prithvideva launched a massive invasion on the Ganga territory in Orissa, then under the rule of

1. *ibid.* No. 98, Verse 7.
2. ibid. Pt. I, p. CXXVII.
3. ibid Pt. II, No. 97, Verses 12-13.
4. *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. XXVIII, p. 160; Hiralal, op. .cit, p. 107.
5. *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum*, Vol. IV, Pt. I, No. 88, Verses 15-17 and Pt. II, p. 453; *Raipur District Gazetteer*, p. 47.

Anantavarman-Choda-ganga. In the meantime, the latter died and was succeeded by his son Jatesvara *alias* Madhukamarnava. Jatesvara was defeated and had, perhaps, to spend a few days in the Kalachuri prison before he was set free.[1] This battle may have taken place in c. 1150 A.D. Discovery of some coins of Ratnadeva II and Prithvideva II in Khurda sub-division of Puri District and Sonepur seem to corroborate the fact that these kings had definite hold on Orissa[2].

Like his father, Prithvideva was a patron of learning and religion. There are seven inscriptions recording his grants of land to the Brahmans. A Ratanpur stone inscription states that the people were happy and contented under his reign.[3] Construction activities also received great fillip during his time. His feudatory Vallabharaja excavated three tanks, one of which was near Ratanpur which still exists under the name Kharung, and a temple of Siva. Another feudatory Brahmadeva too constructed several temples and tanks. There are also records of a number of other constructions.

Jajalladeva II

Jajalladeva II succeeded his father in the year 1165 A.D. Not long after his accession, he had to face an attack from Javasimha, the Kalachuri ruler of Tripuri. Jajalladeva, ably assisted by his feudatories, gave Jayasimha a tough fight. Jayasimha, enraged like a serpent trodden under foot, himself led the battle which, though fierce, was indecisive. Ulhanadeva, a scion of the royal family, fought bravely against the Tripuri forces and was killed. Some time after, Jajalladeva was caught by an alligator known locally as *Thiru,* but he was able to extricate himself.[4] As in previous regimes, there was considerable building activity during the reign of Jajalladeva. All the three inscriptions of his reign are dated in Kalachuri era 919 i.e. 1167-68 A.D. Towards the close of his reign, Chhattisgarh seems to have been invaded by an unknown enemy, which resulted in sufferings to the people.[5]

Jagaddeva

The prevailing confusion was, perhaps, heightened on account of the sudden death of Jajalladeva in 1168 A D. In such a situation, Jagaddeva, the elder brother of Jajalladeva, hurriedly came from the eastern country and succeeded in re-establishing peace and order in the kingdom. This is evident from the Kharod inscription which says that under Jagaddeva's rule "thieves disappeared, obstacles vanished, dangers departed, the enemies took shelter in the corner of mountain caves and people roaming in forests had no fear even from a tiger."[6]

1 *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum*, Vol. IV, Pt. II, No. 100, Verse 9.
2. Journal of the Numismatic Society of India, Vol. XVII, Pt. II, p. 58.
3. *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum*, Vol. IV, Pt. II, No. 93, Verse. 7
4. ibid. Verse 27 ff.
5. ibid. Pt. I, p. CXXIX.
6. ibid. Pt. II, No. 100, Verse 14.

It has been suggested that Jajalladeva II was not a usurper of the throne of Ratanpur and that Jagaddeva had voluntarily relinquished the throne in order to devote his undivided attention to fighting the Eastern Gangas. And as soon as he heard of Jajalladeva's death he hastened back to Ratanpur.[1] Jagaddeva had a reign of ten years, i.e. from 1168 to 1178 A.D. He had a son, named Ratnadeva, by his queen Somalladevi.

Ratnadeva III

In about 1178 A.D., Ratandeva III came to the throne. The Kharod stone inscription eulogizes him for a hand-some form, charity and learning.[2] On account of some unknown reasons, the treasure was exhausted, the elephant force became weak, the people were scattered, the country was infested by famine and reduced to a pitiable state.[3] In such a critical situation, Ratnadeva appointed Gangadhara, a learned Brahmana accomplished in the science of politics, to the post of the prime minister. Gangadhara's wise policy helped Ratnadeva vanquish the enemies and free the kingdom of all troublesome persons.[4] Gangadhara constructed a large number of temples, including that of Ekavira at Ratanpur, which is still in existence.

Pratapamalla

Ratnadeva III was succeeded by his son Pratapamalla in c. K. 950 (1198-99 A.D.). He ascended the throne young, possessed great strength and was, therefore, called second Bali, according to the description of the Pendrabandh Plates.[5]

Coming to the beginning of the 13th century we no longer find the inscriptional evidence of the Kalachuri rulers of the Ratanpur branch. The records of the successors of Pratapamalla are not available until we come to the time of Vahara towards the close of the 15th century. We, however, get occasional references to the reigning kings in the records of other dynasties. For example, Hemadri's *Vrata Khanda* states in its *Rajaprasasti* that "the Yadava king Simhana took away troops of running elephants belonging to the King Jajjalla".[6] The latter ruler was most probably a king of Ratanpur. As he was a contemporary of Simhana (c. 1210-1247 A.D.), he seems to have succeeded Pratapamalla in 1225 A.D.

Jajalladeva suffered another defeat at the hands of Vishnu, the minister of the Ganga king Ananga-Bhima III of Kalinga.[7] The Purshottampuri plates of the Yadava Ramchandra inform us about a victory of Simhana's grandson

1. ibid. p 535. Another version is that Jagaddeva was superseded by his younger brother and was, therefore, ruling over some eastern districts during the latter's life time.
2. *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum*, Vol. IV, Pt. II, No. 100, Verses 16-18
3. ibid. Verse 25
4. ibid. Verses 26-27.
5. ibid. Pt. I, p. CXXX.
6. ibid
7. ibid. pp. CXXX-CXXXI; Another version is that this event occurred during the reign of Pratapamalla—See *The Struggle for Empire*, p. 66.

Krishna over the ruling king of Kosala. The latter is not named in the plates, but he may have been a successor of king Jajjalla.[1]

From the Sihawa inscription of Karnaraja, Kanker plates of Pamparajadeva and the Kanker inscription of Bhanudeva dated saka year 1242 (A.D. 1320) it is evident that the Somavamsi ruler of Bastar-Kanker area was ruling over the modern Dhamtari-Sihawa area of Raipur District from 1192 to 1320 A.D. The present ruling family of Kanker is doubtless connected with these old rulers. According to its own tradition its first ancestor came from Orissa to this place about the Vikrama Samvat 1150 or 1093 A.D. The story is, that he was ruling at Puri but suddenly being afflicted with leprosy went out in search of a cure. A spring in Sihawa restored his lost health; and his descendants continued to rule there. As the ruins and temples testify, Sihawa was doubtless the capital of these chiefs. The capital was finally removed to Kanker (most probably before Bhanudeva) which once included the rich soil of Dhamtari Tahsil.[2]

The stone inscriptions of the King Vahara give us a few more names of the Kalachuri rulers of Ratanpur. The Kosgain inscription[3] of this king records his victory over some Pathans. It also describes the genealogy of the Kalachuri family of Ratanpur upto king Vahara, who may have reigned from c 1480 to 1525 A.D. It, however, does not mention any political events of the reign of Vahara's predecessors. Taking twenty-five years as the average duration of one's reign, the accession of Singhana, who flourished five generations before, may be dated in c 1355 A.D.[4] This king was most probably Singha or Simhana mentioned in the Raipur and Khalari stone inscriptions, who also seems to have reigned in the said period; for his grandson Brahmadeva was ruling at Raipur and Khalari in V. 1458 (1402 A.D.) and V. 1471 (1415 A.D.) The stone inscription of Raipur mentions that Lakshmideva reigned at Rayapur (Raipur) and his son was Singha. who in turn had a son named Ramchandra. Brahmadeva who is mentioned next, was most probably a son of Ramchandra, though there is no clear statement to that effect.[5]

The Kalachuris of Raipur

It seems that after the reign of Simhana (1355-1375 A.D.) the Ratanpur dynasty of the Kalachuris split into two branches. The elder branch continued to rule at Ratanpur while the younger one founded a seperate principality, in 1375 A.D., with Raipur as its capital.[6]

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1. *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum*, Vol. IV, Pt. I, p CXXXI.
2. *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. IX, pp. 124, 166 and 184; Hiralal, op. cit., p. 171.
3. ibid. Pt. II, No. 105, Lines 6-7.
4. ibid. Pt. I, p. CXXXI.
5. ibid.
6. ibid.

It appears that the ruling house of Ratanpur used to give some appanages to the princes born in the family, as we find references to them in the Sheorinarayan stone inscription of Jajalladeva II.[1] Some grants were made to the members of the ruling family and they permanently settled there after some time. The branch at Raipur, however, "became somewhat powerful and semi-independent".[2]

There are two inscriptions of the Kalachuris of Raipur, which are now preserved in the museums at Nagpur and Raipur, respectively. The first is the Raipur stone inscription of Brahmadeva, which is now preserved in the Central Museum at Nagpur. The second one is the Khalari stone inscription of Haribrahmadeva and is now preserved in the Raipur Museum. These inscirptions refer to the reign of a Kalachuri king named Brahmadeva and are dated in V.S. 1458 (1401-02 A.D.) and 1470 (1413-14 A.D.,), respectively. They lead us to conclude that king Brahmadeva reigned at Raipur during 1402-1414 A.D.

Brahmadeva

The aforesaid inscriptions mention that there was a great prince at Raipur whose name was Lakshmideva. His son Simhana succeeded him and Simhana was succeeded by his son Ramchandra, who was the father of Brahmadeva. It appears, therefore, that the first prince of the Raipur branch was Lakshmideva, the great-grandfather of Brahmadeva, and the split might have taken place about the middle of the fourteenth century during the reign of Simhana, Lakshmideva's son.[3]

According to the Khalari inscription of Brahmadeva, Simhana is stated to have conquered 18 *garhs* (fortresses) of the enemy.[4] It is popularly believed that Chhattisgarh had 36 forets from which fact the region is supposed to have derived-its name. The mention of 18 *garhs* as comprising half the territory ruled by the Haihayas might give some support to this theory. But the name of Chhattisgarh is not given in a single record and it is more probable that the name is a corruption of Chedishgarh, meaning the forts of the lord of Chedi.[5]

As the Haihaya dynasty of Ratanpur was a younger branch of the Chedi family, they continued to cherish its name. In the Mallar inscription of King Jajalladeva II, he has been mentioned as 'the leader of the princes who delighted in keeping up the chedi family'.[6] Although the rulers of Ratanpur have been quite independent of the Chedi kings of Tripuri, "they still retained the pride of relationship to the elder house and may well have given their dominions a name which would keep up the link".[7]

1. ibid. Pt II, pp. 521-27.
2. *Raipur District Gazetteer*, p. 48.
3. ibid. p. 49.
4. *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum*, Vol, IV. Pt. II, No. 108, Verse 4.
5. *Raipur District Gazetteer*, p. 49.
6. *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. I. p. 43.
7. *Raipur District Gazetteer*, p. 49.

The popular belief became so deep-rooted that the people actually made out lists of 36 forts of the Chhattisgarh region. Kalyan Sahai's (Sai's) account books, referred to in the following pages, however, give the list of 48 forts in the region. This defference in the number of forts is explained by saying that further conquests raised the number from 36 to 48. The list of 36 forts has been arranged with reference to the subsequent distribution, rendering them subordinate to the senior and junior branches of the family, ruling respectively at Ratanpur and Raipur.[1] These forts were each in reality the headquarters of a sub-division of the territories, comprising a number of villages.

The Kalachuri kings of Raipur trace their descent from Kesavadeva who was reigning in 1410 A.D.[2] This is, however, not possible as we learn from the Khalari[3] and Raipur[4] stone inscriptions of Brahmadeva that he was, as stated before, ruling the territories at least between 1402 and 1414 A. D. If Kesavadeva had been a successor of Brahmadeva, his ruling date might be put about 1420 A.D.[5] A list of the Kalachuri kings of the Raipur branch, succeeding Brahmadeva, has been given by A Cunningham[6] as follows:

Kesavadeva	1420 A.D.
Bhuvaneshwardeva	1438 ,,
Mansinghdeva	1463 ,,
Santokhsinghdeva	1478 ,,
Suratsinghdeva	1498 ,,
San	1518 ,,
Chamandasinghdeva	1528 ,,
Bansisinghdeva	1563 ,,
Dhansinghdeva	1582 ,,
Jaitsinghdeva	1603 ,,
Phalesinghdeva	1615 ,,
Yadavadeva	1633 ,,
Somadattadeva	1650 ,,
Baldevasinghdeva	1663 ,,
Umedsinghdeva	1685 ,,
Banbirsinghdeva	1705 ,,
Amarsinghdeva	1741 ,,

1. Bilaspur Settlement Report, 1868, p. 24.
   The 18 forts of the Raipur branch included Raipur, Patan, Simga, Singarpur, Lawan, Amera, Durg, Sardha, Sirsa, Mohdi, Khalari, Sirpur, Fingeshwar, Rajim, Singangarh, Suarma, Tengnagarh and Ekalwara.
2. *Raipur District Gazetteer*, p. 51.
3. *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. II, pp. 228 ff; Archaeological Survey Reports, Vol. VII, p. 157.
4. Indian Antiquary, Vol. XIX, p. 26; Archaeological Survey Reports, Vol. XVII, p. 77.
5. *Raipur District Gazetteer*, p. 51.
6. Archaeological Survey Reports, Vol. XVII, pp. 80-81.

According to the list, the last ruler of this branch was Amarsinghdeva who was displaced by the Bhonslas sometime in the fifth decade of the 18th century.

The two stone inscriptions of Brahmadeva record a defeat which Ramadeva (or Ramchandra), the father of Brahmadeva, inflicted on Bhoningadeva, belonging to the Phanivamsa or Naga dynasty.[1] During this period two Naga families were ruling in Chhattisgarh region. One family belonged to the former Kawardha State and the other belonged to the former Bastar State. The last dated record of the Naga family of Bastar is of King Harishchandra, who was ruling in 1324[2] A.D. The Naga family of Kawardha also continued to rule till the 14th century, as the Mandava Mahal inscription at Chaura is dated in V.S. 1406 or A.D. 1349.[3] In the absence of subsequent records of the Naga families, it is difficult to say to which family Bhoningadeva belonged. Most probably he was a king of the former Bastar State; for, the Chiefs of the Naga dynasty of the former Kawardha State are "known to have been feudatories of the Kalachuris, whose era they used in earlier times".[4] Some of these kings were also matrimonially connected with the Kalachuris.[5]

Amarsinghadeva

Of the last king Amarsinghdeva, Kalachuri of the Raipur, a copper-plate *sanad* was found at Arang., 22 miles from Raipur on the Sambalpur road, dated in the V.S. 1792 (1735 A.D.) and issued from Raipur.[6] The *sanad* was given by the ruler of Raipur to Thakur Nandu and Ghasiraya, ancestors of the Anjori Lodhi of Arang, "exempting their family from payment of taxes in respect of ordinary marriages, widow remarriages, desertion by a wife and property of deceased persons in the family". According to Hiralal, Amarsinghdeva's rule lasted till 1750 A.D. when he was quietly displaced from his position and given a maintenance grant by the Bhonsalas of Nagpur.[7] Amarsinghdeva received for his maintenance the *Parganas*, Rajim, Patan and Raipur for which he was obliged to pay a tribute of Rs. 7,000 per annum.[8]

Kalyan Sahai

It is not till the reign of Kalyan Sahai, the Ratanpur king, that the overpowering influence of the Muhammadan sovereignty extended into a region so landlocked and isolated as Chhattisgarh".[9] He was most probably the ruler of Ratanpur between the years 1536 and 1573 A.D.[10] He is said to have proceeded to the Mughal capital to have the audience of the great Mughal Emperor Akbar. Before proceeding to Agra, he

1. *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum*, Vol. IV, Pt. I, p. CXXXIII.
2. *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. X, pp. 39 ff.
3. Hiralal, op cit; p. 176.
4. *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum*, Vol. IV Pt. I, p. CXXXIII.
5. Hiralal, op. cit; p. 174. The King Ramchandra of Kawardha was married to Ambikadevi of the Haihaya lineage.
6. ibid. p. 109.
7. ibid.
8. Raipur Settlement Report, 1869, p. 19.
9. *Raipur District Gazetteer*, p. 52.
10. Bilaspur Settlement Report, 1868, p. 27.

made over the administration of his kingdom to his son Lakshman Sahai. He was there for about eight years and returned to Ratanpur laden with honours, having been invested with the full rights of Raja and confirmed in the possession of the territory of Ratanpur with a high sounding title. The Muslim chronicles, however, do not mention any event of this kind.[1]

One of the Revenue books of Kalyan Sahai's reign contains an interesting account of the condition of Chhattisgarh some four centuries ago. According to this book, the Ratanpur Government, including Raipur, comprised 48 *garhs* or *talukas*, "yielding a revenue of 6¼ lakhs of rupees, and including *sair* 9 lakhs of rupees, which, considering the relative value of money in those early days now indicates a large share of prosperity".[2] Kalyan Sahai seems to have ruled over the whole of Chhattisgarh. Of course, there were some Rajas in the region, but they were either his subordinates or feudatories.[3] In 1868-69 the revenue of Raipur District was Rs. 4,08,925 approximately. The number of *parganas* and villages included in Raipur District were 20 and 4,333, respectively.[4]

Kalyan Sahai maintained an army of nearly 14,200 men and an establishment of 116 elephants, which was considered adequate for the maintenance of internal order of the kingdom. As for external enemies, the difficulties of approach and comparative remoteness and poverty of the country, made an invasion in earlier years by no means an inviting prospect, and subsequently Kalyan Sahai's shrewdness in proceeding to Delhi, and his acknowledgment by the Emperor Akbar, tended to prolong for years the rule of his dynasty.[5]

There is nothing worth recording in connection with the rule of Kalyan Sahai's successors until we come to Rajsingh (1689-1712 A D.) who was issueless.

Raj Singh

His Brahman *Diwan*, a hereditary servant of the family, proposed the novel remedy of asking a selected Brahman to visit the favourite Rani of Rajsinghdeva. In due time a son was born, who was named Bishvanathsinghdeva. He was later on married to a daughter of the ruler of Rewa, but finally committed suicide by stabbing himself. Rajsingh, on being informed about what had happened, blew out with his guns the part of the town in which the Diwan and his relatives lived. Subsequently Rajsingh selected Mohan Singh of the Raipur house as his successor. But unfortunately the death of Rajsingh was sudden. Mohan Singh, who was on a shooting expedition at that time, could not come back early and Rajsingh put the *pagri* on the head of his grand-uncle, Sardarsingh, thus acknowledging him as his successor.[6]

1 *Raipur District Gazetteer*, pp 52-53; *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum*, Vol. IV, Pt. I, pp. CXXXII-CXXXIII and according to A. Cunningham, he had been to Delhi on account of a dispute with the Raja of Mandla and returned to Ratanpur in 1571 A. D.

2 Bilaspur Settlement Report 1868, p. 27.

3 ibid. p, 28.

4 Raipur Settlement Report, 1869, pp. 17-18.

5 ibid. p. 28.

6 ibid. pp. 28-30.

On his return from the shooting expedition, Mohan Singh was "greatly enraged at being thus superseded and said that he would yet return and assume the government".[1] Sardarsingh, however, ruled quietly for 20 years and was succeeded by his brother Raghunath Singh in 1732 A.D. He was a man already over 60 and quite unable to face the difficulties which were shortly to overtake his territories.

Bhonslas

At the close of the year 1742 A.D. occurred the invasion of Chhattisgarh by the Maratha general Bhaskar Pant. By then, Raghunath Singh, the last ruler of Ratanpur branch, had already been on the *gaddi* for some 8 years. Having lost his only son, he was, at the time bowed down with a heavy sorrow. Raghunath Singh had, consequently, ceased for nearly a year to take any interest in his government. A feeble man at best, now worn out with years and afflicted in mind, he made no effort to defend his kingdom but waited in the calmness of despair till Bhakar Pant reached his capital, Ratanpur.[2] Even then there was no attempt at resistance. Bhaskar Pant brought his guns to play on the fort and a part of the palace was soon in ruins. At this juncture one of the queens mounted the parapet and exhibited a flag of truce. The gates were then opened and the invading army entered and took possession of the fort. In this inglorious manner ended the rule of the Haihayavamsi dynasty, which without a struggle yielded up its heritage.[3]

Bhaskar Pant

Bhaskar Pant, having reduced Ratnpur, left a small garrison in it and marched towards Cuttack. A fine of a lakh of rupees is mentioned as having been imposed on Ratanpur and all that remained in the treasury was appropriated. Bhaskar Pant is said to have led an army of 40,000 men, chiefly horse, who pillaged the country in all directions. No violence, however, was done to Raghunath Singh, who in fact, was permitted[4] to carry on the government in the name of the Bhonslas.

Previous mention has been made of Mohan Singh who left Ratnapur disgusted, when in A.D. 1712, Sirdar Singh succeeded Raj Singh and threatened to return and assume the government. His efforts to raise a party in his favour, strong enough to create a local revolution, proving fruitless he left for Nagpur and finally joined Raghoji I. He became a favourite with this prince, was made a Bhonslà, and accompanied Raghoji in his expedition against Bengal. In A D. 1745, when Raghoji returned from Bengal, he crossed from Rewa to Ratanpur, and finding, that Raghunath

Mohan Singh

1. *Raipur District Gazetteer*, p. 54.
2. Bilaspur Settlement Report, 1868, p. 30.
3. *Raipur District Gazetteer*, p. 55.
4. ibid p. 56. A different version is also given. It is mentioned that "Immediately Bhaskar Pant had gone, Raghunath Singh ousted his representative, a Gosain and once more assumed the Government." *Bilaspur District Gazetteer*, p. 48.

Singh, the late raja, whom his general Bhaskar Pant had maintained in authority in Chhattisgarh was dead,[1] he installed Mohan Singh as a *raja* and proceeded to Nagpur.[2]

While these developments were taking place in the adjoining Ratanpur kingdom, Amar Singh, a representative of the younger branch of the Haihayavamsi dynasty, was ruling in Raipur undisturbed. It seems that he was not at first interfered with by either Bhaskar Pant or Mohan Singh. Till 1750 A.D. Amar Singh continued to administer the Government, when he was quietly ousted by the Marathas. He received for his maintenance the *parganas* of Rajim, Patan and Raipur, for which he paid a yearly tribute of 7,000 Rupees.[3] At the time of his dath in 1753 his son, Sheoraj Singh, was absent on a 'pilgrimage' and the Maratha Government, availing itself of the opportunity confiscated the *parganas*.

Bimbaji

Raghoji I died at Nagpur in the year 1755. After his death Chhattisgarh and its dependencies were recognized as the appanage of his youngest son Bimbaji.[4] Mohan Singh, who was holding the charge of Chhattisgarh made preparations to oppose the assumption of authority by Bimbaji. But Mohan Singh was taken suddenly ill and died at Raipur, where he had collected a force. Thus, Bimbaji assumed the government without disturbance.[5] Though nominally subordinate to the Raja at Nagpur, Bimbaji was to a large extent independent with a separate court and household at Ratanpur, separate ministry and a separate army.[6]

Sheoraj Singh and Raghunath Singh

Bimbaji gave Sheoraj Singh, the son of the late ruler Amar Singh, Bargaon village in Mahasamund Tahsil free of revenue. Sheoraj Singh was also given one rupee on every village in the district for his maintenance. This arrangement continued till 1822, when in lieu of one rupee on every village in the district, Raghunath Singh, son of Sheoraj Singh, received the village of Govinda, Murhena, Nandgaon and Bhalesar, all near Bargaon, free of revenue to be held by him and his successors.[7]

When the Marathas undertook the government of this tract decay had already reduced it to a state, very much inferior to that, in which it was during the earlier days of the Haihayavamsi rule. The raids of the Binjwars of Sonekan, a tribe

1. *Bilaspur District Gazetteer*, p. 49, again gives a different account. It states that when Raghoji returned from Bengal he heard of Raghunath Singh's reassertion of authority .... he deposed Raghunath Singh and installed Mohan Singh as Raja.
2. Bilaspur Settlement Report, 1868, p. 31.
3. Raipur Settlement Report, 1869, p. 19.
4. C. U. Wills, *British Relations with the Nagpur State in the 18th Century*, p. 147.
5. *Bilaspur District Gazetteer*, p. 49.
6. R. Jenkins, *Report on the Territories of the Raja of Nagpur*, p. 76.
7. *Raipur District Gazetteer*, pp. 56-57.

allied to the Boonjias, living in the hills to the east of Lowan, between the Mahanadi and the Jonk river area had seriously affected the prosperity of the estern *parganas* of Lowan, Sirpur, Khulari and the eastern portion of Raipur. A continuance of these disorders gradually caused their almost total depopulation. So entirely was the country ruined that the revenue of the three first named tracts which had amounted to Rs. 63,160 in 1563 A.D. was reduced to between three and four thousand Nagpur Rupees in 1817 A.D.[1]

To this was added the strong hand of the military rule of Bimbaji.[2] His oppressive rule had an adverse effect on the revenue; from 8 lakhs of rupees it was brought down to 3 lakhs.[3] Though in his early years of reign Bimbaji was very oppressive, as time passed on he more and more identified himself with his people and left a memory fairly popular and respected.[4]

Bimbaji had no sons. He, therefore, adopted his nephew Chimnaji, the 2nd son of his elder brother Mudhoji, and nominated him the successor of his territory. Chimnaji was wholly of a military disposition and was intrepid and enterprising. On the death of Bimbaji in 1787, his widow Anandi Bai desired that Chimnaji might take possession of the Ratanpur Districts. But Raghoji, the eldest son of Mudhoji, fearing the adventurous spirit of his brother, was averse to it and earnestly urged his father to withhold his assent to the proposed succession.[5] However, Mudhoji passed away in 1788, leaving his dominions in the hands of Raghoji II.[6] Soon after Chimnaji died in mysterious circumstances under the suspected plot of Raghoji II.[7] Consequent upon this, Chhattisgarh was allotted to Vyankoji, the younger brother of Raghoji II, as an appanage in 1788 A. D.[8]

Vyankoji

Vyankoji, though he paid two or three flying visits to Chhattisgarh, never stayed there regularly to administer the Government, being too much mixed up with the more important politics of Nagpur. He ordered the *Suba* (Governor) to assume charge of the Government of Chhattisgarh on his behalf, This was much resented by Anandi Bai and the first *Subah* was repulsed by her with the help of Bimbaji's army.

A compromise was, however, effected. It was decided that the Government should be carried on in the name of Vyankoji, who should be represented by a *Subah* on the spot, but that the *Suba* should be bound to obey all orders of Anandi-

1. Raipur Settlement Report, 1869, p. 20. Nagpur rupee was roughly of the value of annas 14 in relation to the "Company Rupee"
2. ibid.
3. C. U. Wills, op. cit., p. 97.
4. *Raipur District Gazetteer*, p. 57.
5. C. U. Wills, op. cit., p. 92.
6. R. Jenkins, op. cit , p. 61.
7. Prayag Dutt Shukla, *Madhya Pradesh Ka Itihas Aur Nagpur Ke Bhonsle*, p. 140.
8. R. Jenkins, op. cit., p. 61.

Bai. The latter was to be consulted on all the details of the Government. Thus Anandi Bai wielded practically all authority till her death at the beginning of the 19th century.[1] *Subahdar* Vitthal Deokur was, consequently, deputed to manage the country, who is said to have introduced a form of *pargana* accounts on the village system known to the Marathas.[2]

Raipur in 1790 A. D.

An European traveller, who passed through these territories in 1790 attests to the position of eminence enjoyed by Anandi Bai. He writes, "the widow of Bimbaji, Moddajee's (Mudhojee's) brother, is still alive, and all ostensible respect is shown to her; but the executive part of the Government is in the hands of Mayput Rao, a brahmin from Nagpore. The collection of Raypore, including the toll upon loaded cattle, are only 70,000 rupees and those of all Ruttunpoor not above 1,50,000. During the Government of Bembajee, the revenue amounted to five or six lacs of rupees; but I was unable to learn the course of this astonishing decrease. The people were remarkably civil."[3]

About Raipur, the same traveller, named Leckie, writes, "Raypore is a large town, and numbers of merchants and wealthy people reside there. There is a fort, the lower part of the walls of which is of stone, the upper of mud, it has five doors and several bastions. There is a fine-looking tank built round with masonry, but the water is bad."[4]

Thus, from the year 1787 to the advent of the British, the Chhattisgarh region was ruled by a succession of *Subas* (Governors) who exercised in all departments a very extensive authority.[5] The *Subah* (province) of Chhattisgarh with its dependencies was, in 1795 A.D , rented by the Nagpur Government to Vithal Pandit for a specific sum which was payable annually in Nagpur.[6]

Chhattisgarh in 1795 A. D.

Another European traveller writing in 1795 called Raipur the premier town of Chhattisgarh. At the time large quantities of grain were exported from Chhattisgarh all over the Nizam's dominions and even to the Northern *Circars*, when the emergency in those provinces required it. Such was the state of the country and government of Chhattisgarh that exports of which, in seasons of plenty, were said to employ 1,00,000 bullocks. It was one of the most productive provinces under the Raja of Nagpur.[7]

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1. Bilaspur Settlement Report, 1868, p. 32.
2. Raipur Settlement Report, 1869, p. 20.
3. *Early European Travellers in the Nagpur Territories*, pp. 66-67.
4. Ibid. p. 66
5. *Bilaspur District Gazetteer*, p. 50.
6. C U. Wills, op. cit., p 130.
7. *Early European Travellers*, pp. 123-30.

The headquarters of the *Suba* was Ratanpur, the old seat of government. The *Suba* was assisted in the administrative work by sub-Collectors called *Kamavisdars*. *Suba* Vitthal Pandit was succeeded by Karu Pant. Subsequently, till the fall of Appa Saheb, four other *subahadars*, namely, Keshava Pant, Bhika Bhau, Sakha Ram Bapu and Yadava Rao Divakar were assigned the administration of Chhattisgarh. They were subject to very little, if any, control and as long as they were maintained in power by the central authority at Nagpur most of them were very unscrupulous as to the means pursued to become rich.[1]

From the time of Vyankoji to Appa Saheb, who succeeded in 1222 *fasli* or 1816 A.D., exaction of revenue was carried to a most unprincipled and ruinous degree. In the course of eighteen years, from 1209 to 1227 *fasli* or 1803 to 1821 A. D.; the assessment was raised from Rs. 1,26,000 to Rs. 3,83,000. This exorbitant assessment inevitably caused tremendous hardship to the cultivators.[2] Spoilation by the ruling class sometimes led to unhappy consequences. Thus. *Suba* Sakha Ram Bapu was shot at by a resident of Ratanpur, who was robbed of a considerable fortune on the false promise to raise him to a position of independence and dignity.[3]

Raids of the Pindaris

To add to the difficulties of the people, there occurred raids of the Pindaris. In March, 1806 a considerable body of Pindaris had made its appearance in Chhattisgarh, on their way from Benares to Nagpur. After carrying off a very valuable caravan of silks, etc., and plundering two or three *parganas*, they encamped in the neighbourhood of Ratanpur with an intention of attacking that place. This party was supposed to have penetrated by the route of Amarkantak from Sohagpur.[4]

Chittu, the leader of the Pindaris, was determined to devastate the Bhonsla territories because the Bhonsla troops had killed his adopted son. In consequence, they spread into Chhattisgarh and Chanda, and even threatened Nagpur. Tired of their depredations, the Bhonsla had at one time thought of giving them a part of his territory in "the vicinity of Nizam's frontier" on the condition that they stopped their ravages. The plan, however, did not materialise.[5]

In the year 1817, precautionary arrangements had to be made again on the north-eastern frontier of Nagpur Territories by the British, to interrupt a body of Pindaris who seemed likely to return via Ratanpur to Jabalpur and Sagar.[6]

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1. Raipur District Gazetteer, p. 58.
2. R. Jenkins, op cit., p. 115.
3. *Raipur District Gazetteer*, p. 59.
4. Selection from the Nagpur Residency Records, Vol. I, p. 78.
5. ibid Vol. II, n. VI.
6. ibid Vol. III, p. 64.

Such was the state of affairs in Chhattisgarh when Vyankoji, younger brother of Raghoji II passed away at Benares in 1811. Raghoji II died on 22nd March, 1816 and his son Parsoji succeeded him. But on account of Parsoji's infirmities, and incapacity to rule, his cousin, Appa Saheb, was invested by him with the entire administration of his Government.[1] Shortly after this a treaty of Subsidiary Alliance was concluded with the British by Appa Saheb secretly at the night on 27 April, 1816[2] against the general opinion of the responsible servant of the Nagpur Government. In concluding this alliance, Appa Saheb was only preparing the way for realizing his future ambition. On 1st February, 1817 Parsoji was strangled to death by the secret order of Appa Saheb while the British connived at it.[3]

Advent of the British

Thus, Chhattisgarh, including Raipur District passed under the rule of Appa Saheb. Appa Saheb was not happy with the Subsidiary Alliance he had made with the Britishers; therefore, to throw off his state of dependence, early in September, 1817 he befriended the Pindari leader Chittu and enlisted a large number of fresh troops.[4] The hunt for the Pindaris by the Britishers merged into the Third Maratha War. That ultimately led to the battle of Sita baldi, fought on 26 and 27 November, 1817, at Nagpur and concluded in favour of the Britishers. Appa Saheb surrendered.

Consequently, as a part of the treaty concluded between Appa Saheb and the British, the province of Chhattisgarh passed into the hands of the British. For the purpose of general administration the Nagpur territories were divided into four districts, viz., Chhattisgarh, Bhandara, Chanda and Deogarh-Balaghat or Chhindwara. At the headquarters of these districts were posted British Superintendents. who controlled the administration of the concerned district.[5] Captain Edmonds was the first British Officer to take charge of Chhattisgarh District, which included among other areas, Raipur.[6]

The British protectorate over Chhattisgarh continued for a period of twelve years from June, 1818 to June, 1830. During this period important measures were introduced to ensure regular and uniform justice. and attention was paid to the opening up of the country by means of roads for easy communication.[7] But the British cared little for the peoples' welfare and introduced opium into these territories in an organized manner.[8]

1. ibid. p 474.
2. ibid. p. iv.
3. ibid.
4. Sardesai, *New History of the Marathas*, Vol. III, p. 475.
5. Selection from Nagpur Residency Records, Vol. IV, p. vii.
6. ibid p. 77 and 105.
7. ibid. p vii.
8. ibid

The Sonakhan Outbreak

Before establishing their authority in this region, the British had an encounter with the Sonakhan Zamindar. R. Jenkins, in his report on the Nagpur Territory alluding to Ram Rai and his father writes, "The father of Ram Rai, and the latter himself, though possessing but a small and a poor Zamindari had long been the terror of Chhattisgarh, from the *Khalsa* lands of which they had dismembered about three hundred villages, besides many others from the neighbouring zamindaris; and at one time had established such an influence from the dread of their incursions that an order from them was obeyed with more alacrity than one from the Subahdar. The country of Sonakhan had become a secure asylum for all fugitives from Chhattisgarh and a safe deposit for all stolen property. Ram Rai, since he took charge of the country, had continued his usurpation and depredation, and would come to no terms."[1]

Attack on Sonakhan

The British, therefore, considered it expedient to launch an attack on Sonakhan. Ram Rai was beaten out of his very strong fastness, and brought in by Captain Mexon, and restored to his *zamindari* on condition of giving up the lands which he had usurped, and abstaining from future violence.[2] Ram Rai faithfully executed the conditions imposed upon him. On his submission some of the *Khalsa taluks* were placed under his charge "as a matter of special favour" to enable him to provide for his immediate relations.

In 1818, disturbances broke out also in Dongargarh (now in Durg District). Edmonds had scarcely succeeded in putting down these disturbances, when he died within a few months of his arrival. He was succeeded by Col. Agnew[3] as Superintendent of Chhattisgarh. Agnew took steps to organise the civil administration. He took many important decisions with regard to land revenue settlement, which increased the revenue of Chhattisgarh from Rs. 3,31,470 in 1818 to Rupees 4,03,224 in 1825.[4] In 1825, Col. Agnew was succeeded one after the other by Captains Hunter, Sandys, Wilkinson and Crawford. The last of these held charge till 1830.[5]

Raghoji III

We may pause here and recollect that subsequent to deposition of Appa Saheb, Raghoji III was raised to the headship of the Nagpur State. He was at that time only 10 years old. As such, the management of Nagpur affairs was under the Regency of Baka Bai, the step-mother of late Parsoji. In practice, however, Resident Jenkins became the virtual guardian of the State and according to his wishes English Superintendents were appointed for administering the Chhattisgarh and allied tracts.[6]

1. R. Jenkins, op cit., pp. 134-35.
2. ibid.
3. Raipur Settlement Report, 1869, p. 21.
4. ibid. pp. 21 and 24.
5. ibid. p. 24.
6. Prayag Dutt Shukla, op. cit., p. 173.

In June, 1830 Raghoji III attained majority and as such, the administration was made over to him. This position continued till 1854. During these 24 years Chhattisgarh was governed by the Subas who resided at Raipur and subordinate to him were the *Kamavisdars* or Sub-Collectors in each *pargana*. On the whole this period of the Bhonsla Government is regarded as a period of slow but steady progress.[1]

Raghoji III died on 11 December, 1853 without heir. Lord Dalhousie, applying his pernicious policy of the 'Doctrine of Lapse' towards the princely states, did not permit the Bhonsla family to adopt a son. Consequently, the kingdom was annexed to the British dominion in March, 1854.[2]

Thus, the district again passed under the direct rule of the British. The first officer appointed to the charge of Chhattisgarh, after the annexation, was Captain Elliot. In 1856, the tract was divided into three tahsils of which two, Dhamtari and Raipur, were in the Raipur District. In 1857, Durg was made a tahsil, and in 1961. Bilaspur was separated from Raipur. In 1863, a fourth tahsil Simga was added to Raipur.[3]

The Great Revolt of 1857

Before the above changes took place, the Great Revolt of 1857 shook Raipur along with the other areas in the 'Saugor and Nerbudda Territories'. At the time. the headquarters of the greater part of the 3rd Native Infantry was fixed at Raipur; and the remainder of that regiment was at Bilaspur on the Arpa. The events of May, 1857 at Meerut became known to the people of the Central Provinces, and symptoms of disaffection began to be manifested by the troops.[4]

By August, 1857 signs of unrest were prevailing in Raipur, so much so that on 7 September, 1857 the Deputy Commissioner, Raipur, wrote to the Commissioner of Nagpur to arrange for additional help to suppress the impending revolt. Accordingly. the Commissioner of Nagpur sent a telegraphic message to Madras, requesting that the Government move up the 5th infantry from Behrampur *via* Raipur in order that its services might be available at that place, if required.[5]

As a matter of fact, Raipur area was specially suited for a revolt which, if properly organised, could have enveloped the whole wild tract from Bhandara and Chanda in the west to the borders of Orissa and Bengal. This is amply borne out by what the Commissioner of Nagpur wrote in his letter dated 23 January, 1858 to Major General Whitlock. The letter reads, "A rebellion commenced in the Raipur District would certainly have spread to all the Zamindaries of the

1. *Bilaspur District Gazetteer*, p. 59.
2. *Shukla Abhinandan Granth*, p. 129.
3. Raipur Settlement Report, 1869, p. 25.
4. Kaye and Malleson, *History of the Indian Mutiny of 1857-58*, Vol. V, p. 77.
5. Parliamentary Papers Regarding Mutiny, Further papers, No. 4, pp. 268-69.

adjoining country to the east and north, and in all probability to the Bhandara and Chanda Zamindaries of this province to the west; and a rebellion dispersed over so vast, so difficult and so unhealthy a tract could not have been quelled without a large army and an enormous sacrifice of life."[1]

This appraisal of the situation was not far from correct. On the 15 October, 1857 the insurgents gathered in a strong number under the leadership of Guroor Singh and Ranmant, Singh, together with some Zamindars from Sambalpur and entered the Sohagpur *taluka* in the north. There upon, the Deputy Commissioner of Raipur took his local force and attacked the insurgents near Sohagpur. In the skirmish that ensued, some horsemen on the side of the British were wounded and some horses were killed. Though, 17 insurgents were arrested, they escaped from the British custody. The real leader of the insurgents was Ranga Bapuji, the ex-Vakil of the Satara Raja.[2]

Revolt of Narayan Singh

The unimaginative administration of the District surely invited the Revolt. As early as in August, 1856 Narayan Singh, Zamindar of Sonkhan (son of Ram Rai had, during a season of acute scarcity, entered the grain store of a merchant in one of the villages in the district, taken from there just enough grain required by his cultivators and distributed it to them. He immediately wrote to the Deputy Commissioner about what he had done and the consideration that prompted his action. At the same time the merchant also complained to the Deputy Commissioner about his loss. Instead of handling this situation with sympathy, the Deputy Commissioner at once issued a warrant of arrest against the Zamindar, and sent a party of police to his house. The police, after some difficulty, brought him under custody to Raipur on a charge of plunder, and put him in jail.[3]

For ten months Narayan Singh ramained in jail, and when the Great Revolt began in May, 1857, the people and the troops at Raipur decided to make him the leader of resistance.[4] In August, 1857, very probably with the assistance of the III rd Native Infantry, Narayan Singh escaped from jail.[5] On reaching Sonakhan Narayan Singh started preparation for resistance. He vacated the village of Sonakhan alongwith its residents. He took up his position with his 500 strong followers on a nearby hillock. On 1st December 1857 he gave a tough fight to Lt. Smith, whose contigent had surrounded him. In the very first attack Lt. Smith was repulsed with a heavy loss. In the morning by ten O'clock, reinforcement came to the British.[6] In a revengeful mood, the village Sonakhan was burnt by the Britishers. In this campaign, Lt. Smith was rendered help by the Zamindars of

1. *History of Freedom Movement in Madhya Pradesh*, p. 83.
2. *Shukla Abhinandan Granth*, p. 135.
3. *History of Freedom Movement in Madhya Pradesh*, p. 83.
4. ibid.
5. Parliamentary Papers Regarding Mutiny, Further Papers, No. 4, p. 278.
6. *Madhya Pradesh Sandesh*, 17th June, 1967, p. 24.

Bhatgaon, Bilaigarh and Deori against Narayan Singh.[1] Finding resistance hopeless, Narayan Singh surrendered and was once again brought to Raipur, tried and convicted for treason and rebellion, under the atrocious Act XIV of 1857. He was sentenced to death. On 19 December, 1857 Narayan Singh was brought to the place now known as "Jai Stambha Chowk", where he was blown away by the gun in the presence of the troops and the public.[2]

After the execution of Narayan Singh the Deori Zamindar, Maharaj Sai was put in charge of Sonakhan Estate temporarily. This Zamindar, even though a nephew of Narayan Singh, had assisted the British against his uncle. Therefore, he fell a prey to the revenge of Govind Singh, son of Narayan Singh, who attacked and murdered him.[3]

It was against this background that the 3rd Native Infantry which was, in all probability, preparing for a revolt for long, struck on the night of 18 January, 1858. At about 8. p.m. Sergeant-Major Sidwell of the 3rd Regiment of the Native Infantry was sitting in his room in the lines and had just sent away his attendant, when Magazine *Laskar* Hanuman Singh, accompanied by two *golandazes* suddenly came into the room fully armed. While the latter guarded the door, Hanuman Singh attacked the Sergeant-Major with his sword and mortally wounded him. The Sergeant-Major died a little later. These three men then rushed to the lines shouting to the men to join them in the rising. The Havildar and a number of sepoys of the Artillery seized the guns and primed them for action.[4]

Rising at Raipur

The rising was, however, short-lived. It failed owing to poor organisation. The rebels surrendered after putting up a stiff fight for about six hours. Lt. Rybot and Lt. Smith came to the lines as soon as they heard of the outbreak, called up their men, and arrested the Artillery Havildar, fourteen privates and two sepoys of the 3rd Regiment. Laskar Hanuman Singh had, however, escaped; and although a reward was later proclaimed for his capture, dead or alive, they did not succeed in getting him.[5]

But vengeance was wreaked on the seventeen men who were arrested. The Deputy Commissioner of Raipur, Charles Elliot, ordered immediate trial of the arrested sepoys. The trial, held in the cantonment, continued for two days. All the rebels were convicted of mutiny and rebellion and were sentenced to death. They were publicly hanged on the morning of 22 January, 1858 in the presence of the troops and the people of Raipur.[6] With the execution of these men, the revolt in Raipur was crushed.

1. *Raipur District Gazetteer*, pp. 268, 278 and 281.
2. *Madhya Pradesh Sandesh*, 17th June, 1967, p, 24.
3. *Raipur District Gazetteer*, p. 281.
4. Chhattisgarh Divisional Records, Vol. 16 of 1857.
5. ibid.
6. ibid. Vol. 19 of 1857. The 17 rebels who were hanged were: Gazi Kha, Abdul Hai, Mullu, Shiv Narayan, Pannalal, Matadin, Thakur Singh, Akbar Hussain, Balli Dubey, Lalla Singh, Buddhu, Parmanand, Sobharam, Durga Prasad, Nazar Muhammad, Shiv Govind and Devi Din.

Of the results that flowed from the collapse of this popular revolt, we may review those that affected the life in the district. The vestiges of the popular revolt, wherever they were seen, were crushed ruthlessly by wreaking vengeance upon the people indiscriminately. The Deputy Commissioner of Raipur prepared lists of families from those villages which had participated in the Revolt and severe action was taken against them.[1]

Growth of Freedom Movement

In the years that followed the Great Revolt, the seething discontent of the people expressed itself first in the movement for religious and social reforms. Though the Arya Samaj was formally established much late in the district, some revivalist movement was opening out to the minds of the people a vision of the greatness of their heritage. A number of such social and voluntary organisations sprang up in the district. They included societies, like Literary and Scientific Association, Malini Reading Club, People Teachers Association, Kavi Samaj, Rajim and Chhattisgarh Bal Samaj.[2] All these institutions contributed a certain participation to the resurgence prevailing in the country, and led to the awakening of the people in the district.

Although the birth of the Indian National Congress took place in 1885, it was only in 1905 that the First Political Conference was held at Nagpur. The Second Political Conference concluded at Jabalpur in 1906, under a tense atmosphere against the moderates. Dada Sahib Khaparde wanted the Conference to accept a resolution on *Swadeshi* and although the moderates disapproved of it, the resolution was passed.

This breach became more pronounced when the Third Political Conference met at Raipur on 29 March, 1907. R. N. Mudholkar presided over the Conference, while Dr. Hari Singh Gour was the Chairman of the reception committee. Dada Saheb Khaparde suggested that the proceedings should start with the *Bande Mataram* anthem. But Dr. Hari Singh Gour and R.N. Mudholkar did not agree, upon which Dada Saheb Khaparde and Dr. Munje together with their followers left the venue of the Conference, generating considerable heat in the atmosphere. Ravi Shankar Shukla subsequently succeeded in persuading his Moderate friends to accept the suggestion of Dada Saheb Khaparde and to begin the proceedings with Bande Mataram anthem. Although Khaparde was informed, he did not turn up to attend the conference.[3] The result was that the Moderates ware dominating the scene inside the pandal and in the city of Raipur slogans of *Bande Matram* were hummed with full might. The same day Khaparde addressed a largely attended public meeting in front of the Hanuman Temple upon *Swadeshi* and Boycott.[4] He addressed another public meeting in Booti-ka-Bada on the following day.

The Political Conference of 1907.

1. *History of Freedom Movement in Madhya Pradesh*, p. 84.
2. C. P. Administration Reports, 1870 to 1902.
3. Prayag Dutta Shukla, *Kranti Ke Charan*, pp. 84-85.
4. ibid. p. 85.

Thus, the irreconcilable and rigid positions which the Moderates and Extremists adopted at the Raipur Conference could be said to be a prelude to an ideological split in the Congress ranks at Surat, in 1907. The political opinion in the then Central provinces came to be sharply divided as in other provinces, with the difference that the overwhelming support in this province was with Bal Gangadhar Tilak and the Extremists.

The years that followed were the years of rapidly growing tension. A series of calculated acts of highhanded despotism resulting from Curzon's ill-advised policy led inevitable to the cult of *Swadeshi* and the boycott of foreign goods which spread in the district. In the year 1915, the political workers of the Province decided to close their ranks and formed the "Central Provinces and Berar Provincial Association" in the month of November, 1915. Raipur was represented in its working committee by C.M. Thakkar.[1] Among the members of its standing committee, Raipur was represented by D.N. Choudhary, Rao Saheb Danee, Ravi Shankar Shukla, Waman Rao Lakhe and Khaprelwale.[2] When the Home Rule League, started by Annie Besant, took up the cause of India's freedom, a branch of the League was established at Raipur in 1915.[3]

A conference of the Home Rule League met at Raipur in the year 1918 in which Madhava Rao Aney and Dr. Munje delivered speeches. The Sixth Political Conference commenced at the same time on 30 and 31 March at Raipur under the Chairmanship of Babu Hari Das Chatterji of Khandwa; D.N. Choudhary was the Chairman of the reception committee.[4]

Following the Amritsar Congress of 1919, at which the *Khilafat* Movement was endorsed and Non-Co-operation was adopted as a political weapon, the District Conference was held at Raipur in the year 1920. A public meeting was held at Raipur on 17 March, 1920 and a *Khilafat* sub-committee was formed. When Asgar Ali thanked the Hindu brethren for their sympathy for the Muslim cause, Ravi Shankar Shukla retorted, "We are no more Hindus and Muslims, but Hindustanis in the strictest sense". Such was the spirit of those times.[5]

Gandhiji's visit of Raipur

Those were the days of brisk and militant political activities. Just before the Nagpur Session of the Congress, Mahatma Gandhi visited Raipur, with Ali brothers, on 20 December, 1920 in connection with Tilak Fund and Swarajya Fund. Gandhiji visited Dhamtari and Kurud also, where people expressed their regard by a good deal of contribution to the Fund. It was in such atmosphere that the Raipur District Congress Committee was formed. Barrister Thakkar was the first President, and Ravi Shankar Shukla was the first Secretary of the Committee. A great

1. ibid. p. 129.
2. ibid. p. 130.
3. ibid. p. 136.
4. ibid. p. 156.
5. *History of Freedom Movement in Madhya Pradesh*, pp. 291-92.

number of Congress workers undertook extensive tour of the district for the propagation of Congress principles. Consequently, there was hardly a village in the district where meeting was not held.

Political awakening in the District

At Dhamtari, political awakening had already shown its signs in 1918 with a political conference arranged there under the Presidentship of Waman Rao Lakhe. Another conference met at Dhamtari in 1919, under the Presidentship of Dada Saheb Khaparde. The year 1920 opened a new era in the freedom struggle of the place. This year Kandel Canal *Satyagraha* was led by Sundarlal Sharma, Narayan Rao Meghawale and Chhotelal Shrivastava. The Provincial Government had imposed a canal tax on the cultivators of Kandel village, but they refused to pay. For the recovery of this tax, the Government took away their bullocks and cattle and tried to auction them, but none came forward to bid and purchase. The cattle were subsequently taken from place to place, but could not be sold. Ultimately the cultivators filed suit in the court and got their loss recovered.

After the momentous Nagpur Session of the Congress in December, 1920 the Province was grouped under three committees viz., the Berar C. P., later called Vidarbha Provincial Committee, the Hindi C. P., later called Mahakoshal Provincial Committee, and the Marathi C. P. which became later the Nagpur Provincial Committee. This realignment of the Province on linguistic principle had a significant effect on the growth of the movement in Raipur, which was now one of the big centres of the Provincial Committee, and from this radiating nucleus the movement spread out into the interior.

Non-Co-Operation Movement

The Nagpur Session of the Congress gave a tremendous fillip to the movement in the Central Provinces and Berar. The masses now rallied to the Congress programme of Non-Co-Operation Movement which consisted mainly of defiance of the law, boycott of foreign cloth and peaceful picketting of shops dealing in foreign liquor. Students left the government institutions. For the education of such students, the Rashtriya Vidyalaya, was opened on 5 February, 1921 at Raipur. For establishing the Vidyalaya, Madhav Rao Sapre called a meeting of the prominent public men of Raipur, collected Rs. 10,000 and finalised the whole scheme. The Vidyalaya was maintained by Mahant Laxmi Narayan Das and N. D. Danee. Sheo Das Daga was the President of the institution, that actively played an important role in the Freedom Movement. Consequently this Vidyalaya had to be kept closed from 10 January, 1932 to 16 June, 1934. In the Movement of 1942 its recognition was withdrawn for nationalistic activities. Now this small school of 1921 is a progressive higher secondary school.

A number of persons from all over the District participated in the Non-Co-Operation Movement from 1920 to 1922, resigning their titles, renouncing their Honorary Magistrateship, and giving up practice of law. The visits in 1921 of

Dr. Rajendra Prasad and C. Rajagopalachari gave considerable impetus to the mass awakening.

An Episode of Note

In may, 1921 a District Political Conference was arranged at Raipur. This conference requires special mention in view of the significant political victory that the Congress achieved against the brutal might of the British Government. The President of the reception committee was Ravi Shankar Shukla. Admission to the conference was strictly by tickets or by free passes, issued by the managing Committee. The local police wanted to gain entrance to the conference for their own creed. As such, the Deputy Commissioner and the District Superintendent of Police demanded five passes from the Congress without payment. The organisers, however, did not oblige When the Deputy Commissioner and the Superintendent of Police, Raipur tried to enter the Conference pandal Madhav Rao Sapre and Ravi Shankar Shukla obstructed their entry. This was resented by the Police and, consequently, for denying admission to the police authorities without ticket, Ravi Shankar Shukla was arrested and confined on the opening day of the conference. A great stir prevailed in the city. The conference was postponed for the second day and people in thousand gathered round the Kotwali and tried a forced entrance inside. The police was poised to open fire, but timely intervention by E. Raghavendra Rao, Madhava Rao Sapre and Waman Rao Lakhe averted the situation.

District Political Conference of 1921.

Next day the Reception Committee enquired in writing from the police authorities to quote the law under which the arrest of R. S. Shukla was made. The Police had no adequate answer to that. At the same time the Deputy Commissioner, C. A. Clark, and Police Superintendent, Jones, sought the admission to the Conference by purchase of tickets, to witness its proceedings. This decided the issue in favour of the Congress and Ravi Shankar Shukla was released from the jail immediately.

This triumph exerted great influence upon the minds of the people of the whole Province against the British rule. Even the reaction upon the police force was so much that 16 constables of the Special Armed Force tendered their resignation from the service.[1]

Before the dust of this episode could be settled the famous *Jhanda Satyagraha* of 1923 rocked the Province. When the centre of the Flag *Satyagraha* shifted from Jabalpur to Nagpur, a number of volunteers from Raipur District went to Nagpur to participate in the *Satyagraha*.

1 *Shukla Abhinandan Granth, Jiwani Khand*, pp. 15-17

Between the years 1923 to 1937, the District Council, Raipur, played an unique role in the history of the Freedom Movement of the Province. Ravi Shankar Shukla presided over the council for full three years till he was absorbed in the Civil Disobedience Movement of 1930. He used the institutions under the council successfully for the propagation of the national spirit. With regard to the significant role that the District Council Raipur played in spreading the national awakening in the rural areas, it is tempting to quote the Deputy Commissioner. He reports, "He (Shukla) had spared no pains in inculcating anti-government doctrines in the minds of school masters and getting them to spread disloyalty and disaffection in the villages. Every year the teachers were brought to the headquarters for conferences and lectured to on political subjects and trained in Lathi, drill etc....... The successive 'victories' he scored over Government in the appontment of supervisors, construction of press buildings, etc. duly impressed on the minds of the staff his powers and considerably enhanced his prestige."[1]

Role of the District Council

As a matter of fact, the Chairman of the District Council used the whole machinery of the educational institutions of the council for enlarging the frontiers of the Freedom Struggle. School-masters were enjoined to enlist Congress volunteers, spread Congress propaganda and to take an active part in the picketting of liquor shops. The council was asked by the Government on 26 April, 1930 to desist from its activities. On its refusal to obey the dictates of the Government it was dissolved and a new body was elected in its place. To the chagrin of the British Government the Council reselected the same Chairman, Ravi Shankar Shukla, who was in jail, and refused to alter its attitude. It was, therefore, suspended on 11 November, 1930 for three years.[2]

Meanwhile, after the Lahore Congress and declaration of *Purna Swarajya* as the goal events moved rapidly. The campaign opened on 26 January, 1930 which was named as Independence Day. It was celebrated with great enthusiasm throughout the district, including the institutions governed by the District Council The teachers and masters took active part in the celebration and took a vow to continue the struggle for independence to a successful conclusion. The following two months were spent in making necessary crucial preparations. Thus, when Gandhiji undertook his historic march from Sabarmati to Dandi. Raipur too was eager and ready along with the rest of the country.

The First Civil Disobedience Movement of 1930

The National Week was celebrated from 6 April to 13 April, 1930 at Raipur, as all over India, with great enthusiasm. On the 13 April, the Mahakoshal Political Conference was to meet at Raipur. Jawahar Lal Nehru was to preside over this Conference. He was already on his way but he was not allowed to proceed

1. *History of Freedom Movement in Madhya Pradesh*, p. 383.
2. Note on the Civil Disobedience Movement in the C. P. & Berar (31st December 1930), p. 19.

and was arrested at Cheoki.[1] The Conference was, however, held on 15 April. Ravi Shankar Shukla, Chairman of the reception committee, made a reference to the arrest and observed that this action of the Government must be treated as a challenge and should inspire their future action. Seth Govind Das presided over the Conference in the absence of Jawahar Lal Nehru.

It was at this Conference, that the students of the 'Anathalaya' of Raipur, smartly dressed in saffron uniforms, came on the platform and sang two inspiring songs which became, later, the marching songs of the freedom struggle.[2] These young volunteers formed a part of the Youth League of Raipur which had been organised into a remarkably disciplined force by Ravi Shankar Shukla. The Conference ended duly forming the Provincial War Council and with the defying of the Salt Laws by five Satyagrahis, namely, Ravi Shankar Shukla, Seth Govind Das, Dwarka Prasad Mishra, Mahant Laxmi Narayan Das and Gaya Charan Trivedi.[3] Consequently, all the big leaders were arrested. Ravi Shankar Shukla, travelling to Balaghat, was arrested on his way and sent to Jabalpur. He, and other companions, were tried on three charges including sedition, and was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.[4]

Forest Satyagrah

The arrests, instead of subduing the people, led them on to a new spirit of resistance. The Forest *Satyagraha*, inaugurated in the district, led to the arrest of a large number of persons. On 29 April, 1930 Waman Rao Lakhe, while addressing a meeting at Raipur asked the audience to break laws and destroy the Government. On 18 May, he suggested social boycott of the bureaucracy and on 28 May, at Arang, he declared that the existing *goonda* raj should not be allowed to continue. Consequently, he was convicted on 25 June, 1930 and was either to execute a bond for Rs. 3,000 with two sureties of a like amount or, in default, to undergo one year's simple imprisonment.[5]

1. *Shukla Abhinandan Granth, Jiwani Khund*, p. 25.
2. One of the songs is as follows:—

उठो, उठो हे भारतवासी, ऋषियों की प्यारी संतान ।
स्वतंत्रता के महासमर में, हो जाओ सहर्ष बलिदान ।।
उतरेगा जो आज समर में, वही वीर है मरदाना ।
रणभेरी बज चुकी वीरवर, पहनों केशरिया बाना ।।
साठ बरस के बूढ़े गांधी, देख बढ़े जाते हैं आज ।
तुम को किन्तु युवक कहलाते, उर में तनिक आती लाज ।।
इस विडम्बनामय जीवन से तो अच्छा है मर जाना ।
रणभेरी बज चुकी वीरवर, पहनों केशरिया बाना ।।

3. *History of Freedom Movement in Madhya Pradesh*, p. 386.
4. A Compilation of Important Political Trials in C. P. & Berar, p. 6.
5. *Ibid.* pp. 20, 21.

On the same day, while arresting a political prisoner, the car of the Superintendent of Police was stoned, and along with two police officials he was assaulted by the public.[1] This was but a beginning of a series of outbreaks in the district. On 30 June, at Keolari village, a police official was assaulted by the volunteers, when he was trying to arrest one person in the bazar. On the 10 July, about 2,000 people surrounded the Raipur Kotwali and stoned and wounded eight police men.

Another example of the peoples' indignation was witnessed on 22 August, 1930. The Police, while making a mass arrest of the *Satyagrahis* at Raipur, escorted 50 political prisoners to jails. On the way they were assaulted by the people. The District Superintendent of Police and 19 other police officials were seriously injured. Such happenings occurred also at Arang, Burena, Sambora, Rajim and at many other places.[2] By the middle of September the situation became grave and, therefore, the Prevention of Intimidation Ordinance was applied to the district on 12 September, 1930.[3]

On 16 September, 1930 an attempt was made by the Congress volunteers to stage the Forest *Satyagraha* near Dhamtari. While attempting to check it, the police party was heavily stoned. One Sub-Inspector was seriously injured. The Police retaliated by resorting to firing as a result of which two persons were wounded.[4] On the same day, 5000 persons collected at Rudri for the Forest *Satyagraha*. The District Superintendent of Police, while dispersing the mob, was assaulted.[5] The serious situation in the district caused great anxiety to the Government. Consequently, Punitive Police was imposed on 16 September in Dhamtari, Mahasamund, Arang and Gariaband with a total strength of 122 police officials at the expense of Rs. 27,484.[6]

But cases of sporadic violence continued unabated. In Nawapara, in the former Khariar Zamindari of the district, an attack was made on 30 September on the police party, which had gone there to make arrests. The policemen were able to extricate themselves with difficulty after resorting to firing. Two persons were wounded, other manifestation of violence occurred in Chaulshara, Patparpali, Khuteri and Ranadabri villages.[7] By the middle of October, 1930 the Forest *Satyagraha* started abating but the picketting of liquor shops and foreign cloth shops contined.[8]

In the jail the treatment meted out to the political prisoners was shameful Even Ravi Shankar Shukla who, after his arrest, was transferred to the Seoni

1 Note on the Civil Disobedience Movement (of 1930) in C. P. & Berar, p. 27.
2 ibid, pp. 27-28.
3. ibid. p. 16
4 ibid. p. 8.
5. ibid. p 28.
6. ibid. p. 23.
7. ibid. p. 28.
8. ibid. p. 9.

Jail from Jabalpur, could not escape such inhuman treatment from the jail authorities. He was asked at Seoni Jail to give his finger prints. Upon his refusal he was thrown on the floor forcibly by the jail authorities and finger prints were attempted to be taken. In his attempt to resist the imprinting, Ravi Shankar Shukla clashed with the warders and his hands started bleeding. When such was the treatment meted out to the top leaders the condition of an average prisoner can best be imagined.[1]

Civil Disobedience Movement Called off

With the calling off of the Civil Disobedience Movement after the conclusion of the Gandhi Irwin Pact on 5 March, 1931 the agitation in Raipur District also ceased. According to the terms of this pact all the political prisoners were released. On 13 March, 1931 Ravi Shankar Shukla was also released and a grand reception was accorded to him at Raipur.[2]

The Second Civil Disobedience Movement of 1932

Peace in the district was again disturbed when the second Civil Disobedience Movement began soon after the re-arrest of Mahatma Gandhi on 4 January, 1932 on his return from the Round Table Conference in London. But this time the Government was ready with all the necessary punitive measures. The unlawful Association Ordinance (IV of 1932) was applied to ten districts of the Central Provinces,[3] including Raipur. The Mahakoshal Congress Committee as well as all the District Congress Committees were declared illegal.[4] The Molestation and Boycotting Ordinance (V of 1932) was also applied to the district.[5]

A meeting was held at Raipur on 10 January. 1932 under the presidentship of Ravi Shankar Shukla. Thakur Pyarelal Singh addressed this meeting and asked the people to resist the measures of the Government and exhorted them not to pay the land revenue. Thakur Pyarelal Singh was, therefore, arrested on 29 January and sentenced to undergo two years rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 150/-.[6]

On 14 January, 1932 Ravi Shankar Shukla was elected as the Dictator of the movement. In that connection he undertook a mass tour of the Province to strengthen the War Committees.[7] A few days later, on 29 January, 1932, he convened a meeting at Raipur to commemorate the "Peshawar Day" and to express solidarity with the radical activities of the Red Shirts of the North West Frontier Province. On that occasion he delivered a fiery speech, exhorting the people

1 *Shukla Abhinandan Granth, Jiwani Khand*, p. 26-27.

2 ibid. p. 27.

3. C P Gazette Extra-ordinary, Political and Military Department, Notification No. 224-C. D 19th January, 1932.

4. ibid Notification No. 59-C. D. 28th January, 1932.

5 Note on the Second Civil Disobedience Movement in C. P. & Berar of 1932-33, p. 6,

6. A Compilation of Important Political Trials in C. P & Berar, p. 11.

6 *Shukla Abhinandan Granth, Jiwani Khand*, p. 27.

to picket shops selling British goods. The Government made a swift move against him. On 19 February, he was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rupees 500/-. In the same meeting Abdul Rauf also spoke in support of the Red Shirts. He was, on the 20 February, similarly sentenced to undergo two years' rigorous imprisonment.[1]

Having put all the leaders in jail the Government appeared to feel that it was necessary to terrorise them further by brutal treatment. The affairs in Raipur jail became particularly notorious. There, some prisoners, who asked for Khadi clothes, were whipped; others were tortured in many ways and kept in solitary cells. The Central Provinces Legislative Council debated an adjournment motion on this issue. The press and the public protested, but the Government was determined to break the spirit of the people.[2]

The Banar Sena

The people also took up this challenge in a more spirited way. A *Banar Sena* was organised at Raipur. School boys were soldiers of this *Sena*. They used to distribute hand-bills, paste posters on the walls, and carry on messages from one place to another. Brahmanpara Ward of the city was the centre of the *Banar Sena* Baliram 'Azad' was the captain of this army. At that time Azad was a boy of 14 years only, but he was very ingenius. The police used to board these boys in their van and carry them two or three miles outside the city, leaving them to come back on foot. The police continued this harassment for months together but the boys started taking more and more interest in this activity. The *Banar Sena* received instruction daily from their leaders at a fixed place and carried on their activities Many times they were even caned but they did not stop their work. Ultimately, Bali Ram 'Azad', Ramadhar barber, and one carpenter boy, all leaders of *Banar Sena*, were arrested by the police, convicted and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment each.

Some members of Ravishankar Shukla's family also took leading part in the '*Banar Sena*' movement. His son Bhagwati Charan Shukla was openly assaulted by the police when he declined to handover the prescribed literature on Jalian Walla Bagh. Among his other sons there were minor ones who took a spirited part in organising nationalist movement among adolescents.

There were also sporadic disturbances in different parts of the district. The persistent agitation led to numerous arrests and, according to official figures, the number of persons convicted uptil March, 1933 was 177, including 11 women and 3 minors.[3]

1. A Compilation of Important Political Trials in C. P. & Berar, p 12.
2. *History of Freedom Movement in Madhya Pradesh*, p 408.
3. Note on the Second Civil Disobedience Movement in the C P. & Berar, January, 1932 to 17th March, 1933, Appendix, p. 11.

In the meanwhile, Gandhiji launched a programme for the amelioration of the Harijans. In November 1933, he commenced a ten-month long Harijan tour.

Gandhiji again in Raipur

He stayed at Raipur for 5 days from 23rd to 28th November, 1933 and visited a large number of nearby places and used to return to Raipur everyday for night-rest. On entering Raipur on 23rd November Gandhiji was given an enthusiastic reception by the people at Aamapara School. Later, in the day he inaugurated an exhibition. On the following day he was presented with an address of welcome at the local Lorrie School and later he addressed a meeting at the *Harijan basti* at Mohlapara. He visited Dhamtari on the 25th and addressed a very large gethering at the Municipal High School ground. During the course of his whirlwind tour he visited many parts of the district. The people of the district responded enthusiastically to his appeal; so much so that out of Rs. 74,000 collected in Mahakoshal for Harijan Fund, Raipur topped the list in the Province with a contribution of Rs. 14,500.

On 7th April, 1934 the Civil Disobedience Movement was called off by Mahatma Gandhi. The leaders then started organizing people for a future freedom fight. From 9 to 11 December, 1935 the Fifth Teachers Annual Conference met at Raipur. Dr. Rajendra Prasad attended the Conference and gave message to the people.[1] In the same year, a weekly *Mahakoshal* was published from Nagpur by Ravi Shankar Shukla. The venue of publication was shifted to Raipur in the year 1936. In that year the Seventh Educational Conference was held at Raipur under the auspices of the Raipur District Council. This Conference was addressed by Jawaharlal Nehru.

It is worth mentioning that durin the Freedom Movement nearly all front ranking leaders, who among others included Mahatma Gandhi, Vallabha Bhai Patel, Madan Mohan Malaviya, Jamnalal Bajaj, Jawaharlal Nehru and Dr. Rajendra Prasad visited Raipur. All of them stayed at the residence of Ravi Shankar Shukla, who had himself by then attained a national position. The visit of national leaders gave a fillip to the Freedom Movement in the district. Ravi Shankar Shukla's house, thus, became a veritable rendevous for all national activities.

Other political developments that deserve notice are the establishment of a number of political organisations and the beginning of the cultural movement in the district. *Bal-Samaj Pustakalaya* was organised by some national-minded students to impart training to the children through books. Yatanlal Yati started *Mahaveer Pustakalaya* at his own cost. This was the only library in Raipur City where most of the national books, even revolutionary literature, were available. Yati and his library played an important part in spreading national spirit among the youths of Raipur. In the year 1939, Mahakoshal Rakshak Dal was organized under the guidance of Hari Singh Darbar and Khub Chand Baghel. This institution played an important part in preparing the youth for the national work.

1. *Shukla Abhinandan Granth, Jiwani Khand*, p. 26.

In the election held in 1937, the Congress came out victorious with a thumping majority. Consequently, on 4 July, Dr. N. B. Khare formed the First Congress Ministry, consisting of six other ministers. Ravi Shankar Shukla from Raipur was one of them. He was in charge of the protfolio of Education. To him belongs the honour of initiating the famous *Vidyamandir* scheme of education. It was a scheme of basic education, by means of which the colossal illiteracy in the Province was to be eradicated.

In the meanwhile, on account of differences on the policy matters, Dr. Khare and two of his colleagues tendered resignation. The ministers from Mahakoshal, however, refused to resign without consulting the Parliamentary Board. Consequently, the Governor dismissed them from office and called upon Dr. Khare to form another ministry, which he did on the 21st July, 1937. The Congress Working Committee disapproved of Dr. Khare's actions and he, therefore, had to resign. The Congress Legislative Party elected Ravi Shankar Shukla as its leader, who took over as the Chief Minister on the 29th July, 1937.

Individual Satyagraha

In 1939 the Second World War broke out and the Congress refused co-operation in a war which was conducted on imperialistic lines and the Ministry resigned in November, 1939. This was followed by the Individual *Satyagraha*, and Raipur once again become active. In the Individual *Satyagraha*, Mahatma Gandhi initially allowed 550 freedom fighters from the Mahakoshal region to offer *Satyagraha*. Of these, 50 were from Raipur Later more people were allowed to offer *Satyagraha* by Gandhiji. Till May, 1941, out of 2761 *Satyagrahis* from Mahakoshal, 473 were from Raipur. This was the highest number in Mahakoshal. Ravi Shankar Shukla inaugurated the Individual *Satyagraha* in the district by offering *Satyagraha* at Mana near Raipur. On his arrest, complete strike was observed at Raipur. On that very day 74 persons offered *Satyagraha*. Most of them were arrested and convicted.

On 27 April, 1942 on the call of Mahatma Gandhi, people started marching on foot towards Delhi, leaving behind a trail of anti-British feeling. Faced by this dramatic turn in the situation, the Government decided to arrest volunteers and send them to jails in their home districts.

Quit India Movement

From now onwards the country moved irresistably to a final clash with the British power. On 8 August, 1942 the All India Congress Committee passed the "Quit India" resolution. The Government reacted vehemently by declaring the Congress illegal and arresting its top leaders. Leaders from Madhya Pradesh along with the Raipur District leaders were all arrested on their way back from Bombay at Malkapur, the first railway station within the borders of the Central Provinces. Following the arrest of the leaders, a huge procession was organised at Raipur in Gandhi Chowk. The police did not permit the meeting to carry on its proceedings and arrested 69 persons. More and more persons were rounded up from

various places of the district. The total number of arrests in the district reached 447. The youth of Raipur played a notable part in the Quit India Movement. Without the help of mature leadership (now in prison) young men drew up plans to carry out political activities on their own. They used to assemble at secret places and to deliberate. They brought out hand-bills and small pamphlets, which were clandestinely distributed among the people to inspire them. They had even plans of a more determined character, but many of those prominent among them were arrested. Their bold plans were frustrated as a result of betrayal by some of their colleagues who betrayed them to the C. I. D. The treatment meted out to them in jail was harsh and even brutal at times. Filthy abuse, intimidation, atrocious food and solitary confinement in unhealthy cells were only some of them. A few of them were jailed for nearly two years and they developed incurable ailments.

The Quit India Movement in the Raipur District also saw emergence of Youth Leadership. When most leaders of the movement were undergoing imprisonment, some youths of Raipur District took a prominent part in the movement. One of them was Ram Krishna Singh who faced police firing when students of Nagpur hoisted the National Flag on Nagpur High Court building. Ram Krishna Singh was studying law at Nagpur although he had graduated at Raipur. He organised under-ground movement at Raipur. He along with Ballabh Das Gupta were arrested at Raipur in 1942 and sentenced to 1½ years' imprisonment. Ishwari Charan Shukla, another youth leader, was arrested in 1944 and tried for burning letter-boxes in Raipur. The '42 movement has been recorded as quite fierce in the district, partly because of the under-ground movement directed by the youth

From this time onwards the movement slowly lost its violence. Months passed by; sullen, suppressed people now and then erupted in brief outbursts. So the matter rested till the end of 1944.

The Second World War brought about a radical change. The British Empire was visibly embarrassed and even when it finally emerged victorious it was clearly no longer the invincible leviathan it had appeared to be. In May 1945, Mahatma Gandhi was released from detention on ground of ill health. Shortly afterwards, the Labour Government came into power in Britain. The new Government decided to hold elections at the beginning of 1946. The results were over-whelmingly in favour of the Congress.

About this time the trial of the Indian National Army prisoners created another wave of popular demonstrations. More dangerous still were the mutiny in the Royal Indian Navy, in 1945, and the Police strike in Bihar.

These developments in the background made the British Government declare its intention of leaving India by June, 1947 and they appointed Lord Mountbatten as the Viceroy to carry out the transfer of power. Indian Independence Act was passed through the British Parliament on 1 July, 1947. And India attained Independence on 15 August, 1947.

CHAPTER III

PEOPLE

Population

RAIPUR is the second largest District in respect of population, and the third largest in area in Madhya Pradesh. The District extends over an area of 8,214 sq.[1] miles (21,274.26 sq. kms.), and contains, according to 1961 Census, 20,02,004 persons (9,82,679 males and 10,19,325 females), reflecting an increase of about 22.07 per cent over 1951 population. The increasing pressure of population in the District is revealed by the rise in the density of population from 199 persons in 1951 to 244 persons per square mile in 1961. The eight towns of the District had a population of 2,28,148 persons, while 17,73,856 persons lived in its 3,811 populated villages.

The Tahsil-wise break-up of population in 1961 is shown in the following Table.

Table III-1

Area, Population and Density, 1961

Tahsil	Area in		Population			Density per Sq. Mile
	Sq. Mile	Sq. Km.	Males	Females	Total	
1. Baloda Bazar	1,382.34	3,580.26	243,039	256,626	499,665	361
2. Raipur	1,117.91	2,895.39	248,491	246,901	495,392	443
3. Mahasamund	1,418.59	3,674.15	222,903	233,306	456,209	322
4. Dhamtari	801.70	2,076.40	160,208	168,712	328,920	410
5. Bindranawagarh	875.95	2,268.45	108,038	113,780	221,818	253
District Total	8,213.59	21,273.20	982,679	1,019,325	20,02,004	244

Note:—1. The Tahsil figures shown in the above table do not include the forest area of 2,617.2 sq. miles (6778.5 sq. kms.), since its break up in tahsils is not available. However, the same is included in the District total.

2. The revised area of the District in 1962-63 was 8,094 sq. miles. Mahasamund Tahsil with 1,877 sq. miles was the largest, closely followed by Balodabazar Tahsil (1,764 sq. miles), Bindranawagarh Tahsil (1,759 sq. miles), Dhamtari Tahsil (1,574 sq. miles), Raipur Tahsil (1,120 sq. miles). The District density was thus 247.

3. Area figures are according to State Survey Department.

1. According to Surveyor-General of India.

It is evident from the above table that in terms of area, Dhamtari is the smallest Tahsil with the second highest density, while Mahasamund the largest, has the fourth highest density. Industrial and commercial growth of Raipur due to the proximity of Bhilai Steel Project site (about 14 miles from Raipur Town) has led to an increased pressure of population in the area. The newly formed Tahsil-Bindranawagarh is mainly agricultural, and had no urban centres in 1961.

Regarding the formation of this new Tahsil, it may be recalled that prior to abolition of proprietary rights in 1951, the District was divided into two portions, the *Khalsa* and the *Zamindari*. After the abolition of Zamindari, its area also came under the administrative control of the Government. Upto 1953, the District was divided into four tahsils—Baloda Bazar, Raipur, Dhamtari and Mahasamund. The last named Tahsil was an unwieldy unit having an area of 3,762 sq. miles and 1,673 villages (1951 Census). It was, therefore, split up into the present Mahasamund and Bindranawagarh Tahsils. Bindranawagarh Tahsil was thus created in 1953 by taking out 668 villages (area 758.29 sq. miles) from Mahasamund and 21 villages (area 53.22 sq. miles) from Dhamtari Tahsil. The other two tahsils—Raipur and Baloda Bazar have remained unchanged.

Of the 20,02,004 persons in Raipur, the males constituted about 49.1 per cent and females 50.9 per cent in 1961. This yielded a sex-ratio of 1,037 (females per 1,000 males) against the sex-ratio of 953 for the whole State. Taking the total population, Raipur has always (since 1901) been one of the first five districts having the highest sex-ratios.

Proportion of Sex

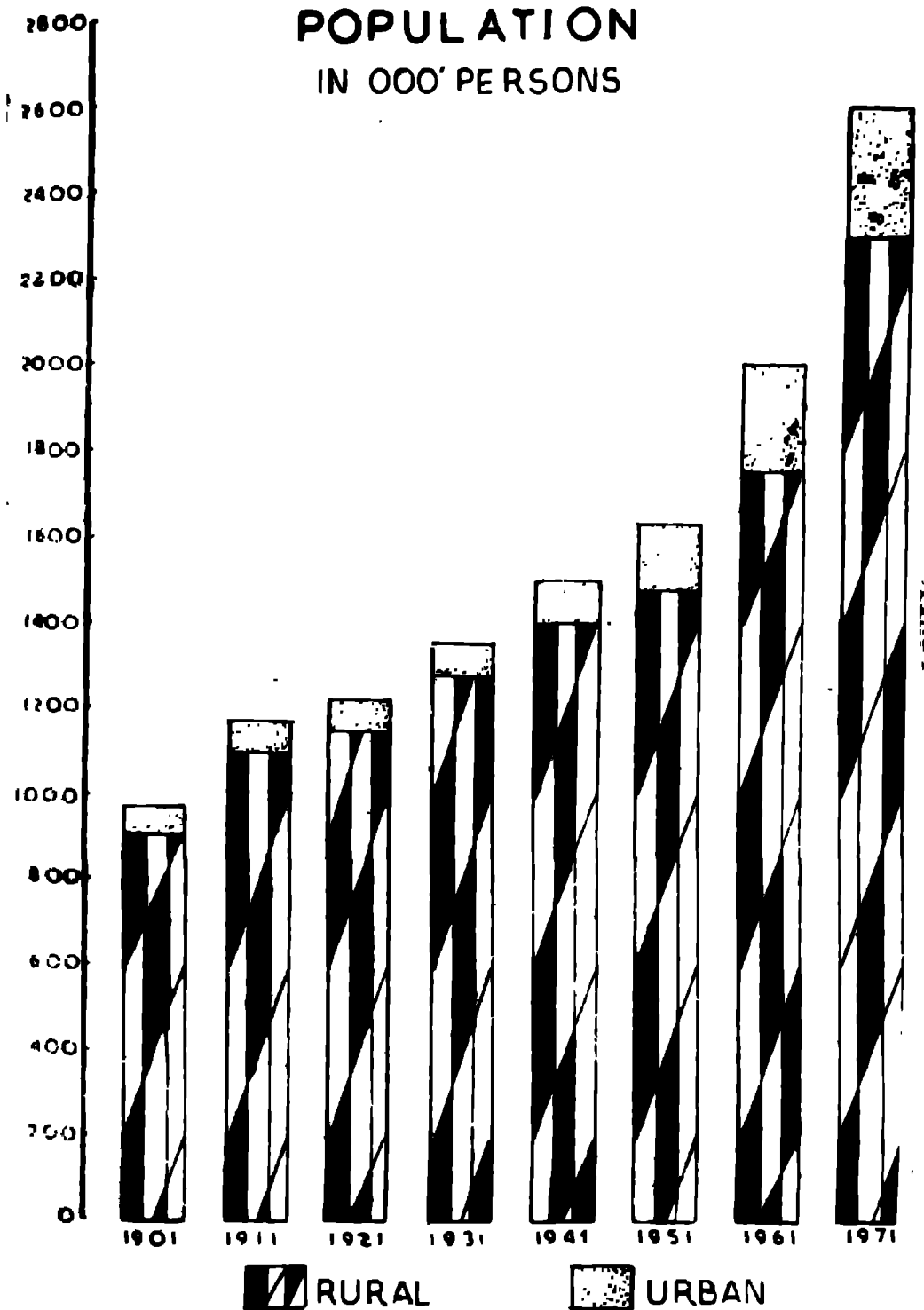
The distribution of male and female population over the last 60 years can be seen from Table as under:—

Table III-2

Sex-Ratio-1901-1961

Census Year	Population			Females per 1,000 males
	Persons	Males	Females	
1901	974,953	473,114	501,839	1,061
1911	1,171,976	570,437	601,539	1,055
1921	1,243,165	604,467	638,698	1,057
1931	1,366,681	660,831	705,850	1,068
1941	1,516,686	737,279	779,407	1,057
1951	1,640·006	802,555	837,451	1,043
1961	2,002,004	982,679	1,019,325	1,037

During these 60 years the males increased by 48.14 per cent and females by 49.23 per cent. From the above Table it may be seen that the sex-ratios (i.e. number of females per 1,000 males) has decreased from 1,061 in 1901 to 1,037 in 1961,

POPULATION
IN 000' PERSONS
2800
2600
2400
2200
2000
1800
1600
1400
1200
1000
800
600
400
200
0
1901
1911
1921
1931
1941
1951
1961
1971
RURAL
URBAN

and that from 1931 onwards this decrease has been consistent, which may be a result of urbanisation.

Rural-Urban Sex-Ratio

The sex-ratio in the rural area has always been higher than in the urban area of the District. In 1901 there were 1,064 females per thousand males in the rural areas as against 991 in the urban area. In 1961 the proportion of females was 1,053 in the rural area and 923 in the urban area. The lower ratio in the urban area may be attributed to the movement of men to the towns for work, their family following them after considerable time. Raipur Division happens to have the lowest sex-ratio mainly owing to the establishment of Bhilai Steel Project in the region. As is well known, in an industrial area, the sex-ratio is generally low, particularly when it is new. In the urban areas the sex-ratio has fallen from 991 in 1901 to 908 in 1951 and 923 in 1961.

Among the tahsils, Raipur has the largest urban population with lowest sex-ratio (994), while Bindranawagarh with lowest population (no urban population at all) had the second largest ratio, viz., 1,053 females per thoudsand males; which is very close to the highest sex-ratio of 1,056 of Baloda Bazar. The sex-ratio is 1,053 in Dhamtari and 1,047 in Mahasamund.

Census of Declining Trend

The continued preponderance of females over males in the District since 1901 has been a unique feature of this area which has evoked various reasoning from Census to Census. Russell's contention was "women being constitutionally stronger are less liable to succumb to the effects of insufficient food and the disease"[1] than the male-folk. This view was given a racial tinge in 1911 Census in which it was said: "The variation in the proportion of sexes seems to follow racial lines, there being a largest proportion of females in Dravidians and semi-Dravidian castes and tribes".[2] In 1921, rice being the staple food of the region was projected as a posible cause factor.[3]

In 1961 Census, however, in view of the deteriorating sex-ratio over the last 60 years since 1901, the problem has been commented upon thus. "The deteriorating sex-ratio reflects on our social health, for it indicates that the risk to female lives at most ages has not improved upon that to male lives; on the contrary, it seems to emphasise that demographically we have not yet entered upon the modern industrial age with its compensatory characteristics of increased risks to males and reduced risk to female lives. Rather we seem to be on the reverse".[4]

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1. Census of India, 1901, Central Provinces, Pt. I, pp. 114-117.
2. ibid. 1911, pp. 114-119.
3. ibid. 1921, pp. 88-89.
4. Census of India, 1961, Paper No. I, p. XVI.

Growth of Population

Early Population Estimates

The earliest Census taken in the District, as a part of Chhattisgarh, seems to have been that made in 1820-21 by Colonel Agnew, which revealed the population of the *Khalsa* area of Bilaspur and Raipur as 5,71, 915 and density about 50 persons per square mile. The next Census was taken on the night of the 5th November, 1865. The population then counted, numbered 9,52,754 persons or about 101 persons to a square mile over the whole area of the *Khalsa*, and the Chhattisgarh *Zamindaries*, exclusive of the Feudatories and the tracts of Khurriar and Bindranawagarh.[1] However, when the second Census was carried out in January 1872, it was declared that the figures of the previous Census were incorrect. According to the Census of 1872, the population of the District was 10,93,405, females slightly exceeding males. The Census of 1881 enumerated the population as 14,05,171, constituting 6,96,242 males and 708,929 females. The Raipur District at the time was having four tahsils, viz., Raipur, Durg, Dhamtari and Simga. The next Census of 1891 revealed the total population of the District as 15,84,427 (the population of Raipur *Khalsa* was estimated to be 8,16,158) registering an increase of 12.7 per cent in ten years. In the subsequent decade followed the severe famine of 1897 which reduced the population of the District by 6 per cent. As enumerated in 1901, the population of Raipur *Khalsa* was reduced to 7,70,665. In this famine, Baloda Bazar area suffered the most, while Mahasamund showed on the other hand a gain of 11 per cent.

The area and population of the District as mentioned in the earlier censuses would be found to be varying. Till 1906, Raipur was the largest District in the erstwhile Central Provinces, and in the Census of 1901 its area was shown as 11,724 sq. miles and population 14,40,556 persons. In 1906 when Durg District was constituted, the western portion of Raipur District, with an area of 3,444 sq. miles, containing 34 villages with the population of 545,235 was transferred to the new District of Durg. and at the same time an area of 706 sq. miles containing 97,505 persons was transferred to Raipur District from Bilaspur District. In 1931, the area of the District is shown as 9,717 sq. miles but in 1936 an area of 1,432 sq. miles was transferred to Orissa. The area of the District in 1941 and 1951 is shown as 8,205 sq. miles The difference between this figure and the one furnished by Surveyor-General in 1961 Census, i.e., 8213.59, is due to improvements in surveying.

Growth during 20th Century

In 1901 the population of Raipur District, as it is now constituted, was 9,74,953 Since then it has been steadily increasing. The growth of population of the District between 1901 and 1961 is shown in the following Table:—

1. Raipur Settlement Report. 1869, p. 28.

Table III-3

Variation in Population

Year	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation
1901	974,953	—	—
1911	1,171,976	+ 197,023	+ 20.21
1921	1,243,165	+ 71,189	+ 6.07
1931	1,366,681	+ 123,516	+ 9.94
1941	1,516,686	+ 150,005	+ 10.98
1951	1,640,006	+ 123,320	+ 8.13
1961	2,002,004	+ 361,998	+ 22.07

As the Table indicates the population of the District increased during 1901 to 1961 by 105.34 per cent. In 1911 Census, the increase in population was more marked in the remoter and less densely populated tracts.[1] Immigration was largely responsible for a 20.21 per cent increase in population of Raipur during 1901-11. The large wave of exodus prior to 1901 count, and during 1901-11 decade owing to famine etc., ultimately got reversed owing to the railway construction programme and expansion of trade in urban areas during this decade. As such, large number of migrants, alongwith fresh immigrants, returned to the District during this decade.

Decade of Rapid Growth 1901-11

There has been well-marked influx to this region from Chhota Nagpur region.[2] From there persons came mainly as sawyers for sleeper works, and labourers for agricultural and general purposes at the time of Census when the spring harvest was in full swing. On the other hand the opening-out of Chhattisgarh has had a marked effect on the lower stratum, particularly Chamars, etc., who till that time were not much inclined to move out from their immediate vicinity of home. This movement of Chamars was mainly because of the allurement of high wages out side. The District of Raipur sent a considerable labour contingent (chiefly Chamars) to the Calcutta docks. The other important emigration of population to distant places was to Assam for gardens. The emigrants from this District to Assam tea-gardens mostly belonged to the aboriginal tribes. During the decade under consideration Raipur sent out 7,255 persons to Assam tea-gardens.[3] Both immigration and emigration increased since 1901. Some labour from Raipur went to irrigation works in the Wainganga Valley, but the large irrigation projects in Chhattisgarh subsequently attracted the local labour.

1. Raipur District Census Handbook, 1961, p. XLVI.
2. Census of India, 1911, C. P. and Berar, Pt. I, p. 50.
3. Ibid, p. 52.

Thus from the point of view of extra-provincial migration about 23 thousand persons, (which included 12 thousand women) came from contiguous parts of other Provinces. Apart from this, there were about 19 thousand persons who migrated in the District from non-contiguous parts of other Provinces in India.

Unhealthy Decade of 1911-21

During the decade 1911-21, there was an increase in the District population by 6.07 per cent, whereas the State and Raipur Division figures registered a decrease. This increase in the face of severe losses owing to influenza epidemic of 1918 and heavy emigration is a little surprising. There was an annual excess of births over deaths, ranging from 14,000 to 27,000 until the influenza epidemic of 1981 when there were 101,909 reported deaths as against 59,291 births. As the epidemic had not yet spread to the more distant portions of the District by the end of the previous year deaths further reached the high figure of 73,047. The total number of births and deaths registered during the decade were 667, 222 and 525, 267, respectively.

During the decade, the balance of migration put the District to a loss of about 97 thousand persons. The total number of immigrants to the District was about 88 thousand, while that of emigrants was 185 thousands.[1]

In respect of intra-provincial migration, the District was at a loss of about 44 thousand persons. Similarly, Raipur also lost about 53 thousand migrants in extra-provincial migration. Of about 72 thousand extra-provincial emigrants, about 22 thousand persons went to contiguous parts of the Province. Out of those who emigrated to far distant places, a bulk, i.e., 11,293 persons, went to Assam tea-gardens to work as labourers. Tata and Company's Works at Jamshedpur also attracted a good number of persons.[2]

Period of Normal Growth 1921-51

During the subsequent three decades, the growth of the population in Raipur was more or less normal. The excess of 1,21,525 births (5,65,890) over the deaths (444,365) coupled with a comfortable margin of immigration gave a 9.94 per cent increase in population during 1921-31 decade. The immigrants numbered about 91 thousand during this decade, while emigrants, (though their exact number is not available) to Bihar and Orissa numbered 18,786, to Madras 1,859 and to Assam tea-gardens about 14,266 persons. During the decade 1931-41, a further increase of 10.98 per cent was registered in the District population which was enumerated as 15,16,686 in 1941. This was followed with 16,40,006 persons enumerated in 1951 Census. It was estimated that the number of immigrants during this decade was 1,33,169. A few important places from where these persons migrated into Raipur in 1951 are shown in the following Table:—

1 ibid. 1921, pp. 46-47.

2. ibid. pp. 44-47.

Table III-4

Immigration-1951

Born in	Enumerated in the District		
	Persons	Males	Female
A. Other Districts of the Province	80,186	32,078	48,108
1. Bilaspur	19,407	5,876	13,531
2. Durg	37,771	15,577	22,194
3. Bastar	8,652	4,215	4,437
4. Nagpur	4,315	2,029	2,286
B. State adjacent to the State of enumeration	34,249	14,470	19,779
C. Other States in India	9,034	4,894	4,140
D. Born beyond India	9,700	6,494	3,206

An important feature of immigration has been the preponderance of females from the districts of Chhattisgarh Division. Out of the total 71,336 migrants from these area about 45,648 were females.

Flying Fifties 1951-61

The following decade of 1951-61 witnessed an increase of a high character. The District population increased to 2,002,004 persons, recording an increase of 22.07 per cent over that of 1951. Since 1901 the population has more than doubled itself, or more precisely increased by 105.34 per cent during these 60 years. The birth-rate ranged between 22.53 (in 1952) and 37.84 (in 1955) during the decade while the death-rate ranged between 15.16 (in 1959) and 22.11 (in 1958) during the same period. The number of persons born elsewhere, but enumerated in the District in 1961, was 2,43,356 of whom 1,17,632 migrated from the contiguous districts, Durg, however, accounting by far the most, i.e., 57,418 alone The following Table reveals the areas and extent of migration into the District.

Table III-5

Number of Immigrants, 1961

Where born	Enumerated in the District		
	Persons	Male	Females
1. Born in district contiguos to Raipur District	117,632	40,663	76,969
2. Born in non-contiguous Districts of the State	11,353	6,033	5,320
3. States in India beyond Madhya Pradesh	96,277	46,106	50,171
4. Born beyond India	16,908	9,329	7,579
5. Unclassified	1,186	497	689

The population of 20.02 lakh persons on a land area of 8,213.59 sq. miles (21,273.20 sq. km.), gives an average density of 244 persons to a sq. mile, much higher than the State density of 192 according to 1961 Census. For rural and urban areas, separately, the densities are found to be 217 and 6,259, respectively. The mean density of Raipur District according to Census 1951 was about 198 persons per sq. mile. Industrial and commercial growth of Raipur has been mainly responsible for the distribution of population in the tahsils. According to 1961 Census, Raipur was the most densely populated tract with an average density of 443 persons to a sq. mile. Following this were Dhamtari (410) Baloda Bazar (361), Mahasamund (322) and Bindranawagarh (253). Vast variance between the rural and urban densities of the District is more apparent than real. Of the eight urban centres in the District, Raipur lead with an average density of 14,382 persons. The newly carved Tahsil of Bindranawagarh was an entirely rural tract.

Density of Population

The Table below presents the density of the tahsils during 1941, 1951 and 1961 Censuses:—

Table III-6

Population Density, 1941-1961

Tahsil	Density		
	1941	1951	1961
Dhamtari	165	175	410
Mahasamund	137	145	322
Raipur	303	345	443
Baloda Bazar	223	239	361
Bindranawagarh	—	—	253
Raipur District	183	198	244

Most noticeable increase in the pressure of population on land has come during the last decade, when the density moved from 198 to 244 in 1961. Both in respect of rural and urban densities, Dhamtari Tahsil with 10,994 urban and 372 rural density stood out significantly.

Rural and Urban Population

According to the 1961 Census, there are eight towns in the District and 3811 inhabited and 212 uninhabited villages in Raipur. Mahasamund, Gobra-Nawapara, Baloda Bazar and Newara have been treated as towns for the first time in 1961 Census.

The number of villages and towns according to 1961 Census may be seen from the Table given below:—

Table III-7

***Rural and Urban Area and Population in Tahsil break up*, 1961**

Tahsil	Area in Sq. Km.		No. of Villages		Rural Population	No. of Towns	Urban Population
	Rural	Urban	Inhabited	Uninhabited			
Baloda Bazar	3,566.12	14. 4	936	18	4,75.627	2	24,038
Raipur	2,833.62	61.77	530	5	3,33,458	4	1,61,934
Mahasamund	3,663.09	11.06	1,093	106	4,45,585	1	10,624
Dhamtari	2,068.97	7.43	631	15	2,97,368	1	31,552
Bindranawagarh	2,268.45	..	621	68	2,21.818	..	..
District Raipur	21,178.80	94.40	3,811	212	17,73,856	8	2,28,148

(Note.—Tahsil area figures do not include the forest area of 6,778.5 sq. km.)

The population of Raipur town in 1901 was 32,114, which by 1961 increased to 1,39,792. In other words the population of the town increased by nearly 335 per cent during the course of 60 years. The Table given in Appendix 'A' indicates percentage decade variations of towns beginning from the year they have been classed as towns in the District.

The bulk of the District population lived in small villages in the range of 200 to 1,000 population. As per Census 1961, of the 3,811 populated villages, 2,504 or 65.70 per cent were with less than 500 persons, and covered about 36.03 per cent of the District population. About 1,005 or 26.37 per cent villages in the range of 500 to 999 persons covered the majority of the District population, i.e. 38 83 per cent. Of the rest, 269 or 7.06 per cent villages in the range of 1,000 to 1,999 persons covered about 19.55 per cent of the District population. Only 33 or 0.87 per cent villages in the range of 2,000 to 4,999 persons covered about 5.59 per cent of the population.

Growth of Rural Population

During the period 1901-61, rural population increased by 91.32 per cent, while urban population increased by 377.66 per cent. The disparity in two rates is explained by the commercial and industrial growth of Raipur in particular and consequent immigration of traders and labour force in search of employment.

Table below shows the variation in rural and urban population during 1901-61:—

Table III-8

Growth and Variation in Rural-Urban Population 1901-1961

Year	Rural population	Percentage decade Variation	Urban population	Percentage decade Variation	Percentage of urban population to total population
1901	9,27,189	..	47,764	..	4.89
1911	11,20,361	+ 20.83	51,615	+ 8.06	4.40
1921	11,81,337	+ 5.44	61,828	+ 19.79	4.97
1931	12,95,316	+ 9.65	71,365	+ 15.43	5.22
1941	14,22,457	+ 9.82	94,229	+ 32 04	6.21
1951	15,14,076	+ 6.44	1,25,930	+ 33.64	7.67
1961	17,73,856	+ 17.16	2,28,148	+ 81.17	11.39

As the Table reveals, the population in the urban areas registered considerable spurt during the last 30 years. The main reason for the increasing pace of urbanization is the economic backwardness of the rural area and the industrial and commercial growth of towns during these decades The immigrants from rural areas come to urban localities under economic pressure with the lure of higher wages only.

Another cause for an 81.17 per cent increase in the urban population during the 1951-61 decade had been the emergence of four more towns in 1961 Census. Till 1951, only four towns were there in the District. Dhamtari town which increased by far the most, i.e., 83.86 per cent returned 31,552 persons in 1961. With 55.66 per cent increase during 1951-61 decade, Raipur with a population of 139,792 persons trailed next. Bhatapara and Arang, however, registered an increase only of 38.07 and 26.35 per cent, respectively.

Raipur District is now the most populous one in the State, Bilaspur coming next. Returning a population of 2,611,183 (males 13,00,143 and females 1,311,040 females), Raipur accounted for 6.27 per cent of the State population. The decennial growth-rate, though was 30.43, against 22.07 during 1951-61 decade, many others were ahead of it, headed by Sehore District.

Census 1971 (Provisional)

It is one of the high sex-ratio districts of Chhattisgarh, and in 1971, it maintained the traditional trend of excess female population. Raipur recorded 1008 females per 1,000 males against 1037 in 1961, the second in sex-ratio ranking. Raipur conceded the first place, thus to Raigarh which returned 1009 females per 1000 males.

In terms of density, Raipur gained much ground by recording 123 persons per sq. km., against 96 in 1961. Yet it is one of the mediocre density areas, because of its vast stretch of land and sparsely inhabited population.

The reasons for this spurt in the above fields was rapid industrialization in the wake of fuller utilization of the capacity of Bhilai Steel Plant (Durg District), coming up of ancillary units, establishment of cement factory at Mandhar and last but not the least the emergence of Railway Wagon Repairs Workshop at Raipur coupled with large transit camp for displaced persons from Bangla Desh (erstwhile East Pakistan.)

Consequently, the urban population of Raipur increased to 325,114, registering a growth-rate of 42.50 per cent during 1961-62. From 11.40 per cent in 1961, the proportion of urban population to total population moved to 12.45 per cent in 1971. Raipur urban agglomeration recorded a population of 2,05,909 (108,882 males and 97,027 females), recording a growth-rate of 47.30 per cent.

The occupied residential houses numbered 459,348 (407, 989 in rural and 51,359 in urban), accommodating 522,679 households (455,507 in rural and 61 172 in urban) in 1971, Average household consisted of 5.00 persons in 1971.

The following Table gives the composition of rural population in tahsil break-up according to Census 1971 (Provisional Total).

Table III-9

Tahsil-wise Rural Population, Sex-Ratio and Growth Rate, 1971

Tahsil	Population (Rural)			Sex-Ratio	Growth rate percentage
	Persons	Male	Female		
Baloda Bazar	5,66,554	278,791	287,763	1,032	19.12
Raipur	5,34,684	268,495	266,189	991	60.35
Mahasamund	5,39,141	266,821	274,320	1,036	21.00
Dhamtari	3,66,499	180,509	185,910	1,029	23.25
Bindranawagarh	2.79,191	137,842	141,349	1,025	25.86
Raipur District	22,86,069	11,30,538	11,55 531	1,022	28 88

Baloda Bazar Tahsil (rural) is the next biggest tahsil in the State after Bilaspur Tahsil (rural).

Displaced Population

Small section of the lengthy caravan of the completely uprooted and totally shattered humanity, which was forced to leave Pakistan after the Partition of the country in 1947, was received in Raipur too, during the following years of the decade. They settled here with all possible help from the Central and State Governments, and public at large. Of 11,994 displaced persons arrived till February, 1951, majority came from West Pakistan. Dadu and Larkhana were the chief districts from where displaced persons came to Raipur.

Various acts were passed by the State Government for the registration, rehabilitation and relief, and management of their property.

The following Table shows the year and origin of the displaced population.

Table III-10

Origin and Year-wise Arrival of Displaced Population, 1951

The place of origin	Years of Arrival						Total	
	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951 (upto Feb.)	Male	Female
West Pakistan	..	3,647	7,083	935	102	..	6,331	5,436
East Pakistan	..	80	127	2	17	..	75	151
District not stated	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
District Total	..	3,728	7,210	937	119	..	6,407	5,587

It is evident from the above Table that the majority of the displaced persons arrived in the District in the year 1947 and 1948. Out of 11,994 displaced persons, 11,949 concentrated in the non-agricultural pursuits, viz., 'Commerce', 'Transport', etc., and the remaining 45 persons absorbed themselves in the agricultural pursuit.

A fresh wave of migrants from East Pakistan came due to insecurity and for them a Transit Centre was established at Mana, in Raipur District, on 6th February, 1964. In the following years till 1967, displaced persons numbering 2,06,079 arrived in this Camp. Of these 1,92,079 were received in the year 1964; 7,633 in 1965; 6,143 in 1966 and 224 till June, 1967. Mainly, the displaced persons came from Khulna, Dacca, Barisal, Faridpur, Jessore, Noakhali, Comilla, Chittagong, Rajshahi, Sylhet, Bogra, Pubna, Mymensingh, Rangpur and Kustia in East Pakistan. In June, 1967, the Transit Centre had 16,685 displaced persons (excluding the non-migrants, comprising 8,253 males and 8,432 females.

The Transit Centre retains these migrants for a short period, and then they are sent to rehabilitation sites for their final resettlement. For the effective rehabilitation of non-agriculturist families, the Government of India has also opened a few Projects at Mana. The existing projects include one Industrial Training Institute, one Heavy Vehicle—*cum*-Motor Driving Centre, one Industrial Training-*cum*-Production Centre, one Bamboo Products Centre and one Auxiliary Nurse-*cum*-Midwifery Training Centre, besides a number of primary, middle and higher secondary schools. The two technical training institutes, mentioned above, impart training to East Pakistan migrants, and repatriates from Burma and Ceylon. About 30 per cent of seats are reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes' candidates residing in Madhya Pradesh. The technically

trained and educationally qualified migrants are provided with employment opportunity through a special Employment Exchange, established at Mana.

Language

According to 1961 Census, about 91 languages and dialects have been returned from the District. Chhattisgarhi, which is the main mother-tongue is regarded as a dialect of Eastern Hindi. It was the mother-tongue of about 54.06 per cent of the people in 1961. Hindi 31.6 per cent, Oriya 8.83 per cent, Sindhi 0.99 per cent and Marathi 0.78 per cent are other forms of languages spoken by the people in the District.

In 1901, Chhattisgarhi was the mother-tongue of about 85 per cent of the population.[1] The present figure of 54.06 per cent shows its displacement by Hindi. Eastern Hindi according to George Grierson, is the "vernacular of the country in which the hero Ram Chandra was born, and the Jain apostle Mahavira used an early form of it to convey his teachings to his disciples."[2] Chhattisgarhi found its way to Chhattisgarh through Jabalpur and Mandla.[3] Table below shows the distribution of population according to languages as ascertained in 1951 and 1961 Censuses:—

Table III-11

Speakers of Principal Languages and Dialects, 1951 *and* 1961

Mother Tongue	Number of speakers		Percentage of total district population	
	1951	1961	1951	1961
Chhattisgarhi	4,32,717	10,82,479	26.18	54.06
Hindi	9,33,960	6,33,136	56.94	31.62
Oriya	2,05,334	1,76,867	12.52	8.83
Sindhi	11,487	19,915	0.70	0.99
Urdu	15,644	17,507	0.95	0.87
Marathi	7,901	15,539	0.48	0.78
Kamari	..	10,329	..	0.52
Gujarati	10,679	8,045	0.65	0.40
Punjabi	2,952	5,554	0.17	0.28
Marwari	5,261	5,471	0.32	0.27

As said earlier Chhattisgarhi, accounting for about 54.06 per cent of the District population, is the major dialect spoken by the people. Except in Baloda Bazar Tahsil (rural) it abounds in all the tahsils. As many as 2.76

1. Raipur District Census Handbook, 1961, p. XLVIII.
2. Census of India, 1931, C P. and Berar, Pt. I, 299.
3. Raipur District Census Handbook, 1961, p. XLVIII.

lakh Chhattisgarhi speakers were returned from Raipur Tahsil (rural). Mahasamund (rural) was the close second with 2.63 lakhs. Dhamtari (rural) and Bindranawagarh (rural) trailed last with 1.85 lakhs and 1.20 lakh Chhattisgarhi speakers.

Other mother-tongues spoken in the District are Bengali 3,650, Banjari 3,371, Talugu 3,112, Tamil 2,617, Gondi 2,291, Rajasthani 1,827, Binjhawari 1,268, etc.

The number of persons speaking Chhattisgarhi as the principle dialect shown in the above table, does not appear to depict the true picture. It seems that a good number of Chhattisgarhi speakers have returned Hindi as their mother-tongue. Hindi may be the mother-tongue of persons residing in urban areas but most of the rural population of the District speak Chhattisgarhi and not Hindi. Hence, 5,41,133 persons of rural areas who have been recorded as Hindi speakers may be regarded as persons speaking Chhattisgarhi as their mother-tongue. Thus the number of Chhattisgarhi speakers will go up to 16,23,612 and the percentage to the total population to 81. However, no hard and fast line can be drawn between Hindi speakers and Chhattisgarhi speakers because the distinction is apt to get blurred, specially in the urban areas. Chhattisgarhi being a dialect of Hindi, the literate ones speak Chhattisgarhi but write in Hindi.

Chhattisgarhi

Chhattisgarhi as spoken in the District is the pure or standard form of the dialect. Raipur, Bilaspur, Raigarh and Durg districts are considered to be the home of Chhattisgarhi. In modern times Raipur, the headquarters of the District, has attained the unequivocal importance in the socio-cultural life of Chhattisgarh and may be called its cultural capital. The form of Chhattisgarhi spoken in and around Raipur town is being commonly used as medium of folk-literature. Chhattisgarhi, which is used to express the literary genius of the modern Chhattisgarh differs somewhat from the spoken vernacular.

Chhattisgarhi, the principal dialect of the District, is sometimes also called Mahakosli, Laria or Khaltahi. It is conjectured that the name Mahakosal (the greater Kosal) was made common for Dakshina Kosala or Chhattisgarh by the Chedi Haihayavanshi rulers of this region to make their kingdom sound, more dignified and their sovereignty seem more pronounced.[1] Hence the vernacular of Mahakosal region is aptly termed as Mahakosli[2] But the name is rarely used. Grierson has bracketed Laria and Khaltahi with Chhattisgarhi,[3] thus creating the impression that Chhattisgarhi, Laria and Khaltahi are various names of the same dialect. While Laria and Khaltahi are sub-dialects of Chhattisgarhi

1. Baldeo Prasad Mishra, *Chhattisgarh Parichaya*, p. 101-102.
2. Suniti Kumar Chatterjee, *Bharat-Ki-Bhashyen aur Bhasha Sambandhi Samasyayen*, p. 151.
3. G. A. Grierson, *Linguistic Survey of India*, Vol. VI, p. 24.

spoken in the District of Raipur, Bilaspur and western parts of Raigarh and eastern parts of Durg Districts may be classified as pure or standard Chhattisgarhi, while Chhattisgarhi prevalent in the eastern parts of Raigarh District (eastern parts of Sarangarh and Raigarh tahsils) neighbouring Sambalpur District of Orissa is, speaking linguistically, neither pure Oriya nor pure Chhattisgarhi. It is a mixture of the two. This cross-speech between Chhattisgarhi and Oriya is naturally some-what different from the standard Chhattisgarhi.[1] It is true that "to the people of those parts (Oriya country of Sambalpur and the Oriya Feudatory States) the Chhattisgarh country to the west is known as Lariya country."[2] but this fact alone does not warrant our treating Lariya on par with Chhattisgarhi. Lariya or the Eastern Chhattisgarhi is the vernacular restricted to the adjoining areas of Raigarh and Sambalpur districts. The word Laria is common both to Oriya and Chhattisgarhi.

Likewise Khaltahi is a sub-dialect of Chhattisgarhi and has been wrongly termed as its equivalent. As on the eastern border of Chhattisgarh, Chhattisgarhi merges into Oriya through Lariya, on the western border the fusion of Chhattisgarhi and Marathi is processed through the medium of Khaltahi. Khaltahi acts as a buffer between Marathi and Chhattisgarhi and is spoken in the eastern portion of Balaghat and western areas of Bilaspur and Durg district. The form of speech current in western parts of Kawardha and Khairagarh tahsils is the westernmost form of Chhattisgarhi bordering on Marathi. Khaltahi sometimes pronouned as Khalthahi[3] or Khaloti[4] is the speech of the inhabitants of the *Khal* or low lands. The plain of Chhattisgarh is low in height in comparison to the Maikal Hills, hence places like Balaghat, Kawardha etc., situated at the foot of the Vindhya ranges are known as Khaloti. haltahi is, thus, the speech of dwellers of Khaloti.

The most popular and commonly used name for the dialect generally spoken in Chhattisgarh is Chhattisgarhi. Various attempts have been made to explain the word Chhattisgarh. The word Chhattisgarhi, like the word Chhattisgarh is of recent origin.

It is most likely that the name Chhattisgarh owes its origin to 36 *garh* (forts), eighteen each on the north and south of the river Sheonath. The reference of *atharah garh Ratanpur* and *atharah garh Raipur* in *Gopalla geet* of Dewars, a local tribe, also testifies to it. The word Chhattisgarh also occurs in *Khub Tamasha*, a book written by Gopalchandra Mishra poet laureate of Haihaya king

1. Raigarh District Census Handbook, p. Liv.
2. Lochan Prasad Pandey quoted in *A Grammer of Chhattisgarhi Dialect of Hindi*, p. 8. (However, in the opinion of Hiralal and R. D. Bhandarkar, Laria being the principal language of *Ladha* or *Ladaha* in Bilaspur-District, derives its name from it).
3. Dhirendra Verma, *Hindi Bhasha Ka Itihas*, p. 66.
4. Udai Narayan Tiwari, *Hindi Bhasha Ka Udgam aur Vikas*, p. 287.

Rajsinghdev. (1689-1712):

Chhattisgarh garhe ahan bade

garhoi jani

Again in *Vikram Vilas* of Revaram Kayastha, an associate of Gopalchandra Mishra, the word Chhattisgarh occurs:

"Tin men dachhin Kosal desa,
Jahn hari aut kesari vesa
Tasu madhya Chhattisgarh pawan
Punya bhoomi sur muni man bhavan."

Similar reference about the word Chhattisgarhi also occurs in *Rai Ratanpur Mahatmya*, 'The Kings of Dakshinpatha' written by Rai Chaudhari, giving a geographical description of South Koshal, the ancient name of the region in which Raipur is situated and also in *Epigraphia Indica*.

It is clear, therefore, that till the time of Raja Kalyan Shah who reigned between the years 1536-1573, the name of the prevalent vernacular was not Chhattisgarhi though the language spoken must have been similar to it.[1] It is difficult to state whence Chhattisgarhi was introduced into Mahakosla, the ancient name of the country where it is now spoken. But George Grierson considers that Eastern Hindi whose home is Awadh found its way through Jabalpur and Mandla, being introduced by the Aryans who originally settled there. It was, perhaps, the ancestors of Kalyan Shah who brought the language from their ancestral kingdom of Dahal—the original country of the Haihayas, which extended from the Narmada to the Ganga as mentioned in the Malkapuram inscription.[2] Thenceforth, owing to its geographical isolation, the dialect developed its peculiarities and gained a distinctive name.

In the opinion of Grierson Chhattisgarhi, like its kindred dialects of Awadhi and Baghelkhandi, is derived from the Ardha-Magadhi speech.[3] In the early centuries of the Christian era, there were two main languages or Prakrits spoken in the Jamuna and Ganga Valleys. These were *Saurseni* spoken in the west, its headquarters being upper Doab, and Magadhi spoken in the east, with its headquarters in the country south of the present city of Patna. Between these two there was a debatable ground roughly corresponding to the present regions of Awadhi, Baghelkhandi and Chhattisgarhi in which a mixed language known as Ardha-Magadhi was spoken partaking partly of the character of

1. *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. XXIII, p. 293. (However, Cunningham, Raibahadur Hiralal and Beglar held different opinions about the origin of the word Chhattisgarh)
2. Lochan Prasad Pandey, *A Grammar of the Chattisgarhi* Dialect of *Hindi*, Introduction, p. V.
3. Grierson, op. cit., Vol. VI, Eastern Hindi, Introduction, p. 3.

Shurseni and partly that of Magadhi. This mixed language or Ardha-Magadhi is considered to be the mother of modern Eastern Hindi, which includes three main dialects—Awadhi, Bagheli and Chhattisgarhi. This is the commonly accepted theory regarding the birth and development of Chhattisgarhi. Baburam Saxena, however, has suggested differently. In his opinion Pali and not Ardha-Magadhi is the mother of Awadhi[1] and for that matter other dialects of Eastern Hindi. Chhattisgarhi, however, does not differ much from the Bagheli dialect as is commonly supposed. Some of its very common characteristics found in the District, may be noted here. "The termination of the past tense in *is*, as *kahis*, (he said), *maris*, he struck, which is what everybody notices in Chhattisgarhi is pre-eminently the typical shibboleth of a speaker of Eastern Hindi. It is interesting to note that these words are really the relics of a passive formation, the correct word being *maryas*, which means, it was struck by him. The use of o instead of *e* for the genitive of the personal pronouns, as *mor*, *tor*, for my, thy, also belongs to all the Eastern Hindi dialects. Peculiarities of Chhattisgarhi noted by Dr. Grierson are the formation of the plural in *man* as *laikaman*, boys, the instrumental in *an* as *bhukhan*, by hunger, and the addition of *har* to a noun to give definition as *gar-har*, the neck. This last belongs also to the Bihari of Chhota Nagpur. To indicate the plural *sab*, *sabo sabbo*, or *jamma* may be prefixed with or without *man*. Thus *jamma puto-man*, the daughters-in-law. An old form of the plural ends in *an*, thus *baila*, a bullock, plural *bailan*. In declension the following post-positions are added to the noun which remains unchanged: *ka*, to, (also denotes accusative); *la*, for, (also denotes accusative); *bar*, for; *le*, *se*, by from; *ke*, of; *ma*, in The *ke* of the genitive does not change; example *laika*, boys; *laika-ka*, to a boy; *laika-ke* of a boy; *laika* man ke, of boys. There is no difference between the conjugation of transitive and of intransitive verbs. The construction of the past tense is always active, not passive. The syllable *ech* and *och*, meaning even and also, are profusely used in ordinary conversation. Thus *dai-ch-ka*, even to the mother *toroch*, thine also."[2]

Oriya

Oriya is a language spoken in Orissa and in the country bordering that Province. It constituted the mother-tongue of 8.83 per cent of the District population in 1961. The Census 1931 observed that the Bhatri speakers mostly came from Bastar State. There "it forms a link between Oriya and Halbi, a dialect which as noticed later was considered by Marathi speakers to be Chhattisgarhi and by Chhattisgarhi speakers to be Marathi.[3] George Grierson held that "Bhatri might equally well be classified among the many forms of Halbi as among the dialects of Oriya."[4]

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1 Baburam Saxena, *Evolution of Awadhi*, pp. 7-8.
2. *Raipur District Gazetteer*, pp. 76-77.
3. Census of India, 1931, C. P. and Berar, Pt. I, p. 303.
4. ibid. (However, Sudhi Bhushan Bhattacharya, a linguist's opinion in this regard is reproduced as under:—

"It is surprising that Halbi and Bhatri have been treated in 'The Linguistic Survey of India' as two different speeches affiliated to Marathi and Oriya, respectively. There is much difference between Halbi and Marathi, Halbi and Chhattisgarhi and Bhatri and Oriya" (Indian Liguisfs, Vol. 18 Sept 57)
He has served on the Anthropological Survey of India and has surveyed these dialects.

Hindi forms the next largest group with 31.62 per cent speakers. They abound in Baloda Bazar (rural 2,89,830) whereas in all other tahsils, except Bindranawagarh, they came next to Chhattisgarhi. However, it is widely understood, and used by most people of the District speaking different mother-tongues. Even tribes, speaking their own language, use Hindi for communication with others. Thus it has become the unifying force which has created and preserved the unity amidst the diversity of speech.

Hindi

Kamari was the language of about 0.52 per cent of the District population in 1961. It is spoken by the primitive tribe of Kamars. The dialect Kamari has been regarded by Grierson to be broken form of Marathi and sub-dialect of Halbi.

Kamari

It is interesting to analyse the pockets of concentration of other language-groups, which bear a testimony to the history of the region. Those who invaded the region settled permanently, encouraging trade and commerce to follow. Marathi showed concentration in Raipur Tahsil (rural), Banjari in Mahasamund, Kamari in Bindranawagarh according to 1961 Census.

The diversity of speech has resulted in creating large areas of bilingualism in the District. The following Table gives the total bilingual population in the District, and also the principal subsidiary language spoken by them:—

Bilingualism

Table III-12

Speakers of Subsidiary Languages/dialects, 1961

Mother Tongue	Total No. of speakers	Total No. of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to mother-tongue.	Principal Subsidiary languages	
			Hindi	Chhattisgarhi
Hindi	6,33,136	23,508	..	4,836
Oriya	1,76,867	34,674	19,885	14,557
Sindhi	19,915	8,239	7,534	209
Marathi	15,539	10,676	9,284	659
Marwari	5,471	3,219	2,762	186
Chhattisgarhi	10,82,479	20,479	7,134	..
Punjabi	5,554	3,306	2,740	47
Urdu	17,507	9,210	7,683	494
Banjari	3,317	1,932	784	855
Gujarati	8,045	5,356	4,883	148
Gondi	2,291	1,599	885	598

As is evident from the above Table, Hindi and Chhattisgarhi, as said earlier, are widely spoken in Raipur, and they also carry large bilingual population. Both are also most widely popular among the rest of the mother-tongues. Out of 3,10,161 Scheduled Tribes population enumerated in 1961 Census, as many as 28,655 spoke some subsidiary language. Here also most prominent among them are Hindi (males 5,770 and females 2,785), Chhattisgarhi (males 7,324, feamles 6,762) and Oriya (males 2,982 females 2,452).

Religion And Caste

India has been since ages a country extremely tolerant of different doctrines and the District has been no exception to it. Animism, Hinduism with numerous old and new sects, and Jainism have largely influenced the life of the people of this District. Christianity came in the 19th Century with the British Rule over this territory. All these religions, together with newly introduced Sikhism, Buddhism and Zoroastrianism form the pattern of the religious life of this District.

According to 1961 Census, Hindu are the most numerous religious group accounting for 97.21 per cent of the population. Followers of other religions are Muslims 1.56 per cent, Christians 0.58 per cent, Jains 0.28 per cent, and Sikhs 0.21 per cent. The number of Buddhists was 1,247 (0.06 per cent) and Zoroastrians 30. The Table given below exhibits the number of followers of various numerically important religious communities as enumerated at the various censuses from 1901 to 1961:—

Table No. III-13

Population of Major Religions, 1901-1961

Year	Hindus	Animist Tribal Religion	Muslims	Jains	Christians	Sikhs
1901	13,09,017	1,18,211	17,596	976	3,449	15
1911	41,33,899	1,77,300	16,515	977	3,365	98
1921	15,21,839	1,36,181	17,831	1,350	4,975	124
1931	14,03,879	95,393	19,992	1,733	5,980	557
1941	12,10,047	2,73,260	22,627	1,851	8,163	583
1951	15,76,822	.	34,141	4,582	15,188	5,193
1961	19,46,250	..	31,250	5,501	11,461	4,269

The predominantly Hindu populated District of Raipur includes 15 Scheduled Castes numbering 2,99,050 or 14.94 per cent of the total population, and 32 Scheduled Tribes in Mahasamund, Dhamtari and Bindranawagarh Tahsils, professing Hinduism. They numbered 3,10,161 or 15.49 per cent of the total population in 1961. The following Table gives their population in tahsils according to 1961 Census:—

Table No. III-14
Population and Percentage of Scheduled Castes and Tribes, Population 1961

Tahsils	Scheduled Caste population	Percentage to tahsil Population	Scheduled Tribe population	Percentage to tahsil Population
Baloda Bazar	1,06,144	21.24		..
Raipur	80,760	16.30	..	..
Mahasamund	61,511	13.48	130,131	28.5
Dhamtari	25,519	7.76	95,996	29.2
Bindranawagarh	25,116	11.32	84,034	37.8

Those who profess Hinduism belong to divergent doctrines and faith, varying from pure philosophy to almost animistic creed, largely influenced by the contacts with tribal religions.[1] However, it is difficult to draw a clear line of demarcation among them, for the process of acculturation between the animists and the Hindus had set in long back, and their original colour is lost to a great extent. The pantheon of rural and urban people has a mixed combination of gods from both animism and Hinduism, and are propitiated without distinction. Similarly, the laxity in the faiths has also given liberty to the people to give various names to particular gods to be worshipped on various occasions. The 'Mata' is also termed as 'Mata Mai', Devi, 'Bhawani Mai', 'Mari Mai', 'Chandi', etc., to be worshipped on various occasions. A Kewat family returning 'Burha Deo' as his family god from the Bendri village[2] is an example of the influence of animism.

Hinduism

Raipur is not an exception to these general tendencies of Hinduism found in areas where acculturation process had set in long back. The tribes entered into the fold of Hinduism with their deities and beliefs in their quest for social parity. Hinduism, has infact, influenced people in such a way that it has left an impression of its being a social system rather than an exclusive body of religious beliefs.[3] Nearly a century ago J. F. K. Hewitt described "Chhuteesgurh to orthodox Hindoos is not only hateful as the land of the *Dasyus* and witches, but as the head-quarters of religious dissent, as it is to its secluded wilds that all those who opposed the prevailing tenets fled to escape from their persecutors, and consequently Hindooism sits lightly on most of the people, while large numbers are avowed dissenters belonging to the Kubeerpuntee and Sutnamee sects."[4]

At least, this was the impression created by the British social anthropologists and Census Officers. Although Hinduism has grown out of a complex and rigid social system, it has a hard core of philosophical and ethical beliefs which together

1. Census of India, 1931, C. P. & Berar, p. 326.
2. Census of India, 1961, Madhya Pradesh, Bendri: A village Survey, p. 60.
3. Census of India, 1931, C. P. & Berar, p. 324.
4. Raipur Settlement Report, 1869, p. 47.

constitute what may be called its 'dogma'. Nevertheless, by its catholicity of approach to tenets other than its own, its has preserved a pattern where toleration is the motif. The people of Chhattisgarh have also inherited this tradition. The Kabir Panthis and the Satnamis, inspite of being dissenters, owe their main inspiration to the Hindu philosophical dogma.

Kabirpanthis & Satnami Sects

These two sects are said to have arisen about the same time and both evidently, like the older Buddhism, owe their origin to a reaction against Brahmanical tyranny. Their respective founders, viz., Kabir and Raidas, are said to have both been disciples of Ramanand; and Kabir is said by his followers to have first commenced preaching in Rewa, where their first *Guru*, Dharam Das, was installed in 1463 A.D. It is said that during the life-time of Kabir, but most probably after his death, Dharam Das was driven to take refuge under the Ratanpur Princes, and since then his descendants have always lived in Chhattisgarh. About Raidas, tradition has less to tell, as his mission was principally to the Chamars, and never seems to have much influenced the higher classes at all events in late years. He is almost forgotten, his fame being eclipsed by Ghasidas, the last Satnami apostles.

Marked similarity and difference in both the sects, were noted by J.F.K. Hewitt in his Settlement Report of the District in 1869.[1] The sectarian difference though going deeper in the case of Satnamis, has for the most part little influence on the real religion of the people, which is concentrated in their devotion to Thakur Deo. Without a sacrifice to him no agricultural operations can be performed.[2]

The two principal headquarters of the Kabirpanthi sect are at Benares and at Kawardha or Damakheda in Raipur District. Russell noted in 1916 that "owing to differences a "dissenting branch called Nadia-panthi has now arisen in Raipur."[3] By the turn of the present Century both the Satnamis and Kabirpanthis "who started with the fundamental ideal of the equality of all men, the abolition of caste and the worship of one supreme God who required no idols or temples and so no Brahman,..........now recognize caste."[4] and by 1911 both returned under Brahmanic Hindus. Now in 1961 Census, Satnami has been classified as a Scheduled Caste, found in north and north-east of the District. The Pankas also belong to Kabirpanth. The identifying mark of the *panth* is *kanthi* or necklace of beads which is worn round their neck.

1 ibid.
2 ibid. p. 49.
3. R. V. Russell and Hiralal, *Tribes and Castes of the Central Provinces*, Vol. I, p. 238.
4. Census of India, 1921, C. P. & Berar, pt. I, p. 327.

People in the region as a whole also believe in supernatural spirits, though such beliefs are prevalent more on the villages. The District till the 'thirties, was notorious for witch-craft; the belief in witches is gradually disappearing due to culture-contact and advance of education. As recorded in Bendri Village Survey in Raipur District: "One such common spirit, according to them, is *Raksa*, which haunts cremation and burial grounds and is seen in the form of burning lights. It is said that sometimes the *Raksa* obstructs the path in the night and in such cases it is not safe to cross it."

Superstition

"Other supernatural spirits which the villagers in general make out are *Shaitan*, *Bhoot* and *Pret*, and among the female spirits *Churelin* and *Pretin*". About them they "vaguely believed that males dying unnatural death like by burning, drowining, etc., become *pret*. A woman dying untimely death becomes *Pretin*, whereas a woman dying during child-birth becomes Churelin."[1]

People also believe in black art or *tona*, and in the past there used to be great number of *tonhins* in the Chhattisgarh villages. The *tonhins* were considered to be responsible for spreading diseases like cholera and small pox.[2]

The wide-spread belief in witch-craft though showing signs of decay since the beginning of this Century, exercised a most potent and evil influence on the lives of the people of Chhattisgarh and a long tale of murders is attributed to its account. When an unusual number of deaths have occurred in a village, or in a particular family they were attributed to witch-craft. The *Baiga* serves as a witch doctor and adopts the following methods to discover the witch or wizard. A pole of a particular wood is erected on the bank of a stream, and each suspected person, after bathing is required to touch the pole. It is supposed that when this is done the hand of the person in whom the evil spirit dwells will swell. No rules are laid down for attaching suspicion to any particular person, for persons of all ages and both sexes are suspected and accused upon the most whimsical pretexts, while the treatment which they receive varies with the amonut of genius for torture possessed by the residents of the village. Shaving the head with a blunt knife, knocking out two front teeth, kicking the posterior etc., are the usual orthodox methods of exorcizing the evil spirit.[3] It is a general belief that witches can raise people from the dead, especially the spirits of unmarried boys.[4] However, it must be remembered that the above catalogue of superstitions has been a part of the working every-day beliefs of the backward classes in Chhattisgarh.

In addition to these superstitions which are common among other castes, the Kewats hold another superstition. If, while they are going with their net for

1. Census of India, 1961, Bendri: A Village Survey, p. 57.
2. ibid p. 48.
3. *Raipur District Gazetteer*, p. 85.
4. ibid. p. 86.

fishing, and somebody asks as to where they are going, they take it to be very inauspicious and return home.[1]

"Nothing definite can be said about the autochthones of the District. On the basis of culture, state of economy and tribal tradition, it appears that the Kamars living in the interior of Bindranawagarh, Dhamtari and Mahasamund Tahsils are probably the earliest inhabitants of the District.[2] The Bhunjias have often been equally regarded as old settlers of the District but thir being later immigrants cannot be ruled out. The Gonds are more recent immigrants as compared to the Kamars and Bhujias. As tradition states, the Chhattisgarh Brahmans were brought from Kanauj by Kalyan Sai, the great Haihayavansi Raja of the 16th Century. The Maratha Brahmans were settled in the District under the Bhonsla administration between 1750 and 1850.[3] A mention about the important castes and sub-castes living in the District is given in the following pages.

Castes, Sub-Castes and Tribes

Brahmans

Brahmans of Chhattisgarh have three subdivisions namely *Tin* (Three), *Terah* (Thirteen) and *Sawa Lakhia* (1¼ lakh), who take rank of this order.

They speak Chhattisgarhi dialect, and their womenfolk have adopted the Chhattisgarhi dress. Chhattisgarhi sari is draped in different fashion altogether, slightly high, i.e., just below the knees. Being out off from the original Kanaujia stock, they are now more or less an endogamous division and do not marry out.

Telis

The Telis are also an important caste in this region. Their principal sub-castes are the Halia. Jhari, and Ekhahi Telis, of whom the Halias are considered to be good cultivators. The name of the Halias is probably derived from *hal*, a plough, The bulk of the caste have now abandoned their traditional occupation of oil-pressing and have become cultivators. "The Telis are very proud of the fact that the village of Rajim in Raipur District, and the temple of Rajivlochan thereat, are both based on the name of Rajia Telin, a woman of their caste".[4]

Kurmi

Kurmis are a representative cultivating caste and are mostly concentrated in the Dharsiwa-Simga Palari tract. Prior to the Abolition of Proprietary Rights in 1951 they held a number of villages of the District in *malguzari* rights. The Kurmis have in recent years shown great enlightenment. As early as in 1879, they were described as the most important caste of cultivators who are the backbone of agriculture.

1. Census of India, 1961, Bendri: A Village Survey, p. 58.
2. Raipur District Census Handbook, 1961, p. XLIX.
3. ibid.
4. Census of India, 1961, Tilaibhat: A Village Survey, (District Bilaspur), p. 10.

The Kurmis of Raipur were classified by Sherring in six classes, namely, the *Monohas* the most numerous and enterprising, found chiefly in the Simgah tract, the *Charnaos*, settled in the centre of the District in the Patun areas, and in the east of Raipur, the *Darrenrias*, an inferior class settled in the Dhamtari tract, *Singrowls* in the villages of Bindranawagarh to the north-west of the Simgah tract, and *Tirola* and *Chandarya* classes. The first four classes of Kumaris have been in Raipur for seven generations or about three hundred years.[1]

In marriage Kurmis employ a priest and use sacred-post, known at *kham*. Usual marriage-age among them is 18 years for boys and 13 years for girls, and child marriage has become very much less frequent. Divorce is permitted among them. In cases of adultery, the legal husband is entitled for *bihati*, compensation. Vishnu and Krishna are the deities of the Brahmans and Kurmis.

Rawat (Raut)

The Rawats who formed about 10 per cent population of the District in 1901, are the caste of cattle herdsmen, corresponding to the Ahirs elsewhere. But here they have another very important function of being generally employed as household servants. The Rawats are divided into three endogamous divisions known as Jharia, Kosaria and Kanojia. All these divisions have certain exogamous sections with titular or totemistic names.[2]

The Rawats (Raut) of this area are fine sturdy looking people. A typical man of the caste traditionally wears *paga*, turban, black *bandi*, jacket, and keeps a *lathi*. Being graziers they are fond of keeping big flutes. They wear long hair generally. Rawats and Kewats have practically the same status, though Brahmans take water from the hands of the former.

Rawat women wear *lugda* of six yards, which is being replaced by mill-made saris. Blouse-wearing is not a daily routine though they wear it while going for marketing, or on a festive occasion. *Akataria* are country-made *chuppals*, worn by the ladies while males wear *bhadi*. Amulet (*tabiz*) among males, and *khutee* and *khinwa*, ear-rings, *hamel* and *soota*, in the neck and *kada* in the wrist are popular ornaments.

Among Rawats marriage takes place before the age of puberty. Polygamy is permissible but polyandry is not permitted. Widow remarriage is also permissible. Six types of marriages can be distinguished among them, viz., *bihaw*, *barandi* marriage, *paithoo* marriage, *choori* marriage, elopement and abduction. *Choori* marriage requires the consent of caste-panchayat, and is resorted to when widower or unmarried man keeps a women or widow as his wife.

Rawats bury the dead in all cases, and to accomany the funeral ceremony is commonly known as *kathee-me-jana*.

1 M. A Sherring, *Hindu Tribes and Castes*, (1879), p. 101.

2. Census of India, 1961, Bendri: A Village Survey, p. 12.

The Kewats's traditional occupation is fishing, but they are now mostly agriculturists, grain-purchasers and vegetable gardeners. Then there are the Pankas and Gandas, who are weavers by tradition and work as village watchmen. The Gandas are mostly concentrated in Mahasamund and Bindranawagarh Tahsils, and serve as village musicians. During the marriage season they are very much in demand in the villages, and during Diwali they are invited by the Rawats for being employed as drummers in the Rawat-dance. At this time these Ganda musicians may be found coming to Raipur from as far as Deobhog (140 miles).[1]

Scheduled Castes

As said earlier the Scheduled Castes formed about 14.94 per cent of the District population in 1961, consisting mostly of Satnami (Chamar-215, 049), Ganda or Gandi (54,620), Ghasi or Ghasia (6,949) and Mahar or Mehra (4,459)[2]. Of them, Satnamis (Chamar) are described here.

Satnamis

Raipur is the headquarters of Satnamis, as the chief *Guru* or priest of the sect resides in village Bhandar near Raipur. The Satnamis are found mostly in the north and north-east of the District. They are the Chamars who have raised their social status by adopting the *Satnam-panth* preached by Ghasidas between the years 1820-30. Satnamis claim that it is founded by Rohi Das, a chamar disciple of Ramanand, who flourished at the end of the 14th Century The Satnamis commonly call themselves Rohidasi as a synonym for their name, but there is no evidence that Rohi Das ever came to Chhattisgarh.

Regarding social and religious customs of Satnamis, it is observed that idolatry of every form is eschewed, and the Supreme Being is worshipped without any visible sign or representation. Moreover, all the worshippers are socially on an equality. They have no temples, no public religious service, no creed, no form of devotion. The religious act simply consists of muttering the name of God, and asking his blessing. A Satnami prostrates himself before the Sun, morning and evening, crying *Sat Nam*, the True Name or the True One. The Satnamis will not eat meat; nor will they take water from any one not of their own caste. They drink no spirits. But some smoke tobacco, and as others do not, two separate and important divisions of the sect sprang up. The Satnamis bury their dead without performing any religious ceremony."[4]

One of the precepts of Ghasidas was, as mentioned above, the prohibition of the use of tobacco, and this led to a split in the sect, as many of his disciples found the rule too hard for them. "They returned to their *chungis* or leaf pipes, and are hence called Chungias. The Chungias have also taken to idolatry and their villages contain stones covered with vermillion, the representations of the village deities, which the true Satnami eschews. They are considered lower than the Satnami and inter-marriage between the two sections is largely, though not

1. Raipur District Census Handbook, 1961, p. L.
2. Respective population figures given in brackets are for rural areas only.
3. *Raipur District Gazetteer*, p. 83.
4. M. A. Sherring, op. cit., Vol. II, p. 110.

entirely, prohibited. Among the Satnamis, there is also a particular select class, who follow the straitest sect of the creed and are called Jaharia or firm from *jahar*, an essence. These never sleep on a bed, but always on the ground, and are said to wear coarse uncoloured clothes and to eat no food but pulse and rice".[1]

After the death of Ghasidas in 1850, his son and successor Balakdas was assassinated at Amabandha in 1860.[2] Thereafter the differences arose on the priesthood of the sect, which began to disintegrate. Many of the Hindu *malguzars* started a campaign against the Chamars, who retaliated by refusal to pay rent, and by frequent act of violence. One or two of the more violent *malguzars* lost their lives. However, since 1903 there had been no troubles as such.

The Satnamis originated as a religious sect but were successful in getting the status of a caste by the end of 'twenties. The Satnamis are often of fair complexion and sharp featured. They used to form the bulk of the emigrants for tea-plantations in the former days. Even now an appreciable number goes to Bihar to work in the factories there. They also work on rail and road construction. The *Guru* of the Satnami sect lives at Bhandar near Raipur.

Raipur formed the junction of the aboriginal tribes of eastern and southern India. The presence of Gonds "Binjwars, Boonjias, Souras, Nahurs, and Kamars"[3] in Raipur tract was recorded in 1889.

Scheduled Tribes

As said earlier 32 Scheduled Tribes were listed in 1961 Census which together accounted for 3,10,161 or 15.49% of the total population. Bindranawagarh accounted for 37.88 per cent, Dhamtari 29.18 per cent and Mahasamund 28.52 per cent according to 1961 Census. Chhura (55.14 per cent) and Gariaband (62.06 per cent), R.I. circle of Bindranawagarh and Sihawa (60.86 per cent) of Dhamtari Tahsil are the areas where the tribals predominated. The names of principal Scheduled Tribes were Gond,[4] Binjhwar, Kamar, Kawar and synonym tribes, Sawar or Sawara and Halbas.

Gonds

The most numerous of the Scheduled Tribes in the District is that of Gonds who numbered 1,99,213 (rural areas) according to 1961 Census. Though found everywhere in the District they are more concentrated in Dhamtari and Bindranawagarh Tahsils. They mostly belong to *Amath* and *Dhurwa* clans. A sprinkle of Murias, who are immigrants from Bastar may also be found in the Shobha-Gona tract of Bindranawagarh Tahsil.[5] All the Gonds in the District profess Hinduism.

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1. *Raipur District Gazetteer*, pp. 83-84.
2. Russel and Hiralal, op. cit., Vol 1, p. 310.
3. Raipur Settlement Report, 1889, p. 37.
4. Gonds Include:—
   Arakh or Arrakh, Agaria, Asur, Badi Maria, Bhatola Bhimma, Bhuta, Koilabhuta or Koilabhuti, Bhar, Bisonhorni, Maria, Chota Maria, Dandami Maria, Dhuru or Dhurwa, Dhoba, Dhulia, Dorla, Gaiki, Gatta or Gatti, Gaita, Gond Gowari, Hill Maria, Kandra, Kalanga, Khatola, Koitar, Koya, Khirwar or Khirwara, Kucha Maria, Kuchaki Maria, Madia (Maria). Mana, Mannewer, Moghya or Mogia or Monghya, Mudia (Muria), Nagarchi, Nagwanshi, Ojha, Raj, Sonjhari-Jhareka, Thatia or Thotya, Wade Maria or Vede Maria.
5. Raipur District Census Handbook, 1961, p. XLIX.

Each endogamous clan is divided into a number of exogamous divisions. Primarily their division into clans is according to number of gods worshipped, varying from one to seven. Persons worshipping same number of gods are related as brothers, and may not inter-marry. Polygamy is permitted. Also freely permitted are junior levirate, divorce and widow marriage.

Kawar

Together with their synonymous castes Kawars constitute the second most preponderant Scheduled Tribe after Gonds with 26,201 persons in 1961. They abound in rural areas of Mahasamund Tahsil (15,030). Agriculture is the main-stay of their economy where almost the entire bulk of them are engaged as cultivator or agricultural labourer.

The Kawars trace their origin from the Kauravas of the *Mahabharata*,[1] and are divided in eight endogamous groups. Those found in the District are Kawar or Kanwar, Kaur, Cherwa, Rathia, Tanwar or Chhattri. The last one, namely, Tanwars are also known as Umarao, who are the ex-zamindars. Adult marriage is the rule and the bride-price, which is known as *suk* is paid. Contrary to Hindu practice, the proposal for a match comes from the boy's father, but the marriage rituals largely follow Hindu practices. Widow marriage is permitted except in Tanwar sept.

Their dress presents no peculiar feature, but Kawar women can be distinguished from a Gond woman by her tattoo marks. Kawar women are tattooed on the breast with a figure of Krishna, on the arms with that of a deer and on the leg with miscellaneous patterns.[2]

Binjhwar

With a population of 25,704 persons in 1961, Binjhwars numerically ranked third in the District Almost entirely concentrated in rural areas of Mahasamund Tahsil (25,433) their main-stay for livelihood is agriculture, where they work as cultivators or agricultural labourers. Educationally an illiterate tribe, only 1,388 of the rural dwellers were educated, a host of them without any educational level.

An offshoot of Baiga tribe, though Binjhwars disclaim it now, they are more civilized and occupy a better place among them. They are in fact the landholding section of the Baigas like Raj Gonds among the Gonds. Divided in four sub-divisions, viz., Binjhwar, Sonjhar, Birjhia and the Binjhia, they worship the common village deities of Chhattisgarh and extend their veneration to Bura Deo, the principal god of the Gonds. In Census 1961, all of them returned under Hindu religion.

1. Russell and Hiralal, op. cit., Vol. III, p. 389.
2. The Tribes of Madhya Pradesh, (Department of Tribal Welfare) 1964, p. 40.

A tribe of the Kolarian family,[1] Sawars form yet another major group in the tribal population of Raipur District. With a population of 24,062 persons, they were also found to be largely concentrated in rural parts of Mahasamund Tahsil (23,844) as Binjhwars and Kawars. Like these they are also engaged in agriculture as cultivators or agricultural labourers. A small section of Sawars are also found in "other services." Educationally yet very backward, they belong to eastern branch of the tribe, and are divided in two main divisions called Laria and Uriya.

Sawar or Sawara

Sawars worship Bhawani under various names and also Dulha Deo. The eastern branch of theirs also worship, God Jagannath. In the Census of 1961, they have returned themselves under Hindu religion.

They are divided in 80 *bargas* and marriage within the same *barga* is prohibited. The system of bride-price, widow marriage, junior liverate are widely prevalent among them.

In 1961, Halbas numbered 9,281 in Raipur District, Dhamtari and Bindranawagarh sharing most of their rural dwellers. Being a tribe of proficient cultivators and farm-servants, agriculture forms the main-stay of their economy. Educationally slightly more awakened in comparison to other resident tribes, 1,044 of the Halbas were educated upto primary or junior basic level. About 1,460 of them were found to be literate without any educational level.

Halbas

Believed to be a Dravidian tribe, the Halbas, in 1961 Census returned under Hindus, and in most places are civilised cultivators. The Halbas are sub-divided in Bastarha, Chhattisgarhia and Marethia. In Bastar and Chhattisgarh the tribe is also divided on the basis of purity as Purait or Nekha and Surait or Nayak, respectively. These two sets of groups do not inter-marry. Marriage is avoided between persons having the same *thok* or surname as well also between those of the same *barag*. Halbas permit widow marriage and divorce.

In Chhattisgarh a large number of Halbas have embraced Kabirpanthi sect. In Raipur they speak Chhattisgarhi dialect.

Bhunjias mostly inabit Bindranawagarh Tahsil with small numbers of them in the eastern areas of Dhamtari Tahsil. They are divided into two sub-tribes the Chinda Bhunjias and the Choukhutia Bhunjias. The former are usually found in Gariaband and Deobhog R. I. Circle of Bindranawagarh Tahsil and the latter are mostly found in Chhura R. I. Circle of Bindranawagarh Tahsil. Bhunjia villages worth

Bhunjias

1. General Cunningham, Archaeological Reports, Vol. XVII, pp. 120-122. (A difference of opinion existed as to whether the Sawars were Kolarian or Dravidian so far as their language was concerned, Col. Dalton adopted the latter view.)

a visit are Kodopali, Mahuabbhata; Jangda, Jungad and Amad-all in Bindranawagarh Tahsil.[1]

A peculiar marriage custom privails among the Choukhutia Bhunjias, who always arrange for the pre-puberty marriage of a girl with an arrow. This marriage is locally known as *kanya-byah*. If a girl attains puberty before this token marriage is performed, she cannot be married with rituals. They have also the custom of building a kitchen-hut, separately from the main house, and dismantling it if some outsider enters it.[2]

Kamars

Economically a very backward tribe, Kamars live in the jungle and hill fastnesses in the south and south-eastern parts of the District. They numbered 11,003 (rural areas) in 1961. The Census 1961 describes them as "either landless or have uneconomic holdings and their mode of cultivation is primitive. A large number of them even now live by shooting and hunting and on roots and tubers. The tribe is generally divided into two territorial groups the *Paharpatiya* or dwellers of the hills and *Bundhrijiya* or dwellers of the plains. These groups are, however, not endogamous. The tribe has exogamous septs called *got* which are totemistic in nature. The Kamars are a somewhat shy people and build their hutments away from the main village when they live with other castes and tribes. Some of the Kamar settlements, that one may come across in the District are Jarandih, Narripani, Kamarama, Sihar and Chikhli in Bindranawagarh Tahsil."[3]

Men of both the above tribes are experts shots with their bows and arrows, and the Kamars of Mainpur Patwari Circle and the Bhunjias of Peeperchhedi Patwari Circle have killed even tigers and panthers with their arrows.[4] The family among them is patrilineal and patrilocal. Marriage is arranged by the parents. Widow marriage is permitted. Touching a horse or riding it is tabood, and constitute an offence. Getting hair cut by a person other than a kamar also constitute an offence.[5] In the Kawar pantheon, the worship of Mate and other ancestral spirits is universal. Thakur Deo, Maha Deo and Hammer are also worshipped.[6]

Jains

Regarding Jains, it cannot precisely be stated as to when Jainism entered the District. Numerous remains of finely carved temples are found at various places in the District. At Arang, Sirpur and Sihawa such remains have been traced. It is surmised that Raipur had been a prominent centre of Jainism at one time. The famous Arang Jain temple is supposed to have been built in the late eleventh Century.[7] Arang in

1. Raipur District Census Handbook, 1961, p. xlix.
2. ibid. p. 1.
3. ibid. p. xlix.
4. *Raipur District Gazetteer*, p. 89.
5. ibid. p. 1.
6. B. K. Dube and F. Bahadur, *A Study of the Tribal People and Tribal Areas of M.P.* p. 59.
7. Muni Kanti Sagar, op. cit., p. 186.

Raipur was associated with an ancient kingdom, known as Tulyakul.[1] Jainism is now followed by a minority section of the population numbering 5,501 in 1961.

Muslims

Islam is followed by a minority section of the population of the District, numbering 31,250 in 1961. Mahasamund (rural) alone returned 3,657 persons of this faith in 1961 Census. The Muslims have no castes in real sense of the term but they are divided into caste-like classes and sub-classes. Their two main sections are called the Shias and the Sunnis. The question of Imamat forms the most distinctive feature of difference between these two main sects. According to 1961 Census, 31,250 Muslims were enumerated in Raipur District.

The Muslim Bahnas or the cotton-carders were recorded by A. E. Nelson as "low class, probably of converted Hindus, and their customs are in some cases a grotesque parody of Mohammadan religious rites..................They are half-Hindus, they perform the *bhanwar* ceremony, keep the Hindu festivals, and feed Brahmans on the tenth day after a death."[2]

In the early 19th Century, Christian missionaries began to penetrate in the region for spread of Christianity. Aboriginal tribes and other backward classes to some extent contributed towards the spread of this faith by embracing it. In Raipur, the American Evangelical Mission, American Mennonitee Mission and Evangelical Synod of North America were recorded to have the following of about 5,709 persons in 1931. Prostand Missions have centres at Raipur (1872). Mahasamund (1901), Tilda (1929), Jagdishpur (1930) and Dhamtari (1901). A Roman Catholic Missionary Centre is also working at Kutela in Mahasamund Tahsil.

Social Life

The family in this region is patrilineal and patrilocal and represents unilateral social-group consisting of parents and their married sons and/or unmarried sons and daughters. The study of predominant castes in village Bendri of the District show that joint family system is still intact. Usual size of family, however, is from very small to medium.[3]

Property and Inheritance

Traditionally the family property belongs to the man who is the head of the family and in the event of his death, a rite known as *pagbhandhi* is held and the family, with the caste approval, elects another head of the family.

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1. ibid. p. 87.
2. B. K. Dube & F. Bahadur, op. cit., p. 59.
3. Census of India, 1961, Bendri: A Village Survey, p. 27.

The women exclusively own all property received in gift from their parents, and in event of deserting the husband they carry with them all the ornaments, etc., with them.

In the event of the death of the father, the land and property are shared by the sons equally. The eldest son, however, gets a little more share than others which is locally known as *jethi*.

Though a member was incompetent to transfer his undivided share in the joint Hindu family property by gift or will, yet *karta* was entitled to make a gift of a reasonable portion of the joint Hindu family property. Since the passing of the Hindu Succession Act of 1956, the inheritance of Hindus, Buddhists, Sikhs and Jains is now governed by this Act. The property of a Hindu dying intestate devolves on his sons, daughters, widow and mother.

The Muslims are governed by the Shariat Act of 1937 in the matter. Under the Islamic Law the mother, wife and daughters are the three female heirs. The wife is also the owner of *mehr* given to her at wedding.

Marriage and Morals

Since ages, marriage has been looked upon by all the castes of the District as an essential thing in mundane life. Marriage-age for boys and girls is generally between 15 to 19 years, though, early marriage or marriage before puberty cannot altogether be ruled out. The Hindu Marriage Act of 1955 prescribes the minimum age of marriage as 18 years for boys and 15 for girls.

Monogamy

Largely in practice monogamy is the rule, but the occurrence of polygamy in this tract is not unheard of. Barrenness of wife or her failure to give a male heir to the family was generally the reason for taking second wife. Muslims are permitted to take as many as four wives, but in practice its incidence is small. Christians are forbidden to take a second wife. It was customary for a Kewat widow to marry the younger brother of the deceased husband. This custom of levirate was "held by some scholars to be reminiscent of polyandry."[1]

The Chhattisgarhi Brahmans do not generally marry with other Brahmans like *Kanya-kubja*, Jijhotia, Saryuparis, etc. Owing to their having been cut off from the original stock because of migiation to these areas in the past, they adopted the dialect, dress, etc., of the region and marry only among themselves. Amongst Hindus *Lagan* or ceremony symbolises the settlement of marriage. The marriage ceremony takes place at bride's place. Certain rites are essential before the *barat* leaves for the bride's house. *Tel-chadhana* ceremony of the bride-groom is important. The marriage is performed at bride's house amidst the recitation of sacred verses by

Marriage

1 *Raipur District Gazetteer*, p. 116.

a *Pandit* (priest). *Hawan* is performed, and seven rounds of the sacred-pole and fire known as *bhanwar* completes the marriage.

In the case of a Muslim marriage, called *nikah*, the ceremony is simple and short. The betrothal or *magni* is the settlement of the match, followed by *nikah*. The *Kazi* obtains the consent of the couple. The consideration for the contract is called *mehr* (alimony) which is paid by the bridegroom to the wife on demand. Christian marriage is performed in their church in a brief, simple manner. The Jain marriage rites on the whole are similar to Hindu marriage rites, and vary in some respect from region to region. The main rites are *vagdana*, promise, *kanyadana*, giving of the bride to the groom, *panigrahana*, and *saptapadi*.

The process of acculturation, going on for some time in the interior areas of the District, has greatly influenced the tribal people of the District. They have adopted some of the social observances of the Hindus and abandoned some of their own old customs. The match for a regular marriage is settled by the parents of the boy and the girl, the initiative being taken by the boy's father.

Marriage among Schedule Castes and Tribes

It may, however, be observed that in most of the castes and communities except Christians, the ceremony of annointing the bride and bridegroom with turmeric-pulp, before a day or two of marriage is noticeably common.

Marriage *par excellence* among the Gonds is known as *marmi*. It is the most respectable form of marriage, and is permissible only once to a woman. This marriage as a rule is arranged by the parents of the bride and bridegroom, though the consent of the parties is usually taken. The amount of the bride-price is settled which vary from region to region.

The ceremony connected with *Amat* Gond marriage in the Bindranawagarh tract starts with *mantarpi* or *phaldan*, formal engagement. *Sagai* confirms the engagement. The marriage ceremonies start thereafter, important being the taking of seven rounds of marriage-post. Among the *Dhur* Gonds the actual marriage ceremony is performed at the boy's place. The three rites that precede it are *phaldan* or *Mantarpi*, *sagai* and *barokhi*. *Lagin* is performed at the appointed day, the rings are exchanged by them and seven rounds of the marriage-post are taken.

Various forms of marriages are prevalent particulary among Gonds. They are, marriage by service, i.e., a poor Gond boy may agree to become *lamsena* or *lamjhana*, son-in-law of a Gond whose daughter is selected by him as his match. A *lamjhana*, son-in-law, has to work under the control of his prospective father-in-law before the marriage takes place. The other forms of marriages are, *kota-valda* or *ata-sata* (i.e., the marriage of a brother of another family), marriage by capture (this form has disappeared now), marriage by elopement and irregular marriages.

Kewats do not employ priest for the marriage and no sacred-post, *kham*, is erected in the *madawa*. Regular marriage is known as *Bihaw*. Under a *madawa* after *hardahi* (sprinkling of turmeric, colour and oil on one another) they go round the two pairs of bamboo sticks fixed at two places. Two *bhanwars*, first known as the *kunwari-bhanwar*, the other as *bihali-bhanwar*, take place one after the other. The widow marriage is usually performed in a simple manner known as *choori-paharana*. Marriage by intrusion is known as *paithoo*. The remarriage of a very young widow is know as *brandi*-marriage.

Rawats also follow largely the same forms of marriage as given above. The Kurmis allow exchange of girls between two families known as *gurawat*. The service of a priest in marriage are also engaged by them. Seven rounds of the sacred-pole are essential for a marriage. Among the Pankas the parents settle the match without the consent of boy or girl. *Mahant* conducts their marriage ceremony which follows the same course as that of the Kurmi marriage. *Chouka* rites are essential for the marriage which consists of devotional songs of Kabir. *Arti* (pooja) is held and *Mahant* breaks coconut and distributes *prasad*.

Among the Binjhwars, "at their weddings, the couple walks seven times round a post of *mahua* and then stand on the yoke of a plough. Seven cups of water having been brought from seven different houses, four are poured over the bridegroom and three over the bride."[1]

The other common features observable at the time of marriage ceremony are feasting of the caste people and out burst of enjoyment in the form of dance and music with the accompaniment of drums and cymbals.

Registered Marriages

The Government of India's Special Marriage Act was first passed in 1872. It was substituted by the Special Marriage Act, 1954 (43 of 1954). Civil marriages are not common and they take place either when the parties belong to different castes or to different religions. The marriages are registered by the ex-officio Marriage Registrar, who is the District Magistrate. He certifies the marriage under his seal and signature. The total number of marriages registered between 1955 and March, 1966, was 34. By the year 1969, 29 more cases were registered of which 11 were registered in 1967 and 10 and 8, respectively, in the years 1968 and 1969.

Divorce and Widow Marriage

Divorce and widow marriages are not favoured among higher castes. But in most of the other castes like Teli, Kurmi, Rawat, Panka, Dhobi, Nai, Kewat, Gond, etc., divorce and widow marriages are permissible. Such marriages are commonly called *choori-paharana*, which is resorted to with the consent of caste-panchayat. Muslims also allow divorce and widow marriage. Generally among the Telis, Gonds, Kewats, Rawats and Pankas, younger brother of the deceased keeps or marries

1. Ibid. p. 108.

the widow of his elder brother. Among the Kurmis, it is not customary for a widow to marry a particular relative. Among Gonds, the widow is at liberty to remain unmarried, in which case she may live in the house of her in-laws or in her parents house.

In general, females preponderate over males in the population in the whole of Chhattisgarh. In spite of this, "once married, the males seldom leave the wife and practically in all cases the separation is effected by the wife. Even when the wife runs away, the husband tries his level best to get her back by persuasion, and no stigma is attached even when she has lived with another man. A wife is referred to as *mal* (Property), and when a man goes to the person who sheltered his wife, he would say "*hamar mal la apis kar de*" (return my property). This word *mal* is used in caste-panchayat and in courts too."[1]

In Raipur it is strange that in a few castes the wife is also referred to as *admi* (male) by her husband and when asked about her, he would say, "*more admi bhaga ge he*" which would literally mean, my male has run away.[2]

Divorce is fairly common among the Rawats, the Kewats, the Pankas. "In ninety-nine per cent of (divorce) cases the woman runs away because she falls in love with another man. Most of such running away occurs at the time of *Teeja* festival in the month of Bhadon.[3]

The *choori-bihav*, already referred to earlier is very common, and is a socially recognized form of marriage. It consists in the man offering bangles to the woman who accepts them and becomes his wife. The frequency of separation and of *choori*-marriages is very high among the Rawats and Satnamis. The child marriage is also very common among these castes.

The frequency of cases instituted under the divorce Act is rather small owing to the influence of caste panchayats. During the years 1965-1969, only 22 cases were instituted of which 8 were recorded in the year 1966 and 9 in 1969.

Death Rites

The different castes in Raipur follow two systems of the disposal of dead body, the cremation and the burial. The funeral rites are also as rigidly followed as the rites of marriage. The Kewats and the Rawats always bury their dead. The Pankas also bury their dead, whereas Kurmis cremate their dead. Among Brahmans in the case of normal death, the married males and females are cremated but the unmarried ones are buried. The mourning period differs from caste to caste. Apart from the common system of observing the third day, the tenth day and the thirteenth day, the Rawats have a special ceremony on the third day of the death which is known

1. Census of India, 1961, Bendri: A Village Survey (Raipur District), p. 37.
2. ibid.
3. ibid.

as bringing back the soul. This is common among the Kosaria and Kanoujia sub-castes and not among Jharias.[1]

Economic Dependence of Women and their Place in Society

The question of economic dependence of women can best be studied with the help of data collected in the Census of 1961. The proportion of female workers who numbered 5,37,224 was 52.70 per cent of the total female population of the District according to 1961 Census. The role played by the economically active women population is given in the Table below. The Table shows the sex-ratio (i.e. females per 1000 males) among the total population, total workers and each category of workers.

Table No. III-15

Sex-Ratio among Total Workers and each Category of Workers

Workers	Total	Rural	Urban
Total Population	1,037	1,051	923
Total Workers	883	940	390
I Cultivator	1,017	1,020	870
II Agricultural Labour	959	955	1,546
III Mining quarrying	305	290	457
IV Household industry	895	918	786
V Manufacturing other than household industry	271	340	247
VI Construction	280	334	221
VII Trade and commerce	312	579	178
VIII Transport storage and communications	74	11	62
IX Other services	581	620	525

Drinking

Of the five tahsils of the District, only Raipur Tahsil is a dry area and the rest of the tahsils are 'wet'. Certain castes and tribes are conventionally addicted to the drinking evil still. But the younger generation of Gonds, Binjwars, etc., are being reformed gradually through education. The number of offence registered under the Prohibition Act, during the last decade showed a gradual increase from 116 in 1951 to 911 in 1956, and to 1,276 in 1961. But a steady fall in the number of cases was registered thereafter. From 1,141 cases in 1963, the offences registered under Prohibition Act declined to 868 in 1966. The Act has since been scrapped in Sept., 1967.

1. ibid. p. 39.

Gambling

Gambling is usually indulged into by the people in the form of card-games. Gambling at the time of festivals like Diwali is notorious in police records. The number of offences registered under the Gambling Act, during the last decade, showed an increase from 387 in 1951 to 512 in 1961. Considerable decline has been recorded since 1963, when 417 cases were registered which declined to 377 in 1966. From 1967 onwards, a spurt has been noted in the offences under the Act. Their number swelled from 503 in 1967 to 740 in 1969 and to 1,145 in the year 1970.

Home Life

According to the 1961 Census, there are 4,17,662 (3,74,146 rural 43,516 urban) dwelling houses in the District as against 3,28,307 (3,04,781 rural, 23,526 urban) in 1951. In 1961, there were 4.79 persons per occupied census-house in the District (4.74 rural and 5.24 urban.)

Home Life

A. E. Nelson in the early years of this Century described the dwelling of an average Chhattisgarh family thus:

"Every Chhattisgarh family, however poor, has at least two separate huts, one of which serves as a cooking and sleeping-place and the other as a store-house for grain or fuel, a place for pounding rice and a guest chamber. These huts are surrounded by some kind of wall or hedge. If the family is well to do, it has a large number of huts and as the married members increase, it becomes necessary to increase the number of sleeping places.... .It is not uncommon to permit one or more farm labourers to construct their huts within the family enclosure. And an enclosure may thus contain only one family or several distinct families either cognate or unrelated........Practically all the houses have a courtyard, which is kept clean and smooth........The walls of the yard, which may be about 30' x 20' are of mud, and are usually about 4' high. They are covered with thatch in the rains. Most houses have only a gate of bamboos and the doors are not secured by the locks."[1]

With the greater impact of development programmes the types of dwelling in respect of plan and materials used therein have undergone considerable improvement. Sandstone and limestone are used as building stones in some areas as in Simga-Dharsiwa and Rajim-Nawapara tracts. The house in the rural areas are built of mud or stones and tiles or grass is used for roofing. One characterstic feature of these rural houses is that they are kept absolutely neat and clean by washing them with cattle-dung and a suspension of white or coloured clay in water. The outer-walls of the houses are also kept well plastered and washed with clay.

1. *Raipur District Gazetteer*, p. 117.

It is customary to have a big house. The rooms of the houses are generally known as *chhena-konia* or room for *cow-dung* cakes, *dheki-konia* or room for grinding and keeping corn and *mai-ghar* or main room.

The houses in the tribal areas in the east and south are constructed of thatch or of wattle and mud. Keeping an outer verandah is not a common feature, and the rooms open directly on the road. The houses in the rural areas are generally devoid of windows and these wherever present are very small. The doors are made of timber or in many cases of matted-bamboo or interwoven branches.[1]

Furniture and Decoration

Furniture varies with the economic status of man and his social standing. In an average village household, there is practically total absence of furniture. The poorer and also the rural section of the people often possess a cot for sleeping. For sitting there are *machnis* or four-legged stools about a foot high with seats of grass-rope, or *piris*, little wooden seats only an inch or two from the ground. Clothes or other things are kept in *jhampis* or round bamboo baskets. Those who are rich and have come into contact with urban areas have table and a chair or a low wooden stool. People in general decorate their houses when there is a festival like Diwali, Dussehra, etc. Those who can afford decorate their drawing rooms with artistic pieces and flower vases in urban areas.

Utensils

Generally, each house has two or three *chulhas* made of earth for cooking. Rice is cooked in earthen pot,or *batki* and so is the pulse or *dal*. The eating utensils are a big, deep bell metalled plate known as *sekami* or *gahirshi*. *Dal* or vegetable curry is taken in a small plate of similar shape made of bell-metal. This plate is known as *maliya*. The *dal* or curry is stirred and taken out with a big spoon called *dua*. Dishes called *thari* are also used in some households, but for *basi* eating, *sekami* is more convenient. For bringing water from the river or well, brass vessels known as *haula* are used. Vessel of a smaller dimension is similarly called *hauli*.[2]

Dress

More and more urban contacts brought about a laxity in the customs and traditions, both in the economic and in the social field. There has been a gradual decay of traditional occupations, ornaments and dress, and newer and alien ways of life are adopted. Mill-made clothes have to a great extent substituted the handloom cloth and are purchased ready-made at urban markets.

The garments of males are generally purchased mill made except the *pancha* and *patuka* (small-size *dhoti*). The shirt, *kurta*, *salooka* and *bandi* are generally purchased ready-made. The females wear *lugda* (sari) of handloom, which is quite common. The sari is usually of six yards. *Polka* or blouse is generally not worn while working at home. The old proverb saying "what will the washerman

1. Raipur District Census Handbook, 1961, p. LIII.
2. Census of India, 1961, Bendri: A Village Survey, p. 53

do in a village where the people live naked" is no longer true. The average villager covers his body with *dhoti*. *Paga* an ordinary cloth turban is worn by the Rawats but not frequently. Black or dark coloured *bandi* is the distinctive wear of a Rawat. Among the upper castes, Brahmans wear shirt, *dhoti* or trousers. Boys among them wear short-pants or *dhoti*, *Kosa* sari is supposed to be pure and worn during cooking and *pooja* ceremonies. Apart from these, Kurmis use *salooka* as under-garment, and a few may wear Gandhi-cap as the head-gear.

A variety of ornaments are worn by the females in the District. In the lower-strata of village *khinwa* are worn as ear-rings. Widows do not wear them. Nose-rings are not popular, but in the nose a small piece known as *fulli* is worn. In the neck, *hamel* and *suta* made of sliver, are commonly worn. In the wrist, *churi* of glass with *haraiya* (a hollow ornament) and *kada*, both made of silver are common among the female-folk. In the arms they wear *nagmori*, a serpentine silver ornament above the elbow. In fingers, *mundri* of silver is commonly worn. *Kawarpata*, *kardhan*, amulet (*tabiz*) *bichhia* and *chulki-chura* are the other ornaments worn by the females.

Ornaments

Ornaments are worn by a few of Kewat males. The commonest type of ornaments worn is gold or silver amulet (*tabiz*). Silver *choora* (round wrist-band), silver *kardhan* (waist-band) and gold ear-rings are the other ornaments worn by Kewat males.[1]

Tattooing appears to be a common item of body-care in the rural-side. It is worn by the women of all castes and by married and unmarried women alike. Tattooing is now being discarded by the Brahmans, and Kurmis also do not look upon it with approval However, other castes, still approve of it. Tattooing is done by professsional female members of the wandering Dewar caste. "It is believed that tattooing has come to be practised from the Mughal times when the Muslims used to abduct Hindu women. Since there were no differentiating marks, it was difficult to make out a Hindu woman from a Muslim and to create this difference the practice of tattooing was started."[2]

Tattooing

Before getting herself tattooed, a married woman first gets an unmarried girl tattooed and pays the charges for it herself. This is known as *godan-dan*. After the *godan-dan*, the married woman gets herself tattooed. Different designs and parts of the body are prescribed for married and unmarried women. While an unmarried girl should have these mark only at *mutkai* (one dot at the chin below the lips). *purouni* (one dot above the nose), *bhoorsi* or *bhoorshi dakshira* (one dot above each eye-brow), a married women can get them in the wrist, arms, shoulders or legs.[3]

1. ibid. p. 22.
2. ibid.
3. ibid. pp. 24-25.

As elsewhere, in the rice-growing tract of Chhattisgarh, rice is the staple food of the people. In rural areas, the commonest preparation of rice is *basi* which means left-overnight. In the evening the rice is cooked and eaten with pulse and *chatni* or some vegetable curry. Usually the quantity of rice cooked is double the normal requirement for a meal. After the meal, the remaining portion of cooked rice is put in an earthern-pot and covered with water. This cooked rice soaked in water is left over for the night, and next day in the morning the people eat it with salt and chilli-mixture and drink the water in which it is kept. It is said that *basi* is a very refreshing diet for this region and keeps the system cool.[1]

Food

Another preparation of rice is *pej*. The rice is cooked in the same way as ordinary rice, but the water is not allowed to dry up completely so that the product is a mixture of water and rice. The *pej* is eaten when hot, and is given to the convalescing people.[2] Generally, three major meals a day are common in the rural tract. But Brahmans take breakfast and two major meals a day. Rice and vegetable-curry are common for one course of meal; those who can afford may go for more items of eatables. The pulses used are rahar (arhar), moong, urd and masoor. On ceremonial occasions also, meals are served thrice. But the number of items varies according to financial position of the person. The following items are prepared by all groups-rice (boiled), pulse-soup, vegetable-curry, *bada* (pasted urd pulse) and *sunhari* (bread of wheat or rice-powder fried in ghee or oil). The special items are *malpoa* (a sweetmeat), *papchi*, curd, hot-pickle or sweet sause.

Kewats are a fishing caste and hence, fish is a common item of diet among them. Ordinarily, they take the small fish, *chingri machchhi* (prown or shrimp), and keep the bigger fishes for sale. On the festival days like Jawaras or in marriage, meat is prepared.

The most popular form of amusement in the urban areas is cinema, which draws huge fans from rural areas as well. Among the rural-folk, gossip, story-telling, collective-singing at the occasion of festivals, etc., are common. *Natak Mandalis*, *Ramayan* and *Bhajan Mandalis*, occasional exhibitions, and cultural programmes arranged by different development departments, apart from documentaries are also enjoyed thoroughly. The other important pastime in the rural area is playing a game called *choupad*.

Amusements and Festivals

Different castes in the region have different festivals which are celebreated with great pomp and show by the caste people. However, the all India festivals, viz., Diwali, Dussehra, Janmasthmi. Holi, Jawara, etc., are also enthusiastically celebrated by the majority of people in the District. On the occasion of Diwali, people illuminate their house according to their means. "Jawara, which is essentially a festival of the Rawats, is celebrated at Raipur in such a magnitude that

1. Ibid. p. 54.
2. Ibid.

villagers from surrounding areas come there and it becomes a problem for those in charge of law and order to maintain peace and prevent anti-social crimes."[1] Kurmis, however, do not observe this festival in some tracts of this District.[2] Kamer-Chhath is a special festival of women in the region celebrated by Hindus on the sixth day of Bhadra. Nawakhi or the 'new-eating ceremony' is an important festival of Gonds celebrated in Bhadra or Kunwar. Budha Deo is specially worshipped. New rice-crop eating is initiated on the day and ears of paddy are offered to deity. The Muslims of the District, like their counterparts in other parts of the country, celebrate, Muharram very enthasiastically. Christmas is celebrated by the Christian population, while the day of Indian Independence and the Republic Day are celebrated by all shades of the people.

Communal Life

Pilgrim Centres and Yatras

Rajim is regarded as the holiest place in Chhattisgarh. It possesses a number of old temples, the principal of which is dedicated to Rajiva Lochan, and is visited by thousands of pilgrims on their way to Jagannath in Orissa. A big fair is held at Rajim every year for 30 days continuously from Magha sudi 15 (January/February), and on an average about 1,00,000 persons attend it. Other fairs and *yatras* of importance are those held at Khalari, Sirpur and Damkheda. At Khalari, in Mahasamund Tahsil, the 'Chaitra-poornima' fair is attended by about 60,000 persons on Chaitra *sudi* 15 (March/April) every year, for seven days to worship the goddess *Khalari Mai*. In the month of January/February (Magha *sudi* 15), a big fair is held at Sirpur every year in honour of the Gandheshwar Mahadev. The duration of the fair is three days and it is attended by about 60,000 persons. Another fair of importance is held at Damakheda in Baloda Bazar Tahsil every year from Magha *sudi* 15 (January/February) for 11 days. Nearly 25,000 persons of Kabirpanth sect attend this fair. Beside these a number of other fairs of local importance are also held at various places in the District. They are Dussehra fair in Bhandar, Angar Mati Devi fair at Chawar, Rudreshwar Mahadev fair at Rudri, etc. A detailed list of fairs is given in the Appendix.

Communal Dances

The rich heritage of communal dance is still preserved by the Rawats and Gonds in particular, in the District. The Rawats wake up to a festive life in the month of October during the festival of *Diwali*. They take out their colourful dresses, put on *jingle*-rings (ghungroo) and taking the *lathi* in the hand go on singing *dohas* and dancing what is locally known as Rawat *nach*.

In the month of festival of Holi, the young and old alike partcipate in the *danda*-dance and, except the Brahmans, all other communities take part in it. This *danda-nach* is danced for practically the whole month in March.

1. ibid. p. 58.
2. ibid p. 59

Similarly, there is *sua-nach* or parrot-dance. This dance is exclusively a dance of females, and is danced at the time of Diwali festival. In the *sua-nach*, the women make an image of parrot in clay and place it on a pole. This pole is placed in a bamboo basket. In some places, the parrot is placed in a bamboo basket and is covered with cloth. Then the women dance before this cloth. The dance consists of two groups of females who sing and clap alternately. Among the Gonds they have a few important famous folk-dances, viz., the *karma*, the *saila* and *reina*. The participants in a *saila* dance are all males while in *reina*, only women. *Karma* is a mixed dance requiring participation of both the sexes.[1]

The *karma* is principally the spring dance of the tribes, viz. Gonds, Kols and Baigas. The dance is accompanied by music of *timki* and *manda* , and songs which are in the form of questions and answers are sung by the men and women participants of the dance. The theme of these songs is often sexual that is why many sophisticated Gonds now regard this dance as a social evil.[1]

Chhattisgarh has a rich heritage of folk-songs, lores, tales, riddles, aphorism, etc. Known for their arresting and disarming simplicity, beauty of construction and rhythmic style, they depict their deep sense of kinship, romance and regard for their teachers, etc., in the social sphere. Practically no aspect of their colourful life has remained untouched by the wealth of existing folk literature. It can be classified broadly in *Sohar-geet*, *Mrityu-geet*, *Prabandh-geet*, *Muktak-geet*, *Jati-geet*, festival songs, devotional songs, *Uktiyan*, *Mantras* and a host of other miscellaneous types of folk-lores, etc. Arang in Raipur District in specially noted as the home of a much famous narrative romance of Lorki-Chandeni, which deals with their love-theme.

Dadriya is the most popular form of Chhattisgarhi folk-songs which is sung by the young boys and girls in a spirit of competition. Essentially a song of youth, *dadariyas* are love songs, usually sung while going to the fields. Grierson has therefore, styled them as forest ditties. The enchantment of such songs can be seen here under:—

Bataki mer basi, chimti men dhure noon,
Main to gaihon dadariya, kaan deke soon,

(The melody of my *dadariya* is so attractive, that if you were to hear them with attention, you will be completely absorbed in my charm You will be so enchanted that you will forget the salt in the hand and *basi* (a popular preparation of rice soaked in water) in the *bataki* (earthen utensil).

Gadi hai ringi-chingi, baila hai gugal,
Kedvaiya rangela, chadhiya dildar.

(The cart is colourful; the bullocks decorated with red-powder are indeed very pretty and the driver is dandy. And how generously sweet is the one riding the cart.)

1. Ibid. p 77

The folk-tales are not only characterized for their simple style, but for their subject-matter also. *Chhotelala, Kanta Malti-ki-Kahani, Bena-dei, Chirai-ke Mangavan, Hati aur Koliha* are a few to mention. Chhattisgari aphorism (*hana*) sayings (*uktiyan*), riddles(*dhanda* or *bujhauval*), etc., are widely popular. They are known for their simple, effective and rhythmic style.

Specimen of a few are reproduced as under:—

Bujhauval (Riddles)

1. *Ped hai thapak-thaua, Pan hai Bangla,*
   Khat khat gursakhari, lage janai meeth Gopala (Banana)

2. *Ham len aye tola, tein pakad liya mola,*
   Tum Chhod do hamen, ham le jan tumenh. (*Banboire*)

(I have come to fetch you, and you have held me; you release me, and I will take you along).

Hana (Aphorism)

1. *Raja Nala la Vipata pare bhunjai*
   machhari dah man parai......

(When king Nala was in distress even his fried fish fell off into fire, i.e., misfortune never comes alone).

2. *Ghar kathe as aa, nadia kathe is ja,*
   Ohar kathe bana ke dekh, bihav kathe kar ke dekh.

(Sweet home invites, and the river says go away. The house throws a challenge for its construction and the marriage also challenges for its actual performance. It means that house building and marriage are both difficult to achieve.)

Updesha (Teachings)

1. *Raja ke agadi, ghoda ke pichhadi*

(Avoid being noticed by the king, avoid being at the rear of the horse).

2. *Jaikar khaye noon, taikar gai goon*

(Always praise the one whose salt you have eaten).

Dadariya are the mainstay of Chhattisgarhi music. They are two line couplets composed by village people. Most of the *dadariyas* do not mean anything and are composed just to make rhythm. These *dadariyas* are sung at the time of marriages and festivals or while working in the fields.

Public Games

Public games played in the District are mostly common with those found in other parts of the country. It may be observed that most of the public games are seasonal. Among the children, at the time of Pola festival boys and girls get the earthen toy-horses and bullocks to which they tie a rope and drag. The game of gedee (wooden stilts) is played by the boys in July-August.

Recreation Clubs and Associations

The clubs and recreational centres provide an entertainment value to the drab existence of life in the urban areas, while in rural areas they have got their educative value too, apart from providing recreation. There are a number of clubs in Raipur, such as, Rotary club, Lions Club, P. E. T. Club, Union Club, Collectorate Club and Nayapara Club. In addition, there is one Friend's Club at Arang, Nagendra Club at Gariaband and Kalyan Club at Bhatapara. Out of these. Rotary and Lions Club are the international clubs and the remaining are the local clubs particularly for games both outdoor and indoor sports and recreation

Effects of Abolition of Malguzari

As stated elsewhere, prior to the abolition of proprietary rights in 1951, the District was divided into two portions. the *Khalsa* and the *Zamindari*. After the abolition, the *Zamindari* areas also came under the administrative control of the Government. Thus the *Malguzari* system came to an end and the tenants were brought into direct relationship with the Government. The stability in tenure created the requisite psychological urge for the economic improvement. This measure also stopped exploitation of tenant class and has improved their social status.

[1] Raipur District Census Handbook, 1961. p. XXXVII

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

PADDY cultivation dominates the agricultural economy of Raipur District. Rice not only forms the staple diet of the majority of people, but also bears a large influence on their life and economic condition. People eat rice morning, noon and night and spend their lives growing rice. Their health, wealth and happiness depend upon it. Rice rules their lives. According to 1961 Census, out of the total 'workers' enumerated, 82.80 per cent were engaged in cultivation (61.38 per cent as cultivators and 21.42 per cent as agricultural labourers). Paddy cultivation occupied 79.1 per cent of the net area sown in the District. However, the provisional figures of 1971 Census indicate that out of the total 'workers' 51.4 percent were cultivators and 31.6 per cent agricultural labourers.

Land Utilization

According to Land Records Statistics the total geographical area of the District was 21.22 lakh ha in the year 1967-68. Forests accounted for 8.27 lakh ha or 38.7 per cent of the total area. This includes forests controlled both by Forest and Revenue Departments. Area not available for cultivation amounted to 1.31 lakh ha or 6.1 per cent. Barren and unculturable land included in the above land use (i.e., not available for cultivation) was quite small viz., 0.22 lakh ha or 1.0 per cent of the District area. Land under permanent pastures and other grazing lands was responsible for 1.40 lakh ha which was equivalent to 6.6 per cent of the area of the District. This was the third important land-use after cropped area and forests. Culturable waste is another important classification of land and contributed 0.71 lakh ha or 3.3 per cent. Fallow lands comprising current and old fallows amounted to 0.82 lakh ha which worked out to 3.9 per cent of the land area. Area sown is the most important land-use which provides food to the people, raw materials to a number of industries and roughage and concentrates to the livestock. All human activity subsists on and surrounds the fields and the farms. In the same year 8.8 lakh ha were sown under crops. This represented 41.4 per cent of the land surface of the District. This is the ever expanding land-use. It was recorded as 19.6 lakh acres in 1940-41, 20.5 lakh acres in 1950-51 and 21.7 lakh acres in 1960-61. In 1967-68, double-cropped area was recorded as 2.19 lakh ha or 25 per cent of the net cropped area in that year. Area sown more than once has continued to expand. In 1935-36, it amounted to 6.3 lakh acres and increased to 6.8 lakh acres in 1945-46. In 1955-56, double cropped area was recorded as 7.8 lakh acres. Nearly all the black soil rice fields are double-cropped by the system called *utera* described at a later stage. A second crop is sown while the previous one is still standing in the field. The increase of double-

cropping is only the sign of intensive cultivation. Transplantation of paddy was a development of later period.

Culturable Waste

Culturable waste which comprised 1 60 lakh acres in 1951-52 has gradually come down to 1.20 lakh acres in 1964-65. This may be attributed mainly to more proper classification of area and efforts made to yield such land to the plough of the landless. Out of the culturable waste recorded in the year 1967-68, it was estimated that 0.36 lakh ha was immediately reclaimable, 0.23 lakh ha after some improvement and the rest, ie., 0.13 lakh ha was made up of small patches of land and could be reclaimed only at considerable expense.

Wastelands Survey and Reclamation Committee which was appointed by the Government of India to report on the availability and location of wastelands was of the opinion that the extent of arable wastelands available is much less than that reported in the revenue records and that the bulk of the wastelands is found in blocks smaller than 250 acres In Madhya Pradesh each village is required to set apart a certain proportion of area as common land, and this area is normally taken out of the area classified as culturable waste, thus reducing the actual area under culturable waste in the villages. Another feature of the wastelands is that on account of the heavy pressure of population on land in a District like Raipur, there are hardly any large blocks of suitable wastelands which have either not been allotted by the Government or are not being cultivated unauthorizedly. The number and area of different blocks of wastelands as recorded by the Committee on the figures of 1957-58 are given below -

Table No.-IV-1

Distribution of Wastelands

Size	No. of Blocks	Area (Acres)
Below 15 acres	68,645	90,185
15-30 acres	597	12 442
30-50 acres	172	6,415
50-100 acres	77	5,055
Above 100 acres	16	2 976
Total.	69,507	1,17 073

The only large-sized block located by the Committee consisted of 300 acres and was situated in village Khudiadih in Bindranawagarh Tahsil of the District. It was also ascertained that the soil of the block is yellow, the rainfall is about 50 inches, a portion of the area is infested with shrubs and bushes and the rest is badly eroded. The cost of clearance of jungle and bushes and of soil-conservation measures was estimated at Rs. 150 per acre. In view of the non-availability of irrigation facilities, only dry farming was possible.

The work of colonisation and settlement of landless persons on an organised basis was started under the Second Plan in the District. The result of the implementation of this scheme during the Second and Third Plan periods is set forth in the following Table:—

Settlement of wasteland

Table No.-IV-2

Colonization and Settlement of Landless Persons

Tahsil	No. of Families Settled		Area Settled (Acres)
	In Colonies	In Groups	
Second Plan			
Baloda Bazar	..	5	50
Bindranawagarh	..	5	50
Third Plan			
Raipur	20	..	200
Bindranawagarh	25	.	250

Government wasteland was allotted for this purpose. Under the scheme it was envisaged that normally a colony should consist of 20 families and a group of 11 or more families. The scale of financial assistance to be provided to such settlers was also clearly laid down.

Since culturable wastelands in very large blocks are not available in the District due to already extensive cultivation, the operations have largely embraced allotment of land to landless persons on individual basis. Accordingly, during the three years 1956-57 to 1958-59 an area of 4,991 acres of wastelands was thus allotted.

A Centrally sponsored scheme for the re-settlement of landless agricultural workers was started in the State in the year 1964-65. Families numbering 329 were benefited under the Scheme during Third Plan period in the District. Government wasteland totalling 2,215 acres was allotted to the settlers. Provision for financial assistance in the form of loans and grants is an integral part of the Scheme. Assistance, either free or at concessional rate for the construction of tenements, hedging and agricultural implements is extended to the settlers. A drinking water well is provided for a group of about 20 settlers

The potential of the cultivable wastelands has not been fully exploited as yet, especially of *bhata* and *bharri* lands. The cultivator concentrates his attention mainly on his paddy fields. The *bhata* and *bharri* lands which are difficult to work with due to the nature of soils and which grow crops of minor importance such as *kodon* and *arhar* receive indifferent cultivation, and main obstacles being lack of adequate power, hardness and low productivity of soil and uneconomic nature of crops. The recent efforts to lay contour-bunds on such lands and the introduc-

tion of cash crops, such as, groundnut, hybrid maize and cowpea on such lands have met with success and the area is fast coming under proper cultivation.

Irrigation

The genesis of irrigation in Raipur District lies in the calamitous famines that gripped the District in the closing years of the last century. The severe famines of 1896 and 1899 seem to have awakened the cultivators to the need of supplementing the rainfall by means of artificial sources of irrigation. The interest thus awakened was quickened by the advent of Government irrigation. State irrigation in its turn owes its origin to the recommendations of Indian Irrigation Commission which was appointed in 1901 to report on the development of irrigation in India as a protection against recurring famines. The Commission underlined the necessity of the construction of small irrigation works in the rice-growing districts of Central Provinces. The Commission felt that although they were not likely to be directly remunerative as compared to the productive works in other provinces, yet they were urgently required for protection against drought.

The famine of 1902-03 accentuated action in this direction. In May, 1902, an Irrigation Circle was constituted with headquarters at Raipur which is credited to be the first Circle of the Central Provinces. As a famine relief measure five large tanks were opened. One of these projects, Pindraon tank, was medium in character. Work on this tank was started in 1902 and completed in 1909 at a total cost of Rs. 2.33 lakhs. Its irrigation potential was 6,400 acres.

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Indian Irrigation Commission, investigation and construction of works was taken in hand in 1906. Sir R.H. Craddock, Chief Commissioner of C.P. and Berar prepared a programme of construction of irrigation works and made definite proposals for carrying out these new schemes, which the Government of India, after a good deal of correspondence accepted in 1909. Irrigation schemes concerning Raipur District included the Mahanadi Canal project. The history of the development of irrigation in the Mahakoshal region thus started with the implementation of the policy to provide insurance against crop failure in years of drought.

Mahanadi Canal Project

The Mahanadi Canal project which is one of the oldest irrigation systems of the State was mooted early in 1905 when a scheme for throwing a weir across the Mahanadi river and diverting part of its monsoon flow into a canal for irrigating the *kharif* crop was contemplated. After prolonged negotiations, revisions and investigations the scheme was finally sanctioned on 14th July, 1911, and the work which commenced in the subsequent year was completed in 1923. The complete system as originally conceived and constructed consists of a low diversion weir built across the river Mahanadi at a place Rudri, 4 miles south-east of Dhamtari, a supplementing earthen reservior named Murramsilli Reservoir 83.7 feet high and 8,500 feet long built across Sillyari nullah, a tributary of Mahanadi river near

village Murramsilli, 15 miles south-east of Dhamtari and a net-work of earthen canal system mains, distributaries and minors catering for the needs of 2,10,000 acres of *kharif* crop.

The Rudri Head Works constructed during the years 1912-1915 is a 1,330 feet long and 6 feet high weir provided with 4½ feet falling shutters. The glacis consists of handpacked boulders founded on sand and contained by a series of masonry walls also founded on sand and running through the length of the weir. The upstream and down-stream slopes are respectively 4:1 and 13.5:1 (Horizontal to vertical). A two feet thick grouted stone pitching is provided as top finish. A central cut off in the form of interlocked steel piling driven into clay or boulder foundation extending to average depth of 25 feet is provided, ending in right abutment on one side and the divide wall on the other side. This cut off is flanked on either side by masonry walls founded on sand 2 feet below the river bed level and capped with continuous block of lime concrete which is surfaced and pared with ashlar masonry to form the platform for the falling shutters. The shutters are arranged six in series each of which can be released independently by a trigger release installed on the control towers and on the flanks of the weir. For communication during high floods an aerial ropeway has been installed.

The weir has been designed to cater for a maximum flood discharge of 3,21,000 cusecs (catchment area at site is 1,429 sq. miles). The maximum flood of 3,08,000 cusecs was recorded on 2nd August 1967.

The under sluices which act as scouring sluices consist of 4 vents of 18ft. x 10ft. (high) and fitted with stoning pattern of vertical lifting gates. The canal regulator consists of 6 vents of 18ft. x 5ft. (high) fitted with single stony gates. These gates increase the discharge as they are allowed to fall. This system prevents silt and debris from going into the canal. The Murramsilli reservoir constructed during the years 1915 to 1923 has live storage capacity of 5,718 m. cft. (161.93 m. cum.). The full tank level is at R.L. 1,234.60. The maximum water level is fixed at R.L. 1,237. A free bond of 6 feet is provided and the top of earthen dam is fixed at R. L. 1,243. Due to non-availability of good hearting material and puddle earth, a departure was made from normal practice. The hearting section is kept very small and in place of puddle filled trench a concrete cut-off of maximum depth of 22 feet has been provided.

The canal sluice consists of 3 vents of 18ft x 8.9 ft. automatic syphon to pass off the maximum flood of 40,000 cusecs. In addition the surplussing arrangements consist of a flume and a series of two falls leading the flood releases to the main stream below. It is worth mentioning here that these syphons are a few of the earliest syphons constructed and they are functioning satisfactorily.

The canal system originally conceived and constructed comprises 76.44 mile long main canal and three branches, namely, Mandhar Branch Canal(34.64 mile long), Laon Branch Canal (34.50 mile long) and Baloda Branch Canal

(46.67 mile long) taking off from mile 32.26 and 76.44 of main canal. With a net-work of distributaries and minors it was constructed to provide irrigation to 2.10 lakh acres of land in villages spread over in Dhamtari, Raipur and Baloda-bazar tahsils.

The entire project including canal system was completed in 1923, though the irrigation was started in September 1915, itself with the commissioning of the Rudri Head Works and part completion of canals.

The project started irrigation with a base of 6,731 acres in 1915-16 which extended to an area of 0.70 lakh acres next year itself and progressively rose to 1.43 lakh acres in the year 1924-25. The subsequent slump in food-prices due to the after-effects of World War I adversely affected the development of irrigation and the area irrigated declined to 0.65 lakh acres in 1937-38. During and after the Second World War, the irrigated area has been steadily increasing which in 1959-60 was 2.37 lakhs acres.

The first decade of the current century presented a picture where almost the entire irrigation was done from tanks, though here and there streams were bunded and the surplus water carried into the fields. The wells were practically unknown except in the gardens round the village site.

Irrigation Development 1900-1950

The total area irrigated in 1909-10 amounted to 13,953 acres (12,313 acres of *kharif* and 1,640 acres of *rabi*). It has been observed that in these days in case the *kharif* harvest was excellent the farmer became disinclined to trouble himself about *rabi*. *Rabi* irrigation was a *terra incognita* to the cultivator of Chhattisgarh and irrigation of *rabi* was only tentative. With a view to popularizing *rabi* irrigation, Agriculture Department had supplied Assistants to demonstrate its advantages in village fields and some speculative *malguzars* had followed the lead thus given. It was, however, felt that the cultivator realised the advantage of *rabi* irrigation and would begin to pay for it though it may be for some years before he learnt to pay a fair rate.

The pace of Government irrigation was modest in the decade following the great famine of 1899-1900. The progress of irrigation works was interrupted due to the interposition of the First World War. The notable project of the second decade was Kumbari Nala tank which was taken up in 1919. Designed to irrigate 6,500 acres, it was completed in 1927 at a cost of Rs. 4.23 lakhs.

Further construction of irrigation works was held in abeyance on account of the recommendations of the C.P. Irrigation Committee (1927-29), which stated *inter alia* that no new work should be undertaken on any appreciable scale till the Government was satisfied with the development of and the returns from the works under operation and it was proved beyond doubt that the cultivators appreciated the advantages of irrigation and were prepared to pay reasonably for them. In

case it was decided eventually to construct new State works, the activity should be confined to Chhattisgarh and Balaghat only. As the returns continued to be low and the cultivators in general had not developed irrigation consciousness, further construction work remained suspended till the year 1944, when in furtherance of the Grow More Food Campaign a beginning was made and a few small-scale irrigation works were taken up.

The Grow More Food Campaign launched by the Government of India for additional food production included the construction of medium and minor irrigation schemes by the Irrigation Department and petty schemes by the Agriculture Department. The latter category of schemes comprised, (i) sinking of new wells, (ii) repairs of old wells, (iii) installation of *rahuts* and pumping-sets, and (iv) construction and repair of small village tanks.

Inspite of the inducement of financial assistance extended by Government, results were not encouraging. Consequently, Government changed the policy and entrusted the execution of tanks irrigating more than 50 acres to the State Irrigation Department. Later, when a separate Village Project Division was sanctioned tanks irrigating upto 600 acres each were also included in the scheme.

Irrigation Development 1950 onwards

The introduction of the First Five Year Plan in 1951-52 made a major shift in Government policy as regards sanctioning of irrigation projects. A conspicuous gift of this Plan to the District was a big scheme "Remodelling of Mahanadi Canal System". There was pressing demand for the extension of irrigation in the commanded area of the Mahanadi Canal System, the intensity of irrigation being as low as 31.6 per cent. It was, therefore, proposed to extend irrigation facilities to additional 1.4 lakh acres covering 268 villages, and giving an additional annual yield of 28,000 tons of foodgrains. Some salient features of the project may be noted here. The project consists of two parts.

Construction of the Dudhawa Reservoir

The project envisages the construction of an earthen dam across the Mahanadi river about 13 miles (21kms.) west of Sihawa and 18 miles (29 kms.) east of Kanker. The length of the dam will be 9,536 ft. and the maximum height of embankment 80.8 ft. The reservoir will store 10,162 m.cft. (289 m.cm.) of water. It will not have its independent commanded area but will supplement the supplies of the existing Mahanadi Canal System The storage will be passed down the river to be picked up lower down at Rudri weir. It is estimated to cost Rs. 2.67 crores.

The remodelling part of the scheme is essential to carry the additional discharge released by the Dudhawa reservoir. The length of the main canals and

Remodelling of Mahanadi Canal System

branches to be remodelled will be 192.29 miles and that of distributaries 199 miles. The scheme further entails the construction of 75 miles of distributaries and minors, reconstruction of abandoned distributaries in a length of 342 miles, improvement of waterways and service paths on all channels, installation of outlets on permanent basis and construction of water courses so as to attain working duty of 125 acres to a cusec (1,807 ha per cum) against the present duty of 100 acres per cusec (1,446 ha per cum) at the outlet.

The estimated cost of the remodelling of the canal system is Rs. 2.97 crores which works out to Rs. 212 per acre (Rs. 524 per ha). The project started giving benefits from the year 1959-60 when additional area of 19,806 acres (7,959 ha) was irrigated. The work of remodelling is now in completion stages and has made its impact by raising the irrigated area to 3.42 lakh acres in 1967-68, 3.46 lakh acres in 1968-69 and 3.54 lakh acres in 1969-70. A table showing the development of irrigation in this system is given in Appendix-A.

During the First Plan period 12 minor schemes—village projects, commanding irrigable area of 2,555 acres, were completed at a total cost of Rs. 5.00 lakhs. Out of these one project had, however, spilled over to the Second Plan.

The important project of the Second Five Year Plan was the Keswanala project. It envisages the construction of an earthen dam across Keswanala, a tributary of the Bagnainadi which joins the Mahanadi river. The dam is situated at 0.5 miles south of mile 47 of Raipur-Khariar road and 4 miles south-west direction from Bhimkhoj Railway Station of Raipur-Vishakhapatnam section. The length of the earthen dam including the subsidiary bund will be 4,560 ft. and its maximum height 55 ft. Gross storage capacity of the tank would be 636.04 m.cft. The water would be led through 17.4 miles of main channel to irrigate 9,500 acres of land of 16 villages The project is estimated to cost Rs. 51.75 lakhs. The work was started in November, 1956. Besides the above scheme, money was also allotted to C.D. Blocks as also to the Collector, during the Second Plan for the development of minor irrigation works. Work has been continued on the same pattern in subsequent years. The District faced severe drought conditions during the years 1966-67 to 1969-70 and apart from the regular plan works 117 minor irrigation works costing Rs. 191.36 lakhs were started during the period to give relief to the famine stricken population. Most of these works are now nearing completion and they will provide irrigation facility to 60,076 acres (24,000 ha) of land. A remarkable event in the field of irrigation in the District is the initiation of a large number of micro-minor irrigation works, spread all over the District. A total of 35 schemes costing Rs 78.83 lakhs were surveyed and of these 27 schemes costing Rs. 42 99 lakhs designed to irrigate 10,175 acres (4,002 ha) have been approved by the State Government during the year 1970-71. After the completion of these works the District would further improve upon its leading position in the field of irrigation amongst other districts of the State. A list of the existing irrigation works completed and in progress is appended.

The District has immense possibilities of further exploitation of the existing water potential. The present irrigation facilities are mostly available to areas of Dhamtari, Raipur and Baloda Bazar Tahsils located in the *doab* of Mahanadi and Kharang rivers and there is ample scope and imperative necessity for development of irrigation in Trans-Mahanadi area and in the tribal belts of the District. There are good sites for major and medium irrigation works at Gangrel and Mahanadi River (Mahanadi Reservoir Project), Hathband on Pari river, at Kaojhar on Kodar river and at Arjuni on Jonk river. Besides a number of sites are scattered all over the District for minor irrigation works, such as, diversions, lift irrigation and small tanks.

The project report and estimates of the Mahanadi Reservoir Project, Pari River Project and the Kodar Diversion Scheme have been finalised. The completion of these projects would go a long way in bringing up the economically backward areas of the Trans-Mahanadi tract at par with other areas of the District.

Irrigation in the District is only of protective type and is entirely dependent on rainfall. However, Raipur District has the pre-eminent position as regards irrigation amongst all the districts of Madhya Pradesh. The District commands the largest irrigated area in the State amounting to 4.21 lakh acres in 1963-64. Bilaspur came next with 2.67 lakh acres. From the point of view of the proportion of net cultivated area in receipt of irrigation, Raipur with 19.5 per cent occupied the second position with Tikamgarh District (31.2 per cent) leading.

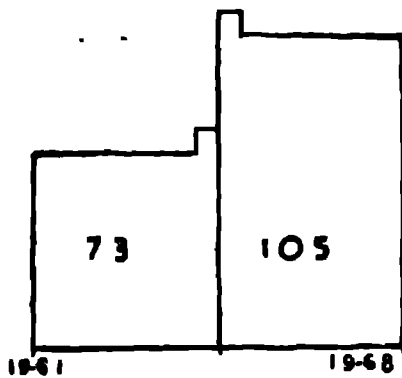
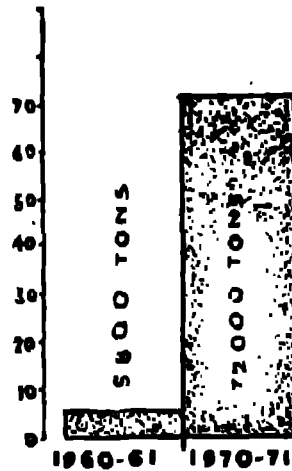
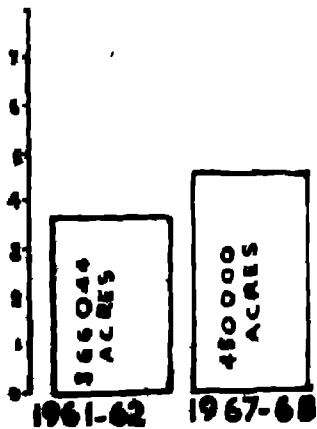
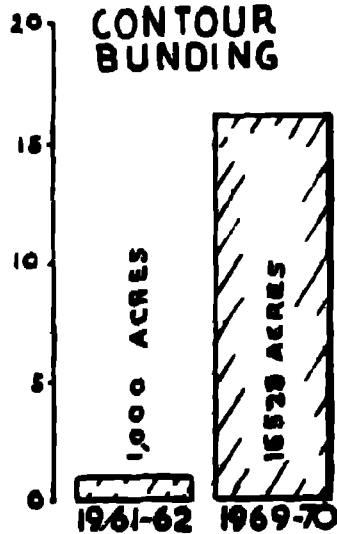
Area Irrigated

Available figures show that total net area irrigated in 1909-10 was 73,700 acres which increased to 1,51,900 acres in 1919-20 and 2,90.300 acres in 1941-42. Further progress in this direction was registered when net area irrigated was returned as 3.24 lakh acres in 1951-52 and 3.67 lakh acres in 1961-62. In 1964-65, net area irrigated reached the high water-mark of 4.39 lakh acres. Bulk of the irrigation was done by canals, ie., 3.66 lakh acres (83 per cent). Tanks contributed 43,900 acres (10 per cent), wells 8,300 acres (2 per cent) and other sources 20.800 acres (5 per cent). In 1967-68 area irrigated was recorded as 1,84,848 ha.

Canals

Canals occupy the most important place in the irrigated agriculture of the District. The advent of the canal irrigation in the District synchronized with the commissioning of the Mahanadi Canal in September. 1915. The supplies of water in the canal were augmented with the implementation of the scheme of the remodelling of the canal system. The area benefiting from canal irrigation increased from 2.41 lakh acres in 1951-52 to 2.76 lakh acres in 1959-60 and 3 66 lakh acres in 1964-65.

There are two types of canal systems: (i) canals taking off from storage works provide assured irrigation, The failure years in such cases are limited to 25 per cent.

TRACTORS
73
105
1961
1968
FERTILIZERS
5600 TONS
72000 TONS
1960-61
1970-71
NET AREA IRRIGATED
366044 ACRES
480000 ACRES
1961-62
1967-68
CONTOUR BUNDING
1,000 ACRES
16528 ACRES
1961-62
1969-70

(ii) The canals taking off from diversion works are normally meant to utilise the river flows and in years of normally good rainfall they function to provide water from August to October and even at times they are only required to give water for the last watering of the *kharif* crop. These canals offer only protective irrigation and in the event of continuous drought years, they do not succeed due to inadequate flow in the rivers.

The undulating nature of the District, viz., of Raipur and Baloda Bazar tahsiles, makes it eminently suitable for the construction of storage tanks. But the tanks so built would rarely benefit the village in which they are situated and naturally villagers have no desire to sacrifice some of their best low lying land for the benefit of other people. The result is that the usual village tank is constructed high up on the ridge so as to command the lighter rice fields, and is in consequence small and has an insufficient catchment area. In the big villages there are frequently six or seven such tanks varying from 1 to 10 acres in extent but shallow in depth. The storage tanks have been constructed by throwing a dam across a valley and impounding the surplus water of the monsoon, the water thus impounded being drawn off as required by means of a masonry sluice outlet. Though construction activity in respect of tanks has been popular yet it has been said that several tanks were rendered useless by the interception of their catchment or commanded areas by the Government irrigation channels.

Tanks

Though a number of large irrigation tanks were constructed by the State, small tanks still constitute a sizable part of tank irrigation. The District is studded with a number of small tanks. These tanks were previously under the management of *malguzars* and zamindars. After the abolition of proprietary rights the management of these tanks passed on to the Government. Government has decided to repair all these tanks urgently and develop irrigation from them to the maximum extent. Area irrigated by tanks amounted to 56.900 acres in 1951-52 and 43.900 acres in 1964-65. In 1967-68, tanks were responsible for 8,041 ha of irrigated area. In the same year there were 8 reservoirs, 308 tanks with *ayacuts* 100 acres or more and 11,765 tanks with *ayacuts* less than 100 acres. The tanks are mostly dual purpose tanks constructed mainly for *nistar* purposes, though they are used for irrigation as well.

As already noted, in the opening years of the present century, well-irrigation was practically unknown. Well-Irrigation has made little progress in the District. The area irrigated by wells was recorded as 3,800 acres in 1910-11 and 5,300 acres in 1947-48. During the last 15 years there has been some increase in well irrigation, when the area increased from 6,100 acres in 1951-52 to 8,325 acres in 1964-65. In 1967-68, wells provided irrigation to 3.332 ha of cultivated land. In the same year there were 46.540 wells which were used for irrigation, out of which 25,822 were non-masonry. Well-irrigation is mostly confined to vegetable gardening, hence situated in the backyard of *abadi* zone. The reason for the unpopularity of this mode of irrigation lies in the

Wells

predominance of rice-cultivation whose requirements of water are abundant which wells are unable to meet.

The expansion in well-irrigation witnessed in recent years is due to the following reasons:—

1. The increased prospects of paddy crop (through the use of better seeds, fertilizers and pesticides) needed to be protected by supplemental irrigation in the event of failure of rains.

2. Possibility of a second crop of wheat after paddy with the introduction of short-duration and high-yielding varieties of paddy and wheat.

3. Increasing availability of powerful waterlifts, like oil-engine pumps, electric pumps, etc., capable of commanding large areas.

4. Rising demand for vegetables with increase in living standards.

Though the number of existing wells in the District is quite large yet the average irrigated area per well according to a recent survey is 0.30 acre in winter and 0.08 acre in summer. Due to the limited capacity of the traditional waterlift called locally the *teda*, the size of wells remained small in keeping with the same. Usually the diameter of the well is 5 ft. to 12 ft. The cost of sinking a well of 10 ft. diameter and *pucca* construction comes to Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 3,000 depending on the strata. Wells are usually constructed with random rubble or brick masonry.

Geo-hydrological surveys have not been carried out yet. Only a beginning has been made recently. But the geology of the District rules out the possibility of deep acquifers in the area. Excepting in a block of 30 villages in Dhamtari Tahsil and along the banks of the Mahanadi, alluviums do not generally exist. From the rock formations in the District, it is surmised that the District, west of the Mahanadi, having limestone formations, has a better underground water potential than the eastern part, where Cudappas and unclassified crystallines prevail.

The picture about groundwater potential is not clear but according to a recent survey, in 1,700 villages out of the 3,800 villages in the District, the water table is between 30 ft. to 40 ft. and that villages located alongside nullahs and rivers have better potential than others.

The keen demand of cultivators for having an irrigation well was responded to by the District administration by organising a drive for sinking more wells in the year 1969-70. The scheme was restricted to the 1,700 villages referred to above. The finances came from the nationalised commercial banks and cooperative banks.

Looking to the response of the cultivators to this scheme, the Agricultural Finance Corporation selected this District for intensive work in 15 blocks having

good potential. The plan is to sink 5,000 wells in the first instance. A Risk Stabilisation Fund has been created to cover risk of failures in 20 per cent cases. Provision is made for loans to purchase engine pumps also.

Considerable area is irrigated from *tars* which catch water from large watersheds generally wastelands and lead it to fields by very small channels. The protection afforded by tanks and *tars* is adequate in short breaks during a fair monsoon but most inadequate in a prolonged break or in a year of deficient rainfall.

Diversion Schemes

The District generally has good monsoon rainfall. There are a number of rivers which continue to have flow upto October and even upto second week of November. In years of normal rainfall the *kharif* crop passes through critical phase during September or October whenever there is break in the monsoon. The diversion schemes can effectively help the crop by diverting the river flows into the fields in such cases. These diversion schemes do not provide assured irrigation but they can offer adequate protective irrigation. The cost of the diversion schemes in this District varies between Rs. 300 and Rs. 500 per acre. A number of diversion schemes are now being taken up in this District. The technique of heading up nullah water for diversion to field was little known in the District till the drought of 1965-66 when a large number of small nullahs were bunded up with earth embankments as a Crop Protection as well as Scarcity Works Programme. The idea of nullah diversion has caught up with the cultivators and the same nullahs were bunded up during the partial droughts of 1968-69 and 1969-70.

The lift irrigation schemes have been receiving the same attention during the last few years. Where electric lines are near the river banks, and the rivers have adequate water pools or surface flow this type of works could be successfully initiated. Godari, Dhaurabhata and Sitapara are the lift irrigation works in progress with Irrigation Department.

Modes of Irrigation

The traditional water lift locally called *teda* is universal in this area. A long thin wooden beam 12 ft. to 20 ft. long moves in a vertical plane on fulcrum of a strong pole by the side of the well. At one end of the moving beam, is an empty kerosene tin hanging by a bamboo and rope while at the other is the counter-weight. The capacity of a *teda* is ½ acre per day. On a bigger well 2-3 *tedas* are fitted. *Mote* is rarely met with in the District. Use of diesel pumps and Persian Wheels started in the District in the pre-World War II days but since the start of the post-War Development Schemes, the use of these water-lifting devices increased steadily. With the rising irrigation consciousness on the part of farmer diesel and electric pumps are appearing in large numbers. The light bullock drawn *rahats* have also been introduced in the District and are getting popular. The system of irrigation is field to field irrigation. Construction of field water courses for more efficient and economic use of water is in demonstrative phase.

Almost the entire benefit of irrigation is appropriated by paddy. In 1967-68, out of the total irrigated area of 1.87 lakh ha, paddy had 1.81 lakh irrigated hectares. This means that 24.7 per cent of the paddy crop was raised with the help of irrigation. Irrigation for a second crop after paddy is a recent development coming in the wake of introduction of non-photosensitive and short-duration varieties of paddy and wheat suitable for second crop. The area double-cropped under canals, however, fluctuates between 2,000 and 10 000 acres depending on available water. About 2,000 acres are double-cropped annually under other sources of irrigation.

Crops Irrigated

There is considerable scope for the development of irrigation, i e., through construction of medium and minor tanks, diversion works, digging of wells in areas of shallow water-table, the bunding of nullahs and by the installation of power-pumps on the wells and nullahs. Water of some rivers and nullahs, viz., the Mahanadi, the Pairy, the Kodar, the Jonk, the Sundur, etc., can be exploited for irrigation.

Application of electricity to irrigation is increasing rapidly. During the 10 year period 1961-62 to 1970-71, the number of electric connections granted for working irrigation pumps increased from 52 to 1,428; their number almost trebled from 534 in 1969-70 to 1,428 in 1970-71. During the same period energy consumed for irrigation pumps increased from 95,890 kwh. to 7,14.540 kwh.

Soils

The main geological formations of this area are the Cuddapah (grits, quartzites, sandstones and shales) resting on Archaean rocks. These are usually concealed by a surface covering laterite or alluvium. Limestone is the commonest surface rock and is often associated with shales; it is generally grey or pink and often concretionary. Laterite is common in eroded uplands.

The studies of typical red soil profile of Chandkhuri Farm, Raipur, show that the iron concretions increase with the depth and the silica sesquioxides ratio of the clay fraction varies from 2-3. The soils are slightly acidic to slightly alkaline, the pH ranging from 5.5 to 8.5. The C/N ratio has a wide range of 1 to 24.

The soil survey and classification of this area was done in 1954 under the T.C M. project.

The soils of the area surveyed range from deep, dark, heavy clays to shallow, strong reddish-brown, upland gravel. They show a strong influence of topography and have easily recognisable features. Their genesis , however, is still uncertain. They have exclusive local names and their use is more or less defined according to their properties. These four types of soils, viz.. *kanhar* (deep, dark clays, rich in lime), *dorsa* (deep, yellowish-brown clay loams), *matasi* (shallow, yellowish-brown gravelly clay) and *bhata* (very shallow, reddish brown, gravelly loams) are described below:

Kanhar Soils

These are usually deep, heavy clay soils (50-55% clay) whose colour ranges from light to dark yellowish brown in the surface layer to dark brown to brownish black in the deeper layers. Abundant lime concretions sometimes lighten the colour in the lower depths to light yellowish brown. The depth is five ft. and more and it is difficult to reach the parent material in most cases. The texture is clay invariably mixed with more or less fine, dark rounded iron-concretions throughout the profiles. The structure varies from coarse angular blocky to massive and cloddy and, in a few cases, tendencies towards prismatic and columnar were evident. Surface aggregates are generally friable, mellow and easy to soak but with increase in heading down to six ft. depth the aggregates become harder, difficult to crush or soak. Deep and wide cracks reaching down to six ft. were often seen.

Lime is present in abundance (2.0 to 2.5%) and is usually well-distributed and mixed with the soil material. In some cases lime nodules (¼" ½" length) were found to be present in localised pockets probably originating from the wash coming from exposed limestone outcrops. Presence of lime in intimate mixture and, presumably, in the exchange-complex as well makes these soils weakly alkaline in reaction (pH 7.5-7.7). The internal drainage of these soils would appear to be slow, especially below three ft. beyond which the structural changes are prominent. Roots were seen penetrating down upto 60 inches. About 15-20 per cent of the area under cultivation consists of *kanhar*-soils. They are somewhat imperfectly drained and are situated at the bottom of the slopes. Some of these soils are bunded and used for paddy cultivation. The unbunded soils are called *bharri* soils and are used either for *arhar*, *kodon* mixture or for *rabi* crops, such as, wheat, linseed, *lakh* and *lakhori*.

Dorsa Soils

This type of soil is regarded as the intermediate between the dark, clayey *kanhar* and the yellowish brown loamy *matasi* (40-45% clay). It is commonly lighter in colour than *kanhar* and the shades fall into light to dark yellowish brown range with a few going upto dusky brown and brownish black. The depth is usually not less than five ft. but beneath this a gradual textural change, unlike the *kanhar* is dominated by clay but appreciable quantities of gravel occur from surface downwards. The structure is coarse angular blocky but massiveness is usually absent. The natural aggregates are less friable and crumby, hard and difficult to wet.

Lime occurs in many cases (0-5 to 1-5%) but its distribution is irregular, sometimes uniform and in other cases only in small, scattered and limited pockets. These are not homogeneously incorporated into the mass of the soil and give strong but very localised effervescence. Iron concretions are prominent throughout and bigger in size and number (pH 7.4-7.6). Cracking is noticeable but the individual cracks are small, narrow and fewer as well. *Dorsa* soils are about 30 per cent of the net cultivated area. These soils are bunded into rice fields. They are paddy soils growing catch crops or *utera* crops as *lakh*, *lakhori*, linseed and *mung*.

These are the shallow, coarser, and light to medium yellowish brown soils very much prized for paddy cultivation. In texture they range from clayey to loamy (35-42%) with a large proportion of iron concretions which increases with the depth. The depth is restricted to four ft. and as a rule, the lower layers become progressively gravelly and shade off into unconsolidated lateritic and shaly parent material. The surface layer exhibits characteristic brown linear mottling resulting from the decaying root and the surface pH is 6.85 which is suitable for paddy. The structure varies from sub-angular to angular blocky and medium to coarse in the first two layers, i.e., upon 24-36 inches and then becomes either single grain or fine cloddy. The natural aggregates moisten with ease on surface but lower below with some difficulty and are not soft or friable. On wetting, however, the soil becomes sticky and plastic indicating the presence of appreciable clay.

Matasi Soils

These soils drain much more rapidly than *kanhar* or *dorsa* soils and are leached to a greater extent. They are almost free of lime but sometimes isolated single pockets of lime concretions are seen. Below the surface the soil-mass prominently displays the brownish streaks developing from the numerous concretions of iron and cracks to a very small extent. The root penetration is fairly deep (up to three ft.) and the permeability is apparently high. *Matasi* forms about 30 per cent of the area under cultivation. Almost the entire *matasi* land is bunded into rice fields and is utilized for the growing of medium to medium-late varieties of paddy.

It is the reddish brown upland soil, severely eroded with only a thin mantle of gravelly loam soil hardly two to three inches thick, below which lies a compact layer of iron concretions. About 20 per cent of the cultivated area is represented by *bhata* soils.

Bhata Soils

Kanhar is usually put under rice followed by a catch-crop of pulses, but where the position is unsuitable for rice it is devoted to wheat, gram and other *rabi*. With the heavy rainfall of the District it is unsuitable for cotton or *jowar*. *Matasi* is incapable of growing a double crop or a spring crop, but eminently suitable for growing rice, especially if irrigation is available. *Dorsa* is also suitable for rice as *matasi* and can grow a moderate double crop or, if not under rice, a fair *rabi* crop. *Bhata* is capable of growing only minor *kharif* crops like *kodon* and *til*. It requires frequent resting fallows. The deposits of sandy silt and fine silt on the banks of rivers and nullahs are not strictly speaking soil but have been classed as such. If water is available for irrigation, both grow good vegetables and the best kind of silt can grow anything to perfection from rice and wheat to garden produce.

Intermediate soils between these major soil groups are also recognised. They are the *bhata-matasi*, *dorsa-matasi* and *dorsa-kanhar*.

The recently commenced scientific soil survey has so far established three soil series. They fairly correspond to the existing main classes as shown below:

	Soil Series	Corresponding Existing Classification
1.	Lakholi Series	*Bhata* soils
2.	Chandkhuri Series	*Matasi* soils
3.	Arang Series	*Kanhar* and *Dorsa* soils

It is expected that with the progress of survey some more soils may be established.

An intensive soil testing programme is in operation in the District. In the villages where the soil survey work is done, the soil samples are collected from each unit demarcated in the map and on getting analysis report of a large number of samples, the fertility map of the village is prepared. In the Stage-II villages, soils from every field comprised in the villages are tested and the soil map of the village is drawn. Fertilizer recommendations for each field are formulated as a component of recommended package of practices.

Soil Analysis

The soil analysis reports have demonstrated wide variation in many cases between the generalised recommendations and the laboratory recommendations. Adoption of fertilizer recommendations based on field to field soil test information, has caused yields to rise by more than 100 per cent in one year from Stage-II villages of the District. A majority of cultivators followed these fertilizer recommendations and as a result there was nearly an eight-fold increase in the consumption of fertilizers in the villages, viz., average fertilizer consumption for three villages rose from 9 kg. per hectare in 1963-64 to 72 kg. per hectare in 1964-65 and average paddy yield for the three villages rose from 1,674 kg. per hectare in 1963-64 to 3,654 kg. per hectare in 1964-65.

The soil-analysis report on the basis of soil types *matasi*, *dorsa*, and *kanhar* of 18 Blocks have been compiled Block-wise. Out of the 3,861 soil samples compiled 1,873 samples are of *matasi*, 663 are of *dorsa* and 1,325 are of *kanhar*. Soil-type observations are given in Appendix-A

Matasi soil samples amounting to 56.90 per cent are tending acidic, 33.50 per cent are neutral and 7.68 per cent are tending alkaline in soil reaction. The acidity and alkalinity are not of a high range, because the paddy crop can stand to this acidity and alkalinity. The soils are low in organic matter. The percentage comes to 62.28 and needs proper organic manuring to these soils. Because of the tropical climate nearly 100 per cent soils are low in nitrogen and judicious use of nitrogenous fertiliser in relation to paddy variety seems to be indispensable for these soils. Majority of soils, ie. 52.58 per cent are low in available phospate and use of phosphatic fertiliser has given better response to the crop-yield. Soils are no doubt medium and high in potash reserve as 84.83 per cent of soils come under these ranges. Only 15.83 per cent of soils are deficient in potash and need potassic fertilization.

The results of tests conducted on 663 *Dorsa* soil samples show that they are deficient in available nitrogen, available phosphate, and organic matter. The soil ranges between acidity to neutral as 45 per cent of soils are tending acidic.

It was found that 95 per cent *Kanhar* soils are low in nitrogen, 54.71 per cent are low in organic matter and 51.54 per cent are low in available phosphate. This determines the need of judicious use of organic manures and chemical fertilisers. Only 13.96 per cent soils are low in potash. The soils are neutral in soil reaction because of the presence of calcium in these soils.

Out of 3,851 soil samples belonging to *matasi*, *dorsa* and *kanhar*, only 10 soil samples have measured high conductivity. It means the total soluble salts present in 99.99 per cent soils are not of high concentration as to cause adverse effect on plant growth.

There is much scope for increasing the fertility level of all these soil-types with a view to getting the economic response and increasing the yield of crops grown in the District.

Soil Conservation

The hazards of soil-erosion are of moderate intensity in the District. Most of the cultivated area is the bunded paddy area, well-protected from soil-erosion on account of the bunds. But there are vast stretches of *bhata* and *bharri* lands which are unbunded and exposed to the onslaught of soil-erosion. The top land is called *bhata* and the intensity of soil erosion is high on these sloping patches spread all over the District. The undulating area in the south-east corner and north, lying on the other side of the Mahanadi is also sloping. They need immediate treatment through contour-bunding. However, with a view to saving such lands the programme of contour-bunding was started with the inception of the Intensive Agricultural District Programme in the District in 1961-62. The progress of the work done in this respect from year to year is as follows:—

Table No. IV-3

Area Contour-Bunded

Year	Area Contour Bunded (Acres)
1961-62	1,000
1962-63	10,462
1963-64	23,743
1964-65	17,277
1965-66	16,575
1966-67	18,538
1967-68	12,920
1968-69	16,676
1969-70	16,328

Crops

The outstanding feature of the pattern of agricultural cropping of Raipur District is the mono-culture of paddy. Not unnaturally, therefore, *siari* or *kharif* crops far outweigh *unhari* or *rabi* in importance. In 1967-68 the proportion of *kharif* to *rabi* was 76:24 . The Table set forth below portrays the principal crops grown and their out-turn in the District during the quinquennium ending 1967-68:—

Table No. IV-4

Area, Out-turn and Standard Yield of Principal Crops

Crop	Area (Hectares)	Out-Turn (Metric Tons)	Standard Yield (kg. per ha.)
Rice	7,11,658	5,23,009	1,065
Kodon }	52,525	7,046	168
Kutki }	3,176		
Mung and *Moth*	19,230	3,925	280
Urad	64,096	12,527	280
Kulthi	6,330	1,710	392*
Lakh (*teora*)	1,14,897	31,911	336
Groundnut	8,675	5,119	Large 897; Small 729
Linseed	55,804	6,305	202
Til	6,176	677	168
Wheat	10,409	3,479	370
Gram	5,630	1,932	381
Tur	6,960	3,415	908

* For *kharif kulthi*

Food crops accounted for 93 per cent of the total cropped area in 1967-68 while the remaining seven per cent was claimed by non-food crops.

As already mentioned paddy is the main crop In the *rabi* season *lakh*, *lakhori*, gram and linseed are the main crops Wheat is also grown on a small area. Most of the *rabi* crops are taken as a double-crop on paddy lands in *utera* cultivation. The *utera* crops are sown broadcast in the paddy fields when the main paddy crop is maturing and is still standing in the field. By the time paddy is harvested the *utera* crop germinates and is well-established in the fields. *Rabi* crops may also be found. sometimes as pure crops, i.e., not taken as *utera*. Lands indifferently prepared or not well-suited to rice are sown with *kodon*, *kutki*, and *til*.

The sowing of *kharif* crops, viz., rice, maize, groundnut, *jowar*, etc., starts mostly with the break of monsoon and extends over early June to mid-August. The sowing of *maghai* or spring *til* commences somewhat late, ie., in August and continues upto middle of September. The harvesting of *kharif* crops starts from the middle of August and continues upto the middle of January. The *tur* (*arhar*) crop of course remains in the field for a longer period. The harvesting of its late varieties prolongs right upto the close of April. *Utera* crops are sown before the harve-

sting of paddy crops. The sowing of *rabi* crops like wheat, gram, *mung*, linseed, etc., starts towards the close of September and continues upto early December. The harvesting of *rabi* extends over mid-December to April end.

Usually, it is mostly paddy and some pulses that have to be stored. The production of others is so much less that the problem of storage seldom arises. This is done in bins prepared out of earth-mud.

Rice is by far the most important crop of the District which in 1967-68 covered 7.26 lakh ha or 66 per cent of the total cropped area. Except for a small area, i.e., about 8,414 ha the whole of rice was sown broadcast. It is sown all over the District.

Rice

Rice is sown with the advent of rains. The land is ploughed once before sowing. The seed is broadcast at the rate of about 100 lbs. per acre. When the plants are about one foot high, the land is subjected to ploughing which uproots many of the plants and covers some with mud.

The main object of *biasi* is suppressing weeds. Simultaneously, the thickly sown crop gets thinned, there is disturbance to the roots of the plants, a kind of inferior transplantation. A subsidiary benefit is that the soil gets loosened and aerated. Along with the rice plants, all the weeds and grass are also uprooted and are easily removed as they lie floating. Five or six days later the plot is levelled by means of the *kopar* which flattens the surviving plants in the mud. In five or six days more weeding operations are commenced, two or three weedings at intervals of about a fortnight are generally necessary.

A recent improvement in the *biasi* method is to do *chalai* for re-distribution of plants. This is done during the first two weedings or as independent operations upto one month after *biasi*. Gaps are filled up by thinning out plants from where they are thick; splitting tillered plants and planting them. A uniform and thick stand is secured by intensive *chalai*; with good *chalai*, yields as high as transplanted paddy are obtained.

Buffaloes are mostly used for rice cultivation, because they are stronger than bullocks and take kindly to wet work of this kind. No nose strings are used, but by the dextrous use of the good and peculiar sounds of the mouth the ploughman manipulates his animals with considerable skill within the small area circumscribed by the bunds of the rice plots.

The famines which dogged the District at the turn of the century had one silver lining in their dark clouds. It taught some valuable lessons to the farmers. Before the famines frequent ploughing of the fields during cold and hot weather was rarely done. Subsequent to them, farmers became much wiser and no one who had any cattle wasted a chance of ploughing up some of this land should enough rain fall between December and June. Formerly too, but little trouble

was taken to keep the rice banks in repair, but now they keep themselves busy at this work during the whole of the open season.

Methods of rice cultivation

Biasi method as described above is almost the universal method of paddy cultivation. Another method of cultivation is by the *lehi* or *kurah* method when the seed is steeped before sowing so as to hasten germination. This method is adopted when sowing has been delayed owing to heavy and continuous rains. The artificially germinated seed is sown broadcast as in the case of *biasi* and the plants are thinned out by means of the plough when nine inches or a foot high.

Frequent futile attempts have been made to this day to introduce transplantation. The work was taken up seriously in 1907 by the Agriculture Department. The method of transplantation was demonstrated all over the Division and two years later in the District alone about a thousand acres came under transplanted paddy where the method was unknown before. Transplantation has not been a major programme in Intensive Agricultural District Programme, because of lack of assured irrigation facility and an equally good method of *biasi* with *chalai*. As regards the reasons for the tardy progress in this direction, it should be difficult to improve upon following observation.

"It is a fashion to decry the biasi system as evidence of the lethargy and lack of enterprise of the cultivator of Chhattisgarh, but it is difficult to conceive of any other system that would succeed half so well in the peculiar circumstances of the tract. The heavy kanhar lands are admittedly unsuitable for transplantation. The cattle are so poor that they are incapable of the work involved in preparing even the lighter soils into a tilth suitable for transplantation. Holdings are scattered and the transplantation operations would be difficult to supervise. It is doubtful if enough labour would be available for the limited time within which transplantation must be finished. Lastly, there is no assured irrigation; private irrigation hardly secures 10 per cent of the rice area and in the commanded tracts the absence of water-courses and canals causes delays in the supply of water. Biasi is a quick operation, eradicating the weeds, thinning out the seedlings and aerating the soil simultaneously."[1]

Wild Rice

Wild rice or *karga* occurs as a weed in rice fields and is a menace to rice cultivation as it causes considerable losses in yield of rice, due to reduction of the out-turn of paddy and contamination of the cultivated varieties by cross-pollination. The wild rice closely resembles cultivated rice in many respects. It has loose, lax panicles and sheds its grain easily which is difficult to harvest. Wild rice is known by various names and belongs to the species *Oryza parennis* and *Oryza sativa var spontanea.* It grows and crosses freely with cultivated rice, giving fertile hybrids and thus becoming a source of contamination. Being green it cannot be distinguished

1. Raipur Settlement Report, 1926-31, pp. 12-13.

from normal cultivated types, except at the time of heading; hence purple-pigmented varieties have been developed. The fields infested by wild rice are planted with such purple coloured varieties enabling the grower to weed out the wild rices which are normally green. Madhya Pradesh was the first State to solve the problem of eradication of wild rices by evolving purple-pigmented hybrids.

It may provide some interesting interlude to learn of certain facts about wild rice. The cultivated rice belongs to the species *Oryza sativa*. It is now generally held that the cultivated rice is the descendent of wild rice and it is probable that *O. sativa* has evolved from wild rices by mutation and selection. It is surmised that favoured by fertile soil and watered by monsoon rains, domesticated rice thrived and multiplied to give food in abundance and then migrated to lands not endowed by the bountiful nature to the same extent. Rice plant exhibits enormous morphological and physiological variations leading to varietal diversity, which is mainly due to genic changes and gene-recombinations.

However, due to religious sentiments favouring wild rice the grains are gathered even now. In ancient times the wild rice (*neevara* in Sanskrit) was preferred for certain religious occasions.

A new method of sowing—line sowing has been evolved and is gaining popularity. Because of delay in August rains, *biasi* is delayed and at times required to be given up. This causes rank weed growth and depression in yields. In the new method paddy is sown in lines behind a plough. When paddy is three weeks old ploughing in between the lines is done to kill weeds and loosen the soil. The operation can be done without standing water in the fields. The method is suited to sandy loamy soils found in the eastern part of the District, where this method has given better yields than broadcast paddy. A seed-cum-fertilizer drill for this purpose has also been designed and produced.

Another point in favour of *biasi* over transplantation is that in *biasi* rice can be harvested earlier and the thinning-ploughing leaves a surface more suited for the *rabi* seed-bed than the transplantation puddling.

The varieties of rice are innumerable but all fall into three main classes of *haruna* or early sown on highlying ground and reaped at the end of October, *ardhana* or medium reaped early in November and *mai* or late reaped upto the beginning of December. The last variety is least preferred; in the more open country *ardhana* varieties predominate and in the jungles *haruna*.

The kinds of rice are legion but the grade of the rice grown is not high, the finer varieties lack the flavour of the best rices of Balaghat.

After rice the most important *kharif* crop is *kodon*. *Kodon* together with *kutki* is the favourite and staple foodgrain of the aboriginal to whom it commends

Kodon

itself as a very hardy crop calling for little outlay or trouble. But the case is different with the inhabitants of the plains who do not consume it unmixed with rice. *Kodon* is grown entirely for home consumption. It is a wasteful crop in that the out-turn is small and two or more years' fallowing after cropping is necessary. Area under *kodon* fluctuates widely from year to year following economic and seasonal variations but on the whole it seems to be losing ground slowly with the progress of the embanking of the *tikras* for rice growing and diminution in new land.

There are two main varieties of *kodon*, *bhado* or early and *mai* or late. The former is grown everywhere on high-lying or sloping *bhata* or *matasi* ridges. It is generally *biasied* with *nagar* and sometimes weeded. The late *kodon* which is on the ground till January is sown in the low-lying stretches of black soil, with *tur* (*rahar*) as a resting crop for the *rabi* land. *Kutki* which closely resembles *kodon*, but is a distinct species is sown separately in lands which have been prepared too late for *kodon*.

Urad, Mung and Moth

These crops together constitute the most important pulse crops of the District. They were responsible for six per cent of the total cropped area and 34 per cent of the total area under pulses in 1967-68. They are mainly raised as *utera*, only one-tenth of their area is under *kharif* and the rest is under *rabi*. As amongst these pulses, *urad* is more important, commanding 82.5 per cent of the combined acreage of the three crops.

Lakh

Lakh which was grown only in 53,700 acres in 1909-10 covered 1,49,100 acres in 1934-35 and 3,66,200 acres in 1963-64. The area was 1,14,215 ha in 1967-68 or 10 per cent of the gross cropped area of that year. The reason of the rapidity with which this crop has extended its frontiers of cultivation lies in the fact that it yields more than *urad* or *mung*. It is also said to be more resistant to adverse climatic conditions. It is also fed to animals. It is raised largely as *utera* crop. It is grown predominantly in Raipur and Baloda Bazar Tahsils.

Linseed

Linseed is the most important oilseed crop grown in the District and accounted for 51,193 ha, i.e., 4.7 per cent of the gross cropped area during the year 1967-68. A large part of the crop is taken as *utera*. Linseed has maintained its position and is still the most widely grown catch crop, chiefly because it is immune from damage by wild animals but in more open localities it has often yielded place to pulses, like, *urad*, *mung*, and *lakh*. Yield of *bota* linseed (or linseed sown in prepared ground) is the largest followed by linseed sown in good black soil fields and taken as *utera* in *dorsa* fields.

It is also called *rahar* or *arkar* and is usually sown alongwith the *mai kodon*.

This is also divided into early and late varieties. Till the modern plant protection measures came into vogue it was almost invariably seriously damaged by caterpillars. *Til* is an important *kharif* oilseed crop and commanded 8,679 ha or o.8 per cent of total cropped area of the District in 1967-68. *Til* no longer commands the same importance as it used to have in former days. It is grown often mixed with *kodon* in the *bhata* uplands. It requires but little rain and has occasionally saved the situation when the short rainfall had made the position in the open country look very critical.

Tur and Til

Wheat is the most important cereal crop though of little consequence in comparison to the area devoted to rice. In 1967-68 it covered 8,885 acres only which was equivalent to 0.8 per cent of the total cropped area of the District during the year. It is an important money-crop of the District, grown almost entirely for sale. It is the main crop of the high grade black soil land of the plain portions of the District. It is grown in rotation with *kodon, kutki* mixed with *tur*, which is said to afford the necessary fertilization of the soil. Cultivation is most laborious and careful and 10 months preparation of the seed-bed is afforded by the rotation crop being a *kharif* one.

Wheat

Local varieties of wheat are Red Kathia, White Kathia, Red Pissi and White Pissi. The improved variety recommended by Agriculture Department is Hy. 65. Dwarf Mexican wheats were introduced in 1966-67. The area under them in 1969-70 was 2,200 acres.

Like wheat, gram also covers a small area and is a money crop.

Groundnut accounted for only 11,413 ha in 1967-68. It is mainly concentrated in Mahasamund Tahsil. Its cultivation is getting new impetus. A.K. 12-24 and Halda varieties have been found to give larger yields over the local trailing varieties. The introduction and popularization of maize is a major event in the recent agricultural history of the District. It was found out that *bhata* soils with suitable doses of fertilizers respond excellently when maize is grown on them. The start was made with about 900 acres in 1965-66 and was extended to about 2,000 acres in the subsequent year. The area rose upto 4,800 acres in 1967-68 but subsequently dropped to 2,000 acres. This is due to the failure of October rains causing damage to crops. *Bhata* soils, as has already been seen, are either left barren or only minor crops of *kodon* or *arhar* are taken from them. Growing of Hybrid maize and erect type groundnut varieties is gradually covering them. These two crops are better paying and are giving more out-turn.

Groundnut and Maize

Trials are being conducted to examine the possibilities of growing potato in Raipur District.

Rapid pace of urbanisation and industrialisation and wider recognition of their role as protective food have combined to boost up the area devoted to the growing of fruits and vegetables. Their combined area in 1967-68 was 12,237 ha. Guavas and mangoes are the principal fruits. Citrus fruits and bananas are of lesser importance. Sweet potatoes and onions constitute the main vegetables, though during rainy season, summer and winter—all varieties of vegetables are grown for the market.

Fruits and Vegetables

In 1967-68, condiments and spices claimed 2,818 ha out of which chillies alone had 1,760 ha.

Irrigation available in the District is of only protective nature and partial, as such its effect on the cropping pattern of the District is not very much pronounced. Some of the marginal lands growing smaller millets like *kodon* have been bunded and put under paddy crop wherever irrigation was created. Secondly, as a result of irrigation the fields growing early and low yielding varieties of paddy now grow medium and late varieties of paddy which are higher-yielders.

Change in Cropping Pattern

Economic factors, such as, larger demand for fruits and vegetables, have led to rapid increase under these crops in the District. Similarly, the efforts made in recent years for the introduction of hybrid maize and groundnut are bearing fruit and the acreage under them is showing marked increase.

Agricultural Implements

A statement appearing in Appendix-A shows the number of the principal agricultural machinery and implements used in the District.

Deshi plough, locally called *nagar* is the universal and basic implement of the farmers which is indispensable for preparing the field. It is a country-made wooden plough, simple in construction. It is used all the year round, both in *kharif* and *rabi* seasons as well as for *biasi* operations. It is similar to but lighter than that used in other districts. It is drawn by a pair of bullocks, weighs about 15 kg. and lasts for about a year. Its approximate cost is Rs. 15.

Traditional Implements

Kopar is used for levelling the ground after paddy has been sown as well as for green manuring the fields prepared for the transplanting of paddy. It is a straight wooden plank about six inches in width and six feet in length fitted with a beam, pulled by one pair of bullocks.

Sometimes, wooden pegs of about six inches length are also fitted on the upper surface of the *kopar*, when it is called *dutari* and used as spike tooth harrow for pulversing the soil and thinning the plants in the fields of late ripening *kodon*.

It is used 1½ months after the crop has been sown. The wooden pegs are called *datua* (tooth) and are driven in it in one row.

The implement is a heavy one weighing 35 to 40 kg. and costing Rs. 8. It works four acres per day and lasts for two years. It is also used all over the District and is made locally with wood.

Bakhar is used for harrowing, after the land has been ploughed. Like the plough it is also lighter than that used elsewhere. This was used only by superior tenants.

The ploughman keeps a stick locally called *tutari*. It is pointed at one end with an iron nail which is used for driving bullocks, while in the other end there is a sharp iron which is used for cleaning mud from the irons of the plough and the harrow.

Wheat and gram are sown through a wooden cup attached to a bamboo driven perpendicularly in a plough, so that the seed enters the ground in a line formed by the plough. Other crops are sown broadcast.

Other petty implements used in agriculture are *chatwar*, a wooden instrument to cut clods out of moist ground with which banks of fields are prepared and breaches in the bunds are closed; *sur*, a wooden pole to carry bundles of *dhan* crop to the threshing floor; *kalari*, a wooden pole with a circular iron nail used in the threshing ground for separating stalks from corn; *hasiya* is scythe; *kudali* is pickaxe *kulhari* is axe; *basula* is carpenter's axe and *rampa* is spade. *Tokna* or wooden basket is found in three different sizes; *bara* or big, *majhol* or medium-sized, while the small-sized basket is known as *tukania*. *Supa* is a bomboo fan used for winnowing.

Modern implements which are more efficient in operation are finding a place in the armoury of the farmer, particularly since the year 1961-62. They are gradually gaining the support of the farming community all over the District. Simple in design, they are usually fabricated and repaired locally.

Modern Implements

But large area under a single crop of paddy, a system of cultivation requiring no interculture, a soil difficult to work in dry condition, all have restricted the sophistication of implements in this tract.

The improved implements found useful for this tract are (1) Threshing roller, (2) Winnowing fan, (3) Paddy weeder, (4) Mould-board plough and, (5) Burmese satoon. The first three of these have found universal acceptance while the latter two are popular with big cultivators.

The thresher was evolved in this District in the year 1962-63. It consists of a wooden log of I to I/' diameter and 4 feet length. It is fitted in a frame hitched

to the yoke by means of a beam. One pair of bullocks moves it round and round on the paddy spread on threshing floor. Thus one pair of bullocks can do the same threshing work where four pairs of bullocks were required for the traditional method of threshing under bullocks' feet. The roller can be prepared and also repaired locally. Hence it has become extremely popular. Almost every cultivator owns one. The weight of the threshing roller is 60-90 kg. and the cost is about Rs. 80.

The winnowing fan has become popular during the last five years. Speeding up of threshing operation is the motivation behind its popularity. The cost is Rs. 125. Its expected life is eight years. Average size farmers are also found to own a winnowing fan. Three fabricators at Raipur have taken up its manufacture.

The Paddy Weeder was introduced with the Japanese method of cultivation. The Intensive Agriculture District Programme Work-shop evolved a simpler and cheaper weeder. Its cost is Rs. 15 and life about three years.

Sabash type of mould-board plough with an average weight of 15 kg. and a price of Rs. 30 is found suitable for the bullock power of this tract. Mould-board plough is not very popular yet. Only progressive cultivators are using it.

Burmese Satoon is another specialised implement meant to prepare good puddle for transplanted paddy. It has a beam on which steel blades are fitted. When the beam rotates, soil is churned. The weight of the implement is about 50 kg. and price Rs. 150. Its life is five years. Being costly and a specialised implement it is popular with big cultivators only.

Power threshers are not in vogue. Actually, small power threshers for paddy, like those for wheat, are yet to come to market. But there is a demand for the same because of increasing area under double-cropping.

In the last ten years 115 tractors have been purchased by cultivators. They are used for cultivating the land just before sowing, threshing and haulage of manure and produce. In fact paddy cultivation is not capable of mechanisation to a high degree because of paddy bunds, boggy soils and, broadcast method of sowing. Power tillers are not yet in use.

Seed

The farmers fully realise the importance of good quality seed and seedlings. Most of the farmers test seed before sowing. The improved seed saturation programme was launched in the District as early as 1944-45 under Food Production Drive Scheme, subsequently known as Grow More Food Scheme. Now adequate arrangements exist in the District to multiply and distribute the seeds of recommended varieties of paddy, the principal crop of the District. Nucleus seeds of the recommended varieties are produced at the Rice Research Station at Labhandi and are made available to the Government seed multiplication farms

opened during the Third Five Year Plan in the District. These farms produce processed, quality foundation-seed which in turn is made available to the registered seed growers. This agency has been brought into being for making available improved seeds with assured purity on a wider scale. These are selected progressive cultivators called "A" class seed-growers. The seed obtained from these growers called "A" seed or "Primary" seed is further multiplied by "B" class or "Secondary" seed-growers, and the seed obtained from them is then distributed for general cultivation. The "A" and "B" calss seed-growers agree to multiply the seed of improved strains on their own land under the supervision and guidance of Agricultural Extension staff, who attend to the rogueing of crops, inspect seed at sowing, harvesting, threshing, bagging and storage, so as to maintain a high level of purity of the seed. The seed growers agree to sell back the seed to the Department and as an inducement to the growers to multiply seed of high purity they are offered premium on the sale price of seed sold to the Department. Only seed of high purity and viability is procured from these growers, and for this purpose the agricultural staff thoroughly tests the seed before buying the same.

Paddy Seed

The varieties of seed locally in use are also of different maturity periods. They are *aujan*, *bhata powagi*, and *karhani* in early group, *Powagi surmatia*, *majhli gurmatia* and *banko* in medium group and *gurmatia ludko*, *bulao*, *jhilli*, *mahipol*, and *malpa* in late group. A coloured variety *nagkeshar* is also available.

As a result of Ricé Research Scheme which was in operation at Raipur from 1st September, 1932, to 31st March, 1944, with the aim of obtaining higher yielding varieties of rice, certain improved strains were evolved as shown below:—

Table No. IV-5

High yielding varieties of Paddy

Strains	Normal Time of Ripening (Sowing Time Middle of June)	Average Yield Per Acre (1935-39) Raipur Farm (Lbs.)
1	2	3
	Medium and Coarse Varieties	
Early		
R 2 Nungi (No. 17)	October, 3rd week	1,860
R 3 Sultugurmatia	October, 4th week	2,198
Medium		
R 4 Surmatia	November, 1st week	1,781
R 5 Ludko	November, 2nd week	2,042
X 116 (Bhondu x Parewa)	November, 3rd week	2,508
Late		
X 19 (Budhiabako x Parewa)	November, 3rd week	2,207
R 6 Budhiabako	November, 3rd week	2,185
R 7 Ajan	November, 3rd week	2,127

1	2	3
R 8 Benisar	November, 4th week	2,170
R 8 Luchai	November, 4th week	2,022
	Fine Fragmented Varieties	
Medium		
R 10 Chhar	November, 1st week	1,605
R 11 Dubraj	November, 2nd week	1,380
R 12 Banspatri	November, 2nd week	1,890
Late		
R 13 Kubrimohar	November, 3rd week	1,851
R 14 Badshahbhog	November, 4th week	1,546
Very Late		
R 15 Chinoor	December, 1st week	1,841

Field trials in cultivators' fields showed that these strains give an increased out-turn of at least 10 per cent over ordinary varieties.

For eradicating the menace of wild rice, crosses were made with *parewa*, the purple auricled variety and *nagkeshar* the fully purple variety with some of the high yielding improved strains given below:—

Purple-leaved hybrids

Early: X 1 (R 2 *nungi* x *nagkeshar*)
Medium: X2 (*bhondu* x *nagkesher*)
Late: X 5 (*nagkeshar* x *luchai*)

Purple auricled hybrids

Medium: X 116 (*bhondu* x *parewa*)
Late: X 19 (R 6 *budhiabako* x *parewa*)

As the result of a scheme sanctioned by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in 1943 for the extension of area under improved varieties of rice the area occupied by improved strains expanded.

Further breeding work brought forth two strains *Nusahi* and *Nungi* x *Norin* suitable for Chhattisgarh. The former has been recommended in place of *R 3 Sultugurmatia* and the latter in place of *R 2 Nungi*. Improvement work in other local varieties gave *Safri-17*. It has replaced Cross 4 (*Budhiabako* x *Luchai*).

Quest for extra-early strains yielded *Laloo 14* and *Safed Dhan 3*, which if sown in early June can be harvested early in September so as to leave sufficient time to prepare for the *rabi* crop.

The introduction of exotic paddy strains will signalize the ushering in of a revolution in paddy culture of the District. This strain *Taichung Native-I* migrated from Phillipines to Chhattisgarh to help retain its proverbial role of the rice bowl of the State. It may be worthwhile to note some salient features of this epoch making event.

Taichung Native-I

Taichung Native-I is a most widely adaptive non-lodging, stiff-strawed and high-yielding variety which is resistant to most Indian races of rice blast but is susceptible to leaf blight disease. It gives an average out-turn of 50 mds. per acre which with judicious use of fertilizers can be stepped up to 60-70 mds. The stems are sturdy and the plants attain a maximum height of three feet. The crop responds to heavy doses of fertilizers but does not lodge. Tillering is profuse. The grain is heavy and white in colour. It is an early variety ready within 120 days.

After experimenting with this strain in 1965 in Chhattisgarh region it was distributed in 1966 to 8,683 cultivators drawn from 947 villages or 15 Blocks of the District. The area sown was 27,061 acres out of which 25,032 acres were irrigated.

To ensure the succeess of this experiment great care was exercised in selecting the area and the participating cultivators. Due consideration was given to the availability of irrigation and the personal skill of the farmer. It was also considered necessary that the farmer was a member of a co-operative society so that he could avail himself of the credit facilities extended by the society for the purchase of agricultural inputs. Another important consideration was the compactness of the area to facilitate effective supervision and guidance to the farmers.

The inputs, viz., seed, fertilizers, plant protection material, etc., were supplied to farmers in time on crop-loan credit system by the co-operative bank or against cash, or stocked in advance at suitable centres. Treated seed with anticlipitics, etc., was distributed in 10 kg. cloth bags. Total seed distributed in the District amounted to 6,050 qtls.

The bulk of the area was grown under transplanting method and the crop nurtured according to recommended methods of cultivation. Nurseries were sown in the second fortnight of June, 1966, and transplanting almost finished in the first fortnight of August, 1966. Weather conditions were not quite propitious, as a result of which some panic and fear-stricken farmers replaced the crop in an area of about four thousand acres. But it is learnt that later they repented their hasty action.

The farmers were particularly impressed with the luxuriant growth of plants with about 20 tillers in each plant and all tillers giving healthy cobs, its non-lodging character, capacity to resist short draughts and maturity period of 120 days. The out-turns obtained were astonishing as in the following cases:—

Golal Sahu of Maderasol village—83 mds. per acre.

Pawan Kumar of Bendri village—58 mds. per acre.

In a typical case in Mansa village the crop gave 96 mds. per acre.

The *Taichung Native-I* experience showed the high yield potential of the new dwarf varieties. But a great care in control of pests and diseases was needed. These exotic strains had necessarily to be transplanted. The programme had to go slow till new varieties more suited to local cultural practices and less susceptible to pests and diseases are introduced.

In the year 1967-68, *I.R.-8* an exotic semi-dwarf and *Safri-17* a local high yielder were introduced and they replaced *T. N.-I.* Still new varieties *Jaya* and *Padma* came in 1969-70. The area under all these high yielding varieties was two lakh acres, i.e., roughly 50 per cent of the irrigated area. The major area, 1.80 lakh acres was under *Safri-17*. The variety yields 40 mds./acre on an average. *I. R.-8*, *Jaya* and *Padma* yield 50-60 mds./acre.

Improved varieties of seeds recommended in respect of other crops are the following:

Jowar	Ramkel
Groundnut	A.K.-12-24, Gangapuri
Hy. Maize	Deccan, Ganga-101
Cowpea	Nimar
Mung	Kopargaon
Wheat	Hy. 65
Gram	No. 28, D-8.
Pea.	T. 19, T-163

Manures and Fertilizers

The cultivator uses the following methods for keeping up the fertility of the soil:—(1) Farm yard manure, (2) Soil movement, (3) Tank silt and, (4) Fertilizers.

Most of the manures and fertilizers are applied to the paddy area. The other crops receiving a small share of about 10 per cent are groundnut, irrigated wheat and vegetables.

Farm Yard Manure

The cultivator of the District is very much conscious about using farm yard manure. Paddy lands are manured every second or at the most third year. The quantity applied is, however, small, about two to five cart-loads. It is worthy of note that though a substantial portion of cow-dung is used as fuel, the cultivator strives to increase the quantity of manure by adding every bit of trash, paddy straw, ashes and, earth. He stores the manure in pits. The pits, though do not meet the standards of length and breadth of compost pit, the depth is proper, i.e., three feet. They cover the pits by loose soil.

Addition of heavy soil to the light soil and *vice-versa*, is a very laborious operation which the cultivator frequently undertakes. About 50-100 cart-loads of soil is thus added. This improves the soil structure resulting in better water and air movement. Similarly, tank silt is also added to the fields.

Soil Movement

Green manures have not become very popular inspite of efforts made for the same. This is because timely irrigation for burying the green manure while it is tender, is not available.

The increase in the use of fertilizers over the last 10 years has been remarkable. While only 5,550 tons were used in 1960-61 (the year before Package Programme was started) the fertilizer consumption was 72,000 tons in 1970-71 an increase of 1,300 per cent. Another feature is a shift towards balanced use. While the proportion of nitrogen to phosphate was 10:1 in 1960-61 it came up to 10:6 in 1970-71.

Fertilizers

Amongst the nitrogenous fertilizers, urea has replaced ammonium sulphate. Single superphosphate has been the source of phosphatic fertilizers. Use of potash came with the introduction of high yielding varieties and now its use is spreading to local improved varieties also. Amongst complex fertilizers, Mono and Di-Ammonium-Phosphate have been introduced in 1969-70 and are finding favour with the cultivators because of good performance and comparatively cheaper costs. Granulated mixtures are in the demonstration stage.

The average consumption of fertilizers during 1970-71 was 24.30 kg./acre of nitrogenous fertilizers in terms of ammonium sulphate and 15-16 kg./acre of phosphatic in terms of single superphosphate. Considering the predominantly irrigated western part of the District (10 Blocks) with the unirrigated eastern part (23 Blocks), the following picture emerges:—

	Bulk Fertilizer per Acre	Percentage of Total District Consumption
Irrigated Zone	66.98 kg./Acre	81.6
Unirrigated Zone	16.63 kg./Acre	18.4
District	39-46 kg./Acre	100

Till 1968-69, the fertilizers were stocked and distributed by the Cooperative Societies. Private trade has entered the field now. It is distributing nearly one-third of District requirement.

Pests and Diseases

Major crop sown in the District is paddy, covering about 83 per cent of the total cropped area. Because of the limited irrigation resources, paddy crop is grown only once a year, i.e., in *kharif* season. This mono-crop pattern of culti-

vation has restricted the pest incidence, because neither the host plant nor the alternate host plant is available in the off season. The plant protection measures, therefore, were not much important, till recently in the District. However, there were some indigenous methods in practice to check the spread of certain insect pests, viz., (i) To apply a thin layer of kerosene oil on the surface of standing water in the paddy fields and then shaking plants by moving across a rope on the crop. This was a common practice so that the insects on the plants may fall in the kerosene mixed water and may die. (2) The branches of *babool* tree used to be installed amidst the caseworm infested paddy fields and spiders allowed to spin nets. The caseworm moths trapped in the spider nets were destroyed by the spiders. (3) Digging out of top soil from the low-lying paddy fields upto the depth of six inches was a common practice. The reason behind this is explained by the fact that in the low-lying fields much humus and nitrogenous ingradients are accumulated which promote blast disease. In order to get rid of this disease a layer of top soil which is highly nutritive, is removed.

As described above, the mono-crop pattern, although restricted the pest complex menace, there had been some pests incidences which assumed epidemic forms. In the year 1956-57 there was a severe attack of *gundhi* bug in the area adjacent to Bilaspur District which was controlled with dusting of B.H.C. 10%. In the year 1962-63 aphids and jassids were observed on the paddy crop in a severe form in the District which were controlled by spraying with Endrine 20 E. C. introduced for the first time in the District.

With the introduction of dwarf high yielding variety *T.N.-I* in the year 1966-67 the pest complex has become a regular feature in the District. Increasing use of fertilizer is also responsible for population build-up. There was a heavy attack of *Sogatella furcifera* (*bhusadi*) plant hoppers on high-yielding variety accompanied by bacterial blight (*Xanthomonas orybae*). In the subsequent years there has been a complex of pests and diseases even in local varieties.

The major insects are:—

Hoppers

1.	Green leaf hoppers	*Nephotettix impicticens*	
		Nephotettix apicalis	*Maho*
2.	White plant hoppers	*Sogatella furcifera*	*Bhusadi*
3.	Brown hoppers	*Nilafarvata lugins*	*Maho*
4.	Zig-zag hoppers	*Inazema dorselis*	
5.	Case worm	*Nymphulla depunctalis*	*Banki*
6.	Gall midge	*Panchydiplosis oryzae*	*Gangai*
7.	Army worm	*Spodoptera mauritia*	*Katua*
		Spodoptera Separata	
8.	Climbing cut-worm	*Cirphis unipuncta*	—*do*—
9.	Stem borer	*Triporyza incertellas*	*Tana Chhedak*
10.	Grass hopper	*Hieroglyphus banian*	*hPafa*
11.	Gundhi bug	*Leptocorisa varicornis*	*Gundhi*

The principal diseases appearing in the paddy crop are:—

1.	Blast	*Piricularia oryzae*	*Jhulsan*
2.	Brown spot	*Helminthosporium oryzae*	*Mata*
3.	Bacterial blight) Bacterial streak)	*Xanthomonas oryzae*	

Large scale use of insecticides was done in 1962-63 for the first time against aphids and jassids. Since then the cultivators got more familiar with plant protection measures but the pest consciousness amongst cultivators can be said to have developed after the introduction of exotic variety T. N.-I which is susceptible to all types of pests and diseases. This is the great change in the cultivators' attitude. Whereas he was required to be persuaded to use insecticides only ten years back, he is now found to be contacting the Agricultural Officer with samples of plants and insects for their identification and advice for control measure. Various new fungicides and pesticides have come to the market and the cultivators know most of them. There are eight private pesticides dealers at Raipur, doing a business worth Rs. 10 lakhs every year.

To facilitate timely advice a special scheme of pest and disease surveillance has been started in the District in the year 1969-70. At present it covers only area of two Blocks. Based on the observations of eight surveillance workers, pest and disease situation warnings are given over Radio and through the press. As the coverage of the scheme increases over time forecasting techniques could be evolved.

Activities of Agriculture Department

Establishment of the Raipur Experimental Farm in the year 1903 spearheaded the efforts made to improve the agricultural economy of the District. The same farm later developed into Rice Research Station of the State. Experiments and investigations conducted at this Station have made valued contribution in placing paddy cultivation on more stable and sound foundations. With the inception of the Intensive Agricultural District Programme in Raipur, the District has come to occupy the frontline whereby many-sided intensive efforts have been launched to uplift the productivity of agriculture to a very high pitch. Starting an Agricultural College and seed multiplication farms are also pointers in the same direction.

Chhattisgarh has ever remained the rice-bowl of Madhya Pradesh. It is not unnatural, therefore, that the need of improvement of rice cultivation attracted the attention of the Government of the day, which decided to establish a Rice Research Station at Raipur in the opening years of this century.

Agricultural Research

It was, however, originally started as the Raipur Experimental Farm when an area of 127.10 acres was acquired in the year 1903, four miles off Raipur, on the Arang road. The aim was to have the experimental cultivation of rice under

conditions typical of the Chhattisgarh rice country. The soil of the Farm is fairly representative of the grading of soils ranging from *bhata* on the higher land outside the Farm limits to the gently sloping fields of *matasi*, *dorsa* and *kanhar* of the Farm itself. The *matasi* area was reserved solely for rice, the *dorsa* for rice followed by pulses or wheat as the sole crop of the year and the *Kanhar* for wheat and sugarcane. Though the main object of the Farm was to solve problems relating to rice, close attention was also paid to the experimental cultivation of sugarcane, groundnut, wheat and other crops requiring irrigation. Within a few years of its existence, it was definitely proved that under the soil and climatic conditions prevailing in this tract, the net profits resulting from rice cultivation could be almost doubled by transplanting and irrigating the crop, that the out-turn of wheat could be increased by about a third by irrigation and that ground-nut and the thick varieties of sugarcane were much more profitable when grown on the black soils of this tract than any of the commonly grown crop. The results obtained on the Farm were brought to the notice of the cultivators by means of demonstration centres started in various villages endowed with irrigation facilities. Each centre comprising 8 to 10 villages was in the charge of an Agricultural Assistant who with the help of experienced ploughman attached to him, demonstrated to the villagers the improved methods of cultivation recommended by the Department. As a tangible result of this demonstration work, beginnings were laid for the transplantation of paddy, irrigation of wheat and cultivation of ground-nut and sugarcane.

The subsequent history of this Farm, grown into the Rice Research Station, has been narrated in the following paragraphs.

Rice Research Station

The Station commenced working in the year 1908 with the object of carrying out trials of rice varieties, manures and cultivation practices. Its area was expanded to 229 acres. It has six research divisions of Agronomy, Botany, Plant-Pathology, Entomology, Chemistry and Statistics. The average rainfall at the Station is 1,270 mm. which is mostly received from the middle of June to the end of September.

A brief account of the work done at the Station is as follows:—

High Yielding Strains

Over 1,000 local varieties of rice adapted to different agro-climatic conditions are met with in Madhya Pradesh. As a result of earlier breeding work, five selections and four hybrids among medium and coarse varieties and five selections among fine scented rices were evolved. R. 2 (*Nungi*) and R 3 (*Sultugurmatia*) in the early-ripening group Cross 116 (*Bhondu* x *Parewa*) in medium duration group and Cross 18 (*Luchai* x *Gurmatia*) and Cross B-2 (*Luchai* x *Gurmatia* x *Burma*) in the late-ripening group became very popular. Cross B-2 has won the award of "Krishi Pandit" for its grower.

Recently, a *japonica* x *indica* hybridization project to breed high yielding, non-lodging and non-shedding rice varieties responsive to heavy fertilization was

launched. Three strains have been fixed out of this *japonica* x *indica* material. These strains are capable of giving higher yield than the present recommended rice strains of similar duration and grain quality under moderately high fertility conditions. One of these, namely, *Nusahi* (*Asahi* x *R. 2*) has already been released for general distribution to cultivators replacing the older strain R. 3 (*Sultugurmatia*). This strain ripens in 130 days and gives 16 per cent more yield than R. 3 (*Sultugurmatia*) and resembles it in possessing purple leaf sheath and medium white grain. The other strain, viz., *Nungi* x *Norin* is ready for release to replace *R-2* (*Nungi*) in Chhattisgarh and Jabalpur tracts. They ripen in 120 days and give 16 to 30 per cent higher yield than R-2 (*Nungi*) in these tracts. In the medium ripening group, *MTU*-3 a rice strain introduced from Andhra Pradesh, appears to be promising. Its bulk, known as *Basangi*, is very popular in the Bastar District. Improvement work in other local varieties has also received due attention and as a result of this work, three strains, viz., *Pandhri Luchai-16*, *Kalimoonch-64* and *Safri-17* have been released to replace their local bulks in Wainganga Valley, Gwalior and Chhattisgarh tracts, respectively. These strains are medium ripening in duration and give at least 10 per cent higher yield than their bulks. *Safri-17* gives 13 per cent more yield than its bulk and Cross 4 (*Budhiabako* x *Luchai*) which it has replaced. Breeding work to evolve extra-early strains has been intensified. Two strains, namely, *Laloo-14* and *Safed-dhan-3*, ripening in 84 and 110 days, respectively, are already under distribution. Recently, *221* selections out of 14 very early varieties have been made and are being tested in the Rice-Wheat Zone of the State for their suitability for double-cropping. The released strains *Laloo-14* and *Safed-dhan-3*, if sown in early June, can be harvested so early in September as to allow sufficient time for seed-bed preparation for the following *rabi* crop.

The Wild Rice Problem

The wild rice (*Oryza sativa var. spontanea*) occurs as an obnoxious weed in rice fields, especially when rice is grown broadcast. As it closely resembles the green leaved cultivated rice plants during the vegetative period, it is difficult to weed it out in time to allow the crop to put on vigorous growth. On account of its characteristic nature of shedding the grain completely even before ripening, gets self-sown and thus multiplies from year to year. Its shed-grains are also disseminated to other clean fields through irrigation water. In badly infested fields, the percentage of wild rice was found to be as high as 30. This causes considerable reduction in yields, resulting in colossal annual loss to the cultivators.

This problem was, however, solved successfully by evolving purple-leaved white-grained rice strains as against the purple-leaved red-grained and very low yield rice variety *Nagkesar*, found in Chhattisgarh. Growing of these fully pigmented improved strains enables the cultivators to spot out the green plants of wild rice and weed them out completely before they are able to form seed. It is estimated that this piece of rice improvement work is capable of saving an annual loss of about three to four crores of rupees in the State.

Manurial and Cultural Investigations

Earlier experiments conducted on light soils (sandy loam) as well as heavy soils (clay loam) have shown that 20 lb. nitrogen per acre is significantly better than 20 lb. phosphoric acid, and 20 lb. phosphoric acid significantly better than no fertilizer. The highest net profits per acre are, however, obtained when a combination of 20 lb. nitrogen and 20 lb. phosphoric acid is applied. On very light soils, phosphoric acid is the limiting factor. Difference in yield due to the application of 20, 30 or 40 lb. phosphoric acid per acre, however, was not found to be significant. Very light soils did not respond to the application of nitrogen alone.

Recently, fertilizer trials have shown that if the rice variety grown is of a non-lodging nature (like Cross 18) and irrigation is available nitrogen up to 60 lb. per acre can be profitably applied with 40 lb. phosphoric acid. There is no response to the application of potash.

Ammonium sulphate and urea are of almost the same efficacy.

As a source of phosphoric acid, superphosphate and ammonium phosphate have proved to be of equal merit and are slightly superior to dicalcium phosphate.

Cultural experiments have shown that a transplantated crop gives 34 per cent higher yield than a broadcast one, and close planting (4" or 6" both ways) with one to three seedlings per hill gives the best results under average fertility conditions.

The Japanese type rotary weeder worked 15 days after transplantings and repeated twice at intervals of a fortnight has been found to be useful.

Two to three lb. dose of active ingredient per acre of a chemical weedicide *Stam F-34* (D.P.A.) sprayed at 3-4 leaf stage of *Sawan* and *Bhadaun*, which are common weeds of rice, has been found to be very efficacious in killing these weeds.

The best sequence of cropping with main rice crop has been found to be rice (main crop), wheat (*rabi*), sunnhemp (summer), rice (main), if irrigation is available. The wheat crop of Hyb. 65 sown after rice as late as 18th December recorded the yield of 1,200 lbs. per acre with three irrigations and with a fertiliser dose of 20 lb. nitrogen and 20 lb. P_2O_5 per acre.

More recently, introduction studies with exotic Formosa varieties, *Taichung Native-1*, *Taichung-65*, *Tainan-3*, etc., have been undertaken with a view to evolving short-statured, early-ripening and high-yielding strains. Many crosses made for breeding non-lodging and non-shedding rice strains responsive to heavy fertilization and disease-resistant are under study. Manurial and cultural trials with new rice strains and new fertilizers, weedicides, fungicides, etc., are also under way.

The ultimate aim of a plant-breeding programme is to provide the cultivator with pure seed of improved strains of crops. Hence, it becomes the responsibility of the breeder to produce pure nucleus seed for further multiplication and supply to cultivators. This is being done on scientific basis.

Production of Nucleus Seed

Realising that increase in the yield of agricultural crops depends in a large measure upon supply of pure seed it was decided to set up seed multiplication farms in this District during the Second Five Year Plan. There are five such farms each having an area of 100 acres. They were set up under Seed Saturation Programme with the sole object of fulfilling the requirements of foundation seed needed by the registered seed growers of the District. Each farm is intended to cater to the demands of 4-5 adjacent Blocks. They also serve to demonstrate improved methods of production to the cultivators of the surrounding area.

Seed Farms

This Programme came into operation in 1960-61. Most of the land of these farms was fallow. Therefore, land development and work of bringing the working of the farms to the desired level of performance are engaging attention. The lion's share of the cultivated area of the farms is devoted to the raising of paddy crop. Other crops that are produced consist of groundnut, Hy. maize, wheat and gram. The Table below shows the important details of these farms:

Table No. IV-6

Agricultural Farms

Sl. No.	Name	Location	Year of Estt.	Area Cultivated: Area (Acres)	Area Cultivated: *Kharif* (Acres)	Area Cultivated: *Rabi* (Acres)	Area Irrigated (Acres)
1.	Arjuni	Bhatapara	1960-61	102.6	80.0	30.6	15.0
2.	Bartunga	Pithora	1960-61	100	88.3	15.0	65.0
3.	Marod	Kurud	1961-62	100	77.0	17.1	30.0
4.	Gariaband	Gariaband	1963-64	100	81.1	15.7	Nil
5.	Baronda	Arang	1963-64	101.6	91.0	21.5	77.0

Intensive Agricultural District Programme

The widening chasm between demand and supply of food in the country underlined the imperative need for adopting an integrated approach towards the problem of increasing agricultural production at a rapid pace. The experience brought to light the fact that a faster rate of growth in farm production is within the realm of realization if the essential inputs like improved seeds, fertilizers, plant-protection measure, implements and easy farm credit are all made available simultaneously at the proper time and in the requisite quantity under one integrated, compact and well knit programme; and especially in areas where the

soils are responsive, irrigation is assured, natural hazards are minimum and co-operative and other village institutions could be strengthened rapidly.

The Intensive Agricultural District Programme originated as a result of this thinking. Raipur District met the essential pre-requisites for embarking upon this Programme. So Raipur District became the stage where the drama of achieving immediate gains in farm production through a programme of concentrated effort in a more intensified manner is being enacted. It constitutes a landmark in the history of agricultural development of the District beckoning to new heights in crop-yields.

In I. A. D. P. Districts, attempts were made to provide the required resources, viz., production supplies, credit and technical staff for the benefit of the farmers. The facilities provided in these areas include:—

(1) Adequate and timely supply of production requisities, viz., fertilizers, improved seeds, pesticides, implements, etc., to be channeled mainly through co-operatives.

(2) Adequate and timely supply of credit based on the production plans are made available through co-operative societies.

(3) Arrangements for marketing and other services through co-operative societies to enable the cultivators to obtain reasonable price for their marketable surplus.

(4) Adequate storage facilities for stocking production supplies, such as, seeds, fertilizers, implements and pesticides and for their farm produce so that the cultivators do not have to travel long distances to procure farm inputs and for marketing of their produce.

(5) Intensive educational efforts particularly through scientific demonstrations for dissemination of improved agricultural practices through existing and additional trained staff.

(6) Strengthening of transport arrangements to ensure mobility of supplies and staff.

(7) Village planning for increased production including livestock improvement programmes and strengthening of village organisations like co-operatives and panchayats, the primary emphasis being on the production of rice, wheat and other major food crops.

(8) Analysis and evaluation of the programme from its initiation to its completion.

(9) Establishment of agricultural implement workshops, seeds and soil testing laboratories.

Thus the aim of the Package Programme was to concentrate adequate efforts and resources in areas with optimum potentialities for achieving striking results in agricultural production within a short time.

Administrative Arrangements and Coordination

At the State level, the Agriculture Department deals with the Package Programme. While the District Collector has the overall responsibility for the programme, he is assisted by a Project Officer (of the grade of Deputy Director of Agriculture), drawn from the Agriculture Department, the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies who has been designated as Additional Project Officer, Agriculture Engineer, the Subject Matter Specialists and other technical and administrative personnel to assist the Project Executive Officer in the implementation of the programme. (Organizational chart is given in Appendix-B). The Project Executive Officer exercises administrative and technical control in agricultural matters over all his staff.

The Programme is implemented through the Extension agency at the Block level.

Additional staff for Package Programme is provided in each Block as shown below:—

Agriculture Extension Officers	4
Marketing Inspector	1
Extension Officer Co-operatives	1
Co-operative Sub-Inspectors	6
Village Level Workers	10

Each of the Extension Officers (Agriculture) has been given a territorial jurisdiction with the A. E. O. at the Block Headquarters having some co-ordination function for the Package Programme. The co-operative staff was strengthened as all the supplies and services under the Package Programme were to be channeled through co-operative agency.

The Collector co-ordinates the Programme at the District level. For this purpose, he holds monthly staff meetings attended by all the Officers in charge of Blocks, all the District level officers in the Package Programme and the representative of the Co-operative Central Bank. During these meetings the performance of the Programme is reviewed and difficulties in the implementation and co-ordination are discussed.

At the Block level, the Block Development Officer used to be responsible for co-ordination. After the abolition of this post in the entire State from 1st January, 1966, co-ordination of the agricultural and co-operative programme

at the Block level became the responsibility of the A. E. O. (H. Q.) who has now been designated as Assistant Project Officer. Only Extension Officers (Agriculture and Co-operative) are more directly concerned with the activities under the Package Programme and problems if any are often discussed on a day to day business. In addition a staff meeting is held in every month attended by all E. Os. Agriculture, Marketing Inspector, Extension Officers Co-operative, Sub-Inspectors Cooperative and the V. L. Ws. At these meetings the progress of the work is reviewed and if there are any problems, these are discussed and the lines of further action decided upon.

Financial Arrangements

While the Centre provided the overall direction and co-ordination for the Programme the responsibility for its implementation rested with the State Government. The Schematic Budget for five years of this Programme amounts to Rs. 95.30 lakhs, out of which only 25 per cent of the expenditure on additional staff is borne by the State Government.

Approach to the Programme

Farm planning is the core of the Programme. It is through the preparation and implementation of the farm plans that the objective of scientific farm planning, education of farmers and their adoption of new techniques are envisaged to be achieved. The assessment of the farmers own resources and the requirement of the credit (cash loans and inputs) are also made through farm plans on the basis of the area to be placed under recommended package of practices for crops grown in the District, i.e., paddy, wheat, *rabi* paddy, maize, etc. The package of practices for paddy and other crops is finalized each year about six months ahead of the paddy crop season, i.e., sometime in the month of December-January. The package of practices is based on the results of demonstrations and local verification trials conducted on the farmers' fields and the technical advise of the specialists of the State (Agriculture Department), Government of India and Agriculture University, Jabalpur (Raipur Agriculture College) and the Specialists available at the District level under the Package Programme. Annual farm plans are prepared by the V. L. Ws. based on the package of practices in advance of the main crop paddy season. Farm plans are prepared even for those who do not require credit but are prepared to follow the recommended package of practices and to meet the expenditure on inputs, etc., from their own resources. These farm plans, however, are found to form a basis for estimating credit requirements of participant farmers. The direct coverage of farmers under this process of farm planning is about 60 per cent.

Zonal Planning

Originally the whole District was treated as one unit for technical programme planning. But from the year 1968-69, the District was divided into three zones keeping in view existing irrigation facilities, communications, marketing facilities and progressive outlook of the farmers. Zone-I consists of ten Blocks, namely, Abhanpur, Bhatapara, Dharsiwa, Arang, Kurud, Tilda, Palki, Baloda Bazar, Simga and Dhamtari.

Soils of this Zone vary from light to heavy. Rainfall is 52 inches and the area under paddy comes to 8.44 lakh acres. Out of this 3.20 lakh acres are covered under irrigation. The outlook of the farmers of this Zone is quite progressive and their economic condition is better than their counterparts in other areas of the District. They have developed commercial outlook on agriculture. Communications and marketing facilities are fairly good. It was concluded that looking to the above features of this zone, it is a good area for the concentration of high yielding varieties programme and developing the villages under the Stage-II Programme. In Zone-II there are six Blocks, namely, Magarlod, Nagri, Fingeshwar, Chhura, Gariaband and Deobhog. Soils are mostly light. Heavy and medium soils are also present in small areas. Large area consists of undulated land. Rainfall is 55 inches. Area under paddy is 3.83 lakh acres. Only 0.10 lakh acres of the land has irrigation facilities. Farmers are mostly backward. Communications are poor and marketing facilities are inadequate. The villages are smaller and areas under plough are also small in each of them. Agriculture is a way of life for most of the cultivators. Forest areas occupy appreciable portion of the zone. In view of the situation the farmer in this region is not expected to take up high yielding varieties programme or the Stage-II Village Programme involving high investment, skill and irrigation resources, although the average rainfall received in this Zone is satisfactory. The occasional, untimely dry spell, undulated land and light soils make up the choice of the cultivator to adopt early and medium local varieties of paddy. Zone-III consists of seven Blocks, namely, Mahasamund, Bagbahara, Pithora, Basna, Saraipali, Bilaigarh and Kasdol. Soils are mostly light and there are limited pockets in which heavy and medium soils also exist. Rainfall is about 50 inches. An area of 4.95 lakh acres is covered under paddy crop out of which only 0.46 lakh acres is covered under irrigation. Communications are fair and marketing facilities are nearly satisfactory. Farmers of this Zone have the developing progressive outlook. So far as the outlook and the financial status are concerned the framers in this Zone have a place in between those of first and second Zones. Although the normal average rainfall is satisfactory the farmer is generally apprehensive of receiving rains at the time of *biasi* operation—the most important operation. The combination of this difficulty with that of mostly light soils has provoked the thinking of the planners and farmers to device ways and means to dispense with *biasi* operation. Attempts were made in the year 1965 to introduce "*chaufuli* system of paddy cultivation" in this area. This system is gaining roots. This zonal planning has helped in formulating area programmes most suited to the particular area, thereby assuring undivided attention of staff to these and adjusting allied activities like training, information support, etc., according to area needs.

Demonstrations

The purpose of the demonstration is to show the cultivator what the practice is and how he may be benefited from adopting it. Single item demonstrations on fertilizers, improved seeds, high yielding varieties, cultural methods, plant protection measures were in vogue before the inception of the Package Programme. More emphasis was given

on composite demonstrations on paddy to demonstrate the benefit of the use of package of practices vis-a-vis the cultivator's own practices in the beginning of the Package Programme. Now with a view to motivate mass adoption, large-sized and whole farm demonstrations are being given more emphasis.

National Demonstrations

It has been decided that field demonstrations will form the focal point in farmers' education programme and schemes of farmers' training and education will be built around these demonstrations. For the first time in the year 1970-71, 15 National Demonstrations have been carried out by the Specialists of the Agriculture College, Raipur. These demonstrations focus attention on all important crop operations alongwith handling of various agricultural inputs, viz., seed, fertilizers and pesticides, soil conditions, new improved implements, foliar application of fertilizer, water use and micronutrients, etc. The National Demonstrations will help in popularisation of multiple cropping. These demonstations are organised by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

High Yielding Varieties Programme

The high yielding varieties programme was started in this District in the year 1966 with the introduction of *Taichung Native-I*, a dwarf variety paddy imported from Phillipines. The cultivators were not familiar with its cultivation. Although necessary instructions regarding its cultivation were given to the farmers by the personnel of the Agriculture Department from time to time yet most of the farmers, as they do in local variety, kept too much of water in the paddy fields with the result that the plants started decaying. There was a severe attack of *maho*. Plant protection measures were adopted but the condition of the crop did not improve and leaf became reddish. A few of the cultivators became so much panicky that some of them even ploughed off the standing crop and transplanted local varieties of paddy. When the cause of trouble was detected the cultivators were advised to remove excessive water from their fields. This was done and doses of nitrogenous fertilizers were given and spraying against *maho* pest was undertaken. Results were very encouraging. The crop revived in due course of time and gave good yield. Inspite of the setback experienced in the year 1966 the cultivators have shown very encouraging response to the cultivation of high yielding varieties, like *I. R.-8*, *Jaya*, *Padma* and *Safri No. 17*, etc., that were introduced in the succeeding years. Within a period of four years about 2.5 lakh acres could be covered under the high-yielding varieties of paddy and it is hoped that within a couple of years the entire irrigated paddy area will be covered under this Programme.

Plant Protection

In the pre-I.A.D.P. years the plant protection programme was in the nymphal stage. The severe aphid infestation of 1962-63 crop season, which was very speedily combated by the I.A.D.P. helped to demonstrate the efficacy of plant protection measures in every nook and corner of the District. The area under plant protection started increasing from that year. Then the main job of plant protection service was, however,

to lay down the demonstrations for prophylactic measures and to launch campaign as against epidemics of insects and pests occurring from time to time.

The high yielding varieties have, however, played very crucial role in popularising plant protection. The cultivators are now very much cautious and conscious of diseases and insect pests especially the cutworm, and fulgorids. Although the cultivators are not coming forward for prophylactic measures they do follow the plant protection schedule on the occurrence of the diseases and insect-pests.

Starting from a mere 4,000 acres the area now treated against pests and diseases is about 2.00 lakh acres annually.

Pest Surveillance Scheme

In order to render timely and correct advice to the cultivators about the intensity of the specific pest and its control measures, the pest surveillance service has been introduced since 1970. It was started in two selected Blocks having representative soil type, cropping pattern, methods of cultivation and irrigation, etc. The warnings about appearance of pests based on the survey reports are broadcast on Radio and through press.

Fertilizers and Quality Seed Programme

Fertilizer is an important input of package of practices. In the I. A. D. P. period fertilizer use has gone up by fourteen-fold. While the consumption was 5,800 tonnes in 1960-61 it registered 72,000 tonnes in the year 1970-71. There is more balanced use of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers the proportion having increased from 10: 1 to 10 : 6.

With the commencement of the I. A. D. P. the quality seed programme was taken up. The number of recommended paddy varieties was reduced from 29 to only 8 and seed grading, processing and certification work was taken up.

During the Programme period two high yielding paddy varieties *Safri No. 17* and *Nushahi* were released to replace the two previously recommended varieties. *Safri No. 17* has become the most popular strain covering 3 lakh acres within a period of 3 years of its release.

New Crops and Multiple Cropping Programme

The District is mainly a mono cropped area. The diversification in cropping pattern imparts stability and strength to the agrarian structure. Possibilities of raising other crops were under investigation from the very inception of the Programme when the work of trials and introduction of new crops and cropping pattern was taken up. The new crops finding favour with the cultivators are mainly groundnut, *jowar* for fodder and wheat after paddy. The acreage under groundnut and wheat is expected to increase rapidly in the next few years.

A beginning in double cropping in paddy land was made during 1966-67 with a modest area of 50 acres under winter paddy and 100 acres under Mexican wheat.

With the availability of irrigation water from the Mahanadi Canal System and irrigation tanks, etc., the double cropping acreage increased during *rabi* 1970-71 as under:—

1.	Paddy after paddy	4,000 acres.
2.	Wheat after paddy (Mexican varieties)	2,400 acres.

Availability of assured irrigation from Mahanadi Canal System and irrigation tanks in the District is a deciding factor for low or high acreage for double cropping in the following *rabi* season.

The paddy after paddy is preferred in canal irrigated areas whereas wheat after paddy is grown under well irrigation.

Water Use and Management

The field to field system of irrigation gives no control over water. This is being realised as an impediment in adoption of modern technology. The excessive water hampers the growth of new high yielding varieties. Secondly, double cropping of wheat after paddy is not possible under the present system of flood irrigation.

The I. A. D. P. has taken up this problem. A Pilot Project has been taken up in village Munrethi under Kurud tank in collaboration with the Ford Foundation. It will help to study the problems encountered in implementation of the scheme.

Since the inception of the I. A. D. P. the credit supplies are being channelised through co-operatives only. They have played their role successfully in the District inspite of the two successive droughts of the years 1965-66 and '66-67. The I. A. D. P promised the farmer that he would get production credit on the basis of his production capacity and not on that of his credit worthiness based on securities, land value, mortgages and other standards. There has been a substantial increase in short, medium and long term credit supplied by the co-operatives. The main emphasis was given on supervised credit, i. e., credit alongwith the technical knowledge.

Co-operatives have played an important role in providing the reasonable prices to the paddy crop mainly grown in the District. A massive programme of linking of credit with marketing is being carried out in the District. It began in the year 1961-62 when loans worth Rs. 9.7 lakhs were repaid through this arrangement. Now in the year 1970-71 the figure stands at Rs. 125.0 lakhs which is roughly 90 per cent of the amount of kind loan, (i.e., cost of seeds and fertilizers). To support the marketing and linking programme 19 co-operative rice mills have been established in the Blocks.

Experience shows that, of the major requirements for rapid agricultural performance favourable and dependable prices for the farmers hold the key.

Price Support

This is borne out from the rapid progress in the I.A.D.P. since 1967-68, since when the Government price support policies have been more effectively implemented. In a bumper crop year like 1970-71 the prices were not allowed to fall below the floor price declared by the Government.

In order to secure more efficient use of fertilizer a soil testing laboratory under I.A.D.P. was established in October, 1966. Before this the District was served by the soil testing laboratory at Jabalpur. The use of fertilizers in the District was based on the *ad hoc* recommendations. After the introduction of the soil testing service fertilizer doses are fixed on the basis of fertility status of different soil types by conducting soil test corelation trials. The results indicate that by the use of fertilizer on the basis of soil test recommendations more produce is obtained. Soil test corelation trials have been laid out on paddy crop on farmers' fields with a view to making the fertilizer recommendations more specific. Soil samples are taken by the Gram Sewaks from the farmers' fields and analysis is done in the laboratory and the recommendations are communicated to the farmers free of cost. Fifteen thousand samples are thus being analysed per year.

Soil Testing Service

An Agricultural Workshop has been established at Raipur. A large number of demonstrations are arranged for popularisation of agricultural implements. The implements gaining popularity are the Gujarat puddlers, Raipur weeders, light iron ploughs, winnowers and Raipur paddy threshers. A seed-cum-fertilizer drill suitable for local conditions is under development. A very significant development in the field of improved implements is that of Raipur paddy thresher. A simple roller type thresher was developed which became extremely popular in the very first year of its introduction.

I.A.D.P. Workshop

Active participation of the cultivators depends largely on the dissemination of information through all available media about (i) the opportunities available to the cultivators through the Programme and (ii) the technical guidance about these opportunities. The I.A.D.P. information unit was established in the year 1963, but full contingent of staff and equipment was received in the District by the end of 1964. Since then the unit is serving the Programme by dissemination of successful experiences of the farmers of the District by publishing success stories in wall newspaper, news bulletins, press releases and interviews on Farm Broadcasting Unit of All India Radio. Press party tours are also arranged. For the purpose of educating the farmers on the present techniques, posters, leaflets, handbills, etc., are being brought out and sent to the cultivators through Village Level Workers. The local press is also helping atleast once in a week and from

Information Support

time to time special issues have also been taken out.

In the year 1964 (*kharif*) a novel experiment was tried for bringing in all categories of farmers under the agricultural programme. Two categories of farmers usually kept out of the agricultural programme were the too big ones and the small ones. To involve them, the agricultural programme of the villages was worked through the village leaders. They approached the unwilling ones and brought them round. Some community works like developing a pasture, an irrigation tank or rural electrification were also taken up simultaneously for involvement of all persons.

Stage II Village Programme, Intensive Village Development Programme

Fifteen villages were taken up in the first year and the results were spectacular. There was 100 per cent participation both by number of cultivators and acreage. The agricultural production went up by 60 per cent in the first year.

This whole village development apprroach is termed as State-II Programme, The number of villages under this Programme has been going up from year to year. At present 160 villages are coming up to the standard of Stage-II village. In some Blocks compact areas are developing. This will provide ground for taking area development programme in future.

J. N. Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Raipur Campus

A College of Agriculture was established at Raipur in the year 1961. Courses of study lead to the degree of B. Sc. and M. Sc. in Agriculture. The College is the youngest and the sixth institution of its kind in the State.

Since its inception in 1961, the College remained affiliated to the Saugar University upto May, 1964. After a brief association of six months with Ravishankar University, Raipur, the College came under the control of the Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Jabalpur. The College was started in Kawardha House. With the growing activities of the College, inadequacy of space soon came to the fore and the College was shifted to a new Campus five miles from Raipur on National Highway No. 6 across Labbandi Farm The new Campus, surrounded on all sides by villages, has the typical rural surroundings.

The College Farm encompasses an area of 269 acres. Development of the Farm is afoot. Facilities for irrigation are being created. Tube wells have been bored. A barrage is under construction for harnessing a nullah nearby, having plenty of running water to be conserved for irrigation.

The College has a well-developed poultry farm and a dairy farm for practical training in respective lines of instruction.

With the inception of National Extension Service and Community Development Programme, the Village Level Worker or the Gram Sewak became the

chief instrument for bringing the latest improvements in agriculture, animal husbandry and other media of rural uplift to the villagers and inducing them to adopt these practices so as to improve the standard of living in the villages. To enable the Gram Sewak to play his role successfully as the multipurpose extension worker provision of adequate training became the matter of foremost importance, and two such institutions came into existence.

Gram Sewak Training Centre

Gram Sewak Training Centre, was established on 1st April, 1954, at Chandkhuri, 16 miles away from Raipur, close to the Government Dairy Farm, Chandkhuri. This Centre imparts training to the candidates of Chhattisgarh region comprising Raipur and Bilaspur Divisions.

The Two-Year Integrated Course was started in October, 1958. Number of batches which has completed training is seven including one batch of 113 in-service trainees of 1½ years' duration. The number of persons trained is 563. The batch of 59 trainees undergoing training from 1st October, 1965, was relieved on 30th September, 1967. Higher Training (Upgraded Course) started from 16th November, 1966, and the first batch of 51 trainees was relieved on 15th November, 1967. The Centre also undertakes Refresher Courses of two months' duration. Till the end of the year 1966 two batches with a total of 45 candidates had completed their training.

Gram Sewika Training Centre

A counterpart of Gram Sewak Training Centre is the Gram Sewika Training Centre, which is also located at Chandkhuri. It trains women village level workers in Home Science. It started on 2nd May, 1960, with a capacity of 20 trainees. It caters to the needs of the Chhattisgarh Region.

During the first five courses completed at the Centre, 93 Gram Sewikas have received instruction. Similarly, two courses of Refresher trainees have been conducted which have benefited 26 candidates. The current course which started with 14 trainees finished on 5th December, 1966.

Besides theoretical training in the class rooms, the candidates are imparted practical training with the help of extension methods and techniques, for which two villages are selected and each candidate is allotted five families. The trainees are also sent for on the job training in the selected Block villages for a period of 15 days. A scheme of organising the camps of Associated Women Workers of all the districts of Raipur and Bilaspur Divisions was started in the year 1964. The seventh such camp ended on 15th December, 1966.

Animal Husbandry

The most distinguishing characteristic of the live-stock economy of the District is the largest number of animals that it contains amongst all the districts of Madhya

Pradesh and their emaciated condition—short statured, ill nourished and poor in milch and draught power. The backward state of cultivation of the District may be partly attributed to the want of a sufficient number of strong cattle. Moreover, the peasant of Chhattisgarh delights in keeping a large surplus of halfs tarved animals. It costs almost nothing to keep them while their dung has always a fuel value in a District in which firewood is so scarce.

As mentioned above the District has the largest number of livestock, viz., 19,16,192 showing an increase of 15 per cent over the figures of 1951 and of 11 per cent over those of 1956. The District also contains the largest number of cattle. This number in 1961 was 13,96,765 registering an increase of 12 per cent over the numbers of 1956. During the five year period 1951-56 there was little change in numbers. The Chhattisgarhi bullock is the smallest and the weakest in the State, always in bad condition and consequently incapable of hard work on the field or the road. Bullocks of a better type are imported from outside.

Cattle

But cattle in Chhattisgarh do not receive due attention and as a consequence even the good imported animals tend to degenerate.

Cows are kept for breeding as well as for milk; they are usually milked once in the morning. The yield is so poor that it is insignificant. For the improvement of milk production, cross breeding with improved Indian breeds and exotic breeds has been introduced.

The District contains the second largest number of buffaloes in the State. The number enumerated at the Census of 1961 was 2,85,730. They increased by one per cent during the quinquennium 1951-56 and by 16 per cent during the decade 1951-61. Buffalo-bullocks are mostly imported from Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The trade is carried on by Banjaras and local cattle dealers. Buffalo-bullocks are usually found with the prosperous cultivators. Before the coming of the railways they were used for carting the surplus produce to the big markets. They are now employed for breaking the heavy black soil clods prior to the sowing of wheat or other heavy *rabi* crops, for transplantation, for carting grain and fetching timber and thatching grass from the jungle. Buffalo-bullocks are castrated like the bullocks, when they attain the age of four years. The male buffaloes are called *padas* when they are calves, *bagar* when they are heifers and *bhains* when they have had a calf.

Buffaloes

In the Census of 1961, sheep numbered 33,975 and goats 1,87,262 accounting for 1.8 and 9.3 per cent of the total livestock numbers of the District in that year. During the five years 1951-56, sheep increased by 11 per cent and goats by 35 per cent. The subsequent decade showed stagnation, sheep actually declined by four per cent while goats remained the same in number. The fact is that these animals are not important in the economy of the District.

Sheep and Goat

Goats are mainly kept for food while the shepherds make blankets from sheep's wool. There is no recognised breed of sheep or goat. Now-a-days special development schemes to improve the breed of sheep and goats have been taken up in some of the Blocks and rams and bucks are supplied to the interested breeders on subsidy basis. Twenty-four sheep of Mandya breed were supplied during the year 1965-66 to the interested farmers of Bansioni village of Mahasamund Block, on subsidy basis under Crash Programme which gave encouraging results for further development.

Cattle in Relation to Cropped Area

The number of main categories of cattle and buffaloes per thousand acres of cropped area in the Census years 1956 and 1961 is shown in the Table below.

Table No. IV-7

Cattle in Relation to Cropped Area

Categories	Per 1,000 Acres of Net Cropped Area (1956)	Per 1,000 Acres of Total Cropped Area (1961)
1. Bulls and bullocks over 3 years used for work	212	167
2. Other bulls and bullocks	4	3
3. Cows	177	133
4. Young stock (cattle)	191	170
5. Buffalo-bulls and bullocks over 3 years used for work	85	69
6. Other buffaloes	..	.
7. Cow buffaloes	16	13
8. Young stock	16	15
9. Total bulls and bullocks and male buffaloes over 3 years used for work (Sl. Nos. 1 & 5)	297	236

The number of work-cattle per 1,000 acres of cropped area is considerably more than that of work-buffaloes. This is in spite of the fact that on account of the pre-eminence of rice cultivation where animals have to work in slush and buffaloes have an edge over the bullocks. But this peculiarity also marks certain interesting and vivid contrasts vis-a-vis other districts of the State. In 1956 Census, the ratio of work-buffaloes to cropped area was second highest in Raipur amongst all the districts of Madhya Pradesh, while it was third in 1961 Census. At the same time it appears that she-buffaloes have not yet acquired the role of the dairy cattle in the District, for in 1961 the position of Raipur was last but one, saved only by Bastar. Conversely, it also shows that in other districts bullocks are the mainstay of motive power required in agricultural operations. As a keeper of cows also, in relation to cropped area, position of Raipur is very low. However,

it may also be noted that cattle are not slaughtered to the same extent as buffaloes due to social, religious and economic factors.

Working Cattle Plough Ratio

The number of bulls and bullocks and male buffaloes over three years of age used for work per 100 ploughs worked out to 226. The same ratio in 1961 Census came to 233. Since two animals are required to yoke one plough, the above ratios indicate excess of work-animals in relation to plough.

Milk Cow and Buffaloes in Relation to Human Population

The number of milch cows and cow-buffaloes, i.e., cows and cow-buffaloes over three years kept for breeding or milk production per 1,000 human souls worked out to 400 and 38, respectively. But, this is only a numerical ratio. The large number of milch cattle per 1,000 people does not indicate larger availability of milk. As noted, milch power of the Raipur cattle is too poor to need any re-iteration.

Fodder and Grazing

Stall feeding is but little practised. The cattle are let loose to forage for themselves. It is a general practice that the cattle are let loose for free-grazing after paddy harvesting. This hampered livestock development activities and also fodder development. Grass *birs* are generally kept but they are for thatching and not for fodder and most of the cattle are turned out in the early morning to graze under the charge of the village cow-herd. They get a fair picking in the cold weather from the rice stalks and such grasses, viz., *dub*, *mushel*, etc., as may be found on the field bunds. Most villages have a pasture ground, but in many cases the soil is barren *bhata* on the margin of cultivation and on which hardly a blade of grass is to be found after the close of October. About a quarter or a third of the cattle may be sent to Government jungle upto a distance of 20 or 30 miles but not further as a rule. In some areas they are sent for the rainy season till *Diwali* and are kept in what are called *daihans* or temporary fences of bamboos or other wood to protect them from wild animals. During the day they are let out to graze and at night driven inside the fencing. However, the I. A. D. P. Pasture Development Programme was taken up through Gram Panchayats of the District and so far 77 Gram Panchayats took up the Programme in 3,300 acres of village grazing land. By this demonstration, the idea of developing pasture land is catching up.

Some statistical evidence of the availability of grazing in the District can be had from the following. During the quinquennium 1956-57 to 1960-61 the average grazing area (consisting of culturable waste, permanent pastures and grazing lands and forests open for grazing) worked out to 29,64.326 acres or 56.2 per cent of the total District area. This gave 1.76 acres of grazing land per head of bovine population and 1.55 acres per head of animal population. Average area under fodder crops during the same period was 2,907 acres or barely 0.1 per cent of the total cropped area of the period.

Most cultivators give their stock during the hot weather a picking at night either a few bundles of grass or some rice straw or better still, the crushed straw of *tur*, *urad*, *peas* or *tiura*. More attention is naturally paid to the cattle at ploughing time when the wealthier men will supplement this diet with some grain, such as, peas or *tiura*, but this is an exception, the only cattle getting grain as a rule being those which well-to-do farmers keep for draught purposes.

Besides the large numbers, the cattle feeding problem is complicated by two factors which pose a challenge of unsurmountable magnitude. The first is the existence of *bhata* plains, where with the commencement of the cold weather, hardly a blade of grass is to be seen. The second is the cultivation of rice before which other crops pale into insignificance. Rice straw forms the most important fodder in the District, but it is of little value as fodder. It has been shown to contain oxalates which are harmful and can only be removed by steeping the straw in water of dilute solution of caustic soda. Rice straw is very much inferior to wheat or *jowar* straw for purposes of fodder. If in its grain it is as a source of human food inferior to wheat or *jowar*; in its straw as an article of cattle food, its inferiority is infinitely greater. The District is not a grower of cotton or groundnut and the cattle are deprived of the protein-rich, highly nutritive cakes of these crops.

The poverty of cattle food is vividly brought out by the Table given below which shows availability of roughage through grazing and agricultural bye-products, concentrates per day per cattle unit and the approximate weight of the cattle in the various crop-zones of the State.

Table No. IV-8

Availability of Cattle Feed

Feed Available per Cattle-Unit per Day	Rice Zone	Rice-Wheat Zone	Wheat Zone	Wheat-Jowar Zone	Jowar-Cotton Zone	Total Average for the State
2. Roughage:						
(a) Grazing	2.6	4.2	6.4	6.9	6.5	3.9
(b) Agricultural bye-products	3.0	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.7	2.9
Total:	5.6	6 2	8.9	9.9	10 2	6.8
2. Concentrates (in ozs.)	0.87	1.93	2.80	3.58	4.56	2.62
Average weight of cattle (in lbs.)	400	650	700	750	800	..

The farmers are well aware of the role of concentrate feeding on growth and productivity of their stock but they are unable to feed them just as they are unable to provide milk or balanced food to their children. The establishment of oil, pulse, wheat-flour and rice-hulling factories is gradually depriving farmers of the

ready and cheap oilcakes, pulse bye-products, wheat bran and rice bran, which are locally available. The cattle feed situation is becoming more alarming with the establishment of oil-extraction plants from rice polish. Even de-oiled rice polish is exported. For better utilization and minimising the wastage of fodder more and more use of chaff-cutters was popularized, and now the cultivators are coming up for the same without even any Government subsidy.

The misery of the cattle can be alleviated only by pruning the undesirable ones, by making cropping pattern broadbased, by raising fodder crops and nutritious grasses and scientific management of pastures.

Happily, some trends are visible which portend well for the future. Nutritious fodder crops, such as, napier, guinea, para, berseem, G-73, lucerne and G. N.-105 are being propagated since 1951 by holding demonstrations and making available their seeds and roots to the intending growers. All the Development Blocks of the District have taken up the scheme of fodder development in their areas and the acreage covered under the scheme approximates 200-300 in each Block. All-out efforts are now being made to increase green-fodder production in suitable areas.

Cultivation of crops like wheat, soyabean and groundnut is extending, though it will take a long time to make its impact felt. This trend will not only provide inherent stability to the agricultural economy of the District but also improve the livestock situation.

It is difficult to ensure adequate supplies of good fodder throughout the year. Therefore, the Department undertook the work of the demonstration of silo-pits, where the grass could be preserved in the form of silage. This process besides minimises the loss of good quality grasses. The idea has caught the imagination of the people and silo pits both kutcha and pucka are coming up in Blocks.

Dairy Farming

Preponderance of only non-descript type of cattle has hampered the growth of organised dairy industry on any significant scale. As a result, scarcity of milk has generally been felt. It is mainly the urban areas that pose the problem of regular and adequate milk supply. There the people mainly depend either upon local *gaolies* or professional milk collectors and vendors.

However, as late as 1947, Government had embarked upon a scheme of Dairy Farm at Chandkhuri. The object of the Farm has been to supply pure and good milk at reasonable rates to the population of the area and to improve the local breed of cattle. There was difficulty for timely supply of various fodders, seeds, roots and cuttings for taking up fodder development work in the region as a whole and the District in particular in view of starting of I. A. D. P. Therefore, this farm was converted into Fodder Experimental and Demonstration Farm with minimum number of milch cattle.

However, the bulk of the milk-supply comes from private milk vendors or dairies. In Raipur city itself as may as 40-50 private dairies are functioning. They are also operating in other urban areas of the District, viz., Dhamtari, Mahasamund and Bhatapara. In addition, there are four *goshalas* at Raipur, Dhamtari, Nawapara and Bhatapara. They also undertake the supply of milk to the public. Government is extending assistance to them for the development of their activities, viz., subsidy for purchase of 20 milch cows and maintenance of calves and about Rs. two thousand per *goshala* for maintenance. Till 1970-71 a dairy loan of Rs. 5,40,400 was given in Abhanpur, Bhatapara, Simga, Tilda, Kurud and Pithora to the interested private parties for the purchase of milk animals under the Package Programme. Six private dairy units have come up under Bank loan of Rs. two lakhs. The milk is being supplied to Raipur town.

A milk collection centre was opened at Bhilai Steel Project at Abhanpur during 1965. Till 1970, about 17 lakh litres of milk was collected in the centre and about Rs. 13.5 lakhs were paid to local cultivators as cost of milk. For providing protected and pure milk, Government have established Town Milk Supply Scheme at Raipur as a pilot project since 1970. For the present, the Scheme is getting 400 litres of milk per day from six registered societies of the District. This pilot Project will be replaced by a full-scale milk supply scheme for which there is a provision of Rs. 15.5 lakhs in the Plan. The collection and distribution target is 6,000 litres of milk per day.

Poultry Farming

According to the Livestock Census 1961, there were 4,53,807 birds out of which fowls numbered 4,24,912. The number of improved fowls was insignificant, i.e., only 10,079. The poultry increased by 28 per cent over the figure of 1956 Census.

Efforts have been made to expand the poultry industry and to increase its efficiency. The first step was the introduction of the improved germ-plasm in 1951. This step alone was calculated to bring about considerable increase in the production of eggs. Another step was the supply of day-old chicks from Government Poultry Farm, Durg, to the breeders of the District. Day-old chicks numbering 50,000 are being supplied to this District yearly for follow-up programme of further expansion. With a view to co-ordinating and spearheading poultry development activities, Poultry Project Office was set up at Raipur on 1st December, 1964. This Project supplies improved birds, balanced poultry feed and medicines and arranges sale of table birds, eggs, etc.

The following Table shows the progress which the Poultry Project has made during the last four years.

Table No. IV-9

Progress of Poultry Farming

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
1	2	3	4	5
1. No. of poultry farmers	65	85	190	200
2. No. of poultry cooperative societies	5	5	5	5
3. No. of day-old chicks supplied	13,330	16,802	47,224	40,300
4. No. of eggs collected	15,61,379	13,43,505	10,40,286	16,18,580
5. No. of eggs marketed	16,73,853	13,36,400	11,33,452	14,47,762
6. Feed sold (in qtls).	7,223	5,531	6,787	9,711
7. No. of table birds marketed	1,288	188	10,570	8,287
8. Cost of medicines	25,911	24,983	36,008	51,983

For further poultry development a loan of Rs. 3.00 lakh was provided to the cultivators by the Government and Banks in the District.

Applied Nutrition Programme started in the District since 1964-65. At present the Programme is functioning in Mahasamund, and Pallari Blocks of the District and has given further encouragement for the development of poultry. Till the year 1970-71, poultry units numbering 20 each with 50 birds had been established. They are supplying eggs for feeding programme.

Poultry farming has emerged as a profitable source of supplementing one's income. Almost all the communities have taken up this profession. Large demand of Bhilai Steel Plant assures the poultry farmers a ready market for their production. The Project has provided facilities for the collection and marketing of eggs in Bhilai Steel Plant area and Raipur city.

Fishery

The fish fauna of the District presents a variegated scene. It consists of carps, cat fishes, feather backs, eels, live fishes, perches, minor carps, prawns and others.

The fishery resources of the District comprise the tanks and ponds of all dimensions and the rivers. Practically every village has a pond or two and some have even more. There are about 5,000 village ponds with water spread of 25,000 acres (Full Tank Level). Low Tank Level touches 10,000 acres. There are numerous irrigation tanks covering 17,000 acres (F. T. L.). The productive water-area for pisciculture is 16,000 acres. Besides, there is 498 miles' stretch of water area of the Mahanadi and its tributaries like the Seonath and the Kharun. A riverine fish sanctuary is located in the river Seonath. The area of the sanctuary extends from Nandghat to village Bemta including the confluence of the Kharun and the

Seonath, the total distance being about 8 miles. The annual production of fish catch comes to nearly 12,000 qtls,

The fish seed purchased from Howrah is directly released in the village tanks. This system is generally adopted by Gram Panchayats and village bodies which do not have a nursery or a rearing pond. In such a case the degree of survival of fry is reduced.

Where facility of nurseries and rearing ponds is available, the fish-seed procured from Howrah or from local resources is first released into nurseries. On attaining a certain size it is released into rearing ponds. In the final stage when the size of 3" to 4" is reached, it is transferred to stocking tanks which comprise village *nistari* tanks, minor irrigation tanks and big reservoirs. This system ensures maximum survival and is followed by the Department and advanced co-operative societies and pisciculturists.

The nets generally used by fishermen are drag nets, gill nets, cast nets, Chinese nets, scoop nets, cover nets, trap, rod and line, long-line and *kachal.* The prevalent fishing boats are Bengal type country boats, dug-out cause and wooden *dongas.*

The District offers immense potentialities for development of pisciculture. The productive water area of 16,000 acres when fully developed is capable of yielding 29,60,000 kg. fish per year. This production can be further stepped up to 37,00,000 kg. with the judicious deployment of human and material resources. Paddy-cum-fish culture is another direction in which much progress can be made. The rivers may be surveyed to locate suitable breeding spots so that the District may become self-sufficient in production and supply of fish seed. Similarly, a survey of all the tanks will bring out the unutilized area and thus ensure maximum utilization of the water-spread. Another direction which promises further exploitation is the artificial and *bundh* type breeding. The correct techniques need perfection by continuous experimentation.

Looking to the need and the scope for the development of fisheries, the Department of Fisheries is taking urgent steps in this direction. The Department is spreading such varieties of fishes which grow quickly and whose body weight is also high. Indian major carps, viz., *Labeo rohita Catla catla, Cirrhina, mrigala,* and *Labeo calbasu* were introduced in the District in 1948. *Tilapia mossambica* which is a prolific breeder was introduced in the year 1957. Common carp, capable of breeding in confined waters, arrived in the District after three years.

Measures for Development

With a view to improving the gear and tackle, the Department has suggested the use of nets of nylon thread, which is more durable and of mechanized boats. A number of fishermen co-operative societies, Gram Panchayats and individual pisciculturists have taken to nets made of nylon thread for the extraction of fish.

Measures have also been taken to raise the economic condition of the fishermen. This can be achieved if the efficiency of their profession improves. For this, they are encouraged to organise themselves into co-operative societies so that they become entitled to various facilities, viz., loans, subsidies, free technical advice and demonstrations on improved methods of fish-extraction. Fish-seed and net-making twine are supplied to them on subsidized rates.

Another scheme is "Fisheries Extension in Community Development Blocks." It has been initiated for the intensive development of inland fisheries in Blocks, with special emphasis on the establishment of nurseries and the intensive stocking of fry. Under the scheme provision exists for the free distribution of net-making twine among poor and needy fishermen. They also get subsidy for repairs and management of their tanks.

The scheme for the Research, Survey and Statistics was sanctioned during the Third Five Year Plan with a view to dealing with the various local problems relating to fisheries. The Research Unit is currently engaged with the following problems:—

1. Induced breeding of Indian major carps by pituitory hormone injections. The major carp induced breeding centre at Raipur is an important one.

2. Paddy-cum-fish culture.

3. Fish-culture in sewage oxidation ponds.

4. Faunistic and Fishery Potentialities Survey of selected reservoirs and riverine stretches of Raipur and Bilaspur Divisions.

5. Fish production statistics of selected reservoirs and riverine areas of Raipur and Bilaspur Divisions.

Besides, the Research Unit has also undertaken the hydro-biological studies of two selected reservoirs, Khutaghat reservoir of Bilaspur District and Admabad reservoir of Durg District. The Research Laboratory has been equipped for undertaking soil and water analysis for investigating the cause of mortality of fish, poor growth, etc., and for selection of sites for fish-farms, etc.

Livestock Diseases

Sufficient grazing and adequate feeding are the two essential conditions for healthy livestock, but they are woefully lacking in the District. A diet of rice-straw is, in itself, sufficient to account for the liability to disease of the cattle; the dampness of the country may also be a potent cause of this, but the rice-straw based feed is the cause of widespread prevalence of cattle diseases, even ignoring the fact of dampness.

The common cattle diseases are rinderpest (*mata*) haemorrhagic septicaemia (*ghatsarp* or *saumahi*, blackquarter (*ektangia*), anthrax (*chhai* or *chitbhaj*), foot and mouth (*khurha* or *chhapaka*). Rinderpest is the most fatal of the cattle diseases and this District is one of the most notorious tracts for the onslaught of this epizootic. The disease is of a highly contagious character. Common grazing facilitated easy spread while the idea of segregation was not taken kindly. Cattle owners contented themselves with calling in a *baiga* for exorcism and giving the sick animal curds to drink. Of anthrax it was once said that Raipur is the very hot-bed of the contagion and that it offered all the necessary conditions under which it thrived and multiplied, moisture and heat being the most important, and that it took a heavy annual toll of cattle lives. Now, it is moderately endemic. The common mode of treatment of gloss anthrax has been to cut off the ears in order to make the blood flow freely from the cut surface and thus to relieve the congested vessels. A paste of alum, *bhilawa*, and *gur* or simply the fat of animals is applied in case of *sarsa* (a form of foot and mouth). When boils appear in the mouth and the animal cannot eat, the disease is called *chhapaka* for which alum is applied and the suffering animal is given curds to drink. In the case of *khuri* local treatment consists in the application of coal-tar, kerosene oil, camphor, tobacco, *neem* leaves, and *neem* oil.

However, with the spread of the modern preventive and curative measures, these indigenous methods of cure are not in vogue to the same extent. The incidence of the cattle disease has also declined considerably though it has not been possible to stamp them out completely. With a view to combating rinderpest, Rinderpest Eradication Scheme was started in the District in the Third Five Year Plan when vaccination with freeze dried rinderpest vaccine was carried out from village to village and house to house. Now an Assistant Director of Veterinary Services, is exclusively looking after rinderpest eradication programme. During the years 1964-65 and 1965-66 (upto October, 1965) 3,53,666 heads of cattle had been vaccinated. The Table in Appendix-A shows the incidence of the important cattle diseases and inoculations administered during recent years.

The twin measures of control of epizootics to prevent death and decrease in working efficiency of the cattle, and improved feeding will certainly play a pivotal role in establishing a positive agrarian economy. The fact of the matter is that in the absence of proper nutritional environment necessary for expression of genetical potentiality of the upgraded stock, the efforts in the direction of dissemination of improved germ-plasm of better breed of cattle, have failed to yield the desired results and actual improvement in the quantity and quality of cattle is not visible.

One Disease Investigation Laboratory has been set up at Raipur with the purpose of examining the blood smears, faecal samples, urine, etc., so as to arrive at the proper diagnosis of the cattle diseases and to plan control measures accordingly.

Stockman Training Institute has been set up at Mahasamund with the object of fulfilling the demand of veterinary personnel of junior ranks.

Hospitals and Dispensaries

In the first decade of this century there were four veterinary dispensaries, one at the headquarters of the District and the others at Dhamtari, Baloda Bazar and Saraipali. However, it was only in the post-Independence period that concerted efforts were made to tackle the pressing problem of livestock improvement. Till the end of the Second Five Year Plan 4 full-fledged and 37 outlaying dispensaries were working in the District. More such institutions were added during the Third Plan and the number rose to 23 full-fledged hospitals and 46 outlying dispensaries. They are shown in Appendix-B.

Measures to Improve Quality of Breed

Upgrading the breed of the cattle to improve milking capacity of the cows and motive power of the bullocks is a matter of prime importance. For this the State Governmet has decided to recommend Sahiwal, Malvi and Hariyana bulls for improving the cattle and Murrah buffalo-bulls for buffaloes of the District. The breeding bulls are purchased from their original habitat and distributed to the Gram Panchayats on subsidy basis.

Cattle breeding units attached to the hospitals and outlying dispensaries have been set up. They are 13 is number and functioning at Nagri, Amlipadar, Fingeshwar, Batki, Baloda Bazar, Nawagarh, Panduka, Kharenga, Simga, Kasdol, Mahasamund, Magarlod and Bagbahara.

Improved breeding bulls are distributed through the agency of the Blocks or by the Veterinary Department itself.

One artificial insemination centre is working at Chandkhuri. Ten units spread over the adjacent Blocks are attached to it. This method does away with the necessity of supplying and maintaining bulls These units are located at Raipur, Bhatapara, Dharsiwa, Abhanpur, Kurud, Pithora, Mahasamund, Pallari and Dhamtari. A mobile unit is also working in the District with headquarters at Raipur.

Goshalas

The institution of *goshalas* is also being utilized for this purpose. The old concept of *goshalas* which housed the rejected and old cows and were run on charity is changing and they are being transformed into useful public institutions of cattle development. Government subsidizes the upkeep of five breeding bulls at each *goshala*. There are three *goshalas* in the District.

About 15 years ago on 15th October, 1955, a *gosadan* was started at Sarora, 25 miles away from Raipur, to enable the old and disabled cattle to pass a happy

and care-free retired life. In 1966, animals uumbering 992 were admitted to the *gosadan*. The *gosadan* commands an area of 600 acres out of which 300 acres of land is used for grazing purposes and 3½ acres of land is under cultivation. There are two tanks and a well fitted with lift-pump which supply water for drinking and bathing purposes to the inmates of the *gosadan*. One stock-supervisor is incharge of the *gosadan* and also attends to the medical needs of the sick animals. Besides a stretch of land measuring 575 acres has been developed for fodder cultivation. Surplus grass is stocked as hay and is used to feed the animals during summer months. One *gobar-gas* plant was set up during 1965-66. It is proposed to set up a flaying centre at the *gosadan* to facilitate utilization of carcasses. This will also be used for imparting training in tanning.

Gosadan

No cattle fair is held in the District but cattle are brought for sale at different cattle markets, the notable of them being held at Raipur, Kharora, Baloda Bazar, Baradera, Kirwai, Dhamtari, Belargaon, Panduka, Chandi, Nawapara (Rajim), Kurud, Baronda and Basna. Majority of the cattle come from the northern districts of the State, mostly during the months September to July, every year. For organising the cattle markets in a better way, the Government has during the Third Plan period started the scheme of holding district cattle shows at the District headquarters every year. With the same end in view, Government has advanced a loan of Rs. 20,000 for improving standing. watering and feeding arrangements in the cattle market.

Cattle Markets and Fairs

Forestry

The District is well-endowed with natural vegetation. According to the agricultural statistics of Raipur District, forests covered an area of 8,20,539 ha or 38.7 per cent of the toal area of the District in the year 1967-68. Forests play a very important role in the economy of the District. The importance of forests to an agricultural district like Raipur cannot be minimised, for forests provide timber for agricultural implements, grass and grazing for cattle, fuel for cooking and grass for thatching. A large number of persons depend upon forests for their livelihood, i.e., those who extract fuel, grass and minor produce from the forests and sell in the market. Still there are others who are engaged in lumbering operations, and carting of timber. Forests supply the essential raw material to many small and cottage industries, i.e., manufacture of *bidis*, *kattha*, furniture, etc., which provide livelihood to a large proportion of local population. Forest works provide means of livelihood to the bulk of the *adivasis*. In Dhamtari Tahsil alone there are 90 forest villages for carrying out forest works. These villages are inhabited by *adivasis* alone. The forests provide edible flowers and roots which save large number of people from starvation particularly in times of scarcity and famine. Wild life game adds to the earnings of the District. Forests fill the coffers of the State, the revenue from Raipur forests amounted to Rs. 44.7 lakhs (1962-63).

Thus the forests play a very important role in the economy of the District, especially in the intensively cultivated tracts.

Forest Produce

The eastern, south-eastern and southern regions of the District contain good forests. The forest in the South Raipur Division is a very well-controlled one and may well claim to be one of the best forests in the State. In the central, north-western and extreme south-eastern regions of the District, the areas are completely denuded of trees.

The preponderant tree in the forest is *sal* and in some regions as on the foot of Gauragarh plateau beyond village Sikasar in Bindranawagarh Tahsil the density of *sal* is very high. *Sal* also adds to the beauty of the District. Besides its commercial importance, it has its aesthetic value also. A *sal* forest is a delightful sight early in March at the commencement of hot weather when the tall, straight trees come into leaf and flower, the deep red of the young leaves being very striking in conjunction with the bright cool green of their neighbours. The usual species accompanying the *sal* in the forest are *saja* or *saj*, *kauha*, or the waterside companion of *saj*, *bija* or *bijasal*, *dhawra*, *bahera*, *harra*, *lendia*, *tinsa* and *safal*. Other common forest trees are *tendu*, *mahua*, *harra*, *char*, *bhira*, *haldu* and *aonla*. Bamboo is found mostly in Bindranawagarh forest.

Along the Sondhur river, *sal* associates with teak as a natural growth. This is probably the only place in India where the two species are found side by side.

In the plains the common trees are *babul*, *renja*, *palas* and *sirsa* while in areas adjoining villages the common trees met with are *pipal*, *bar* or *bargad*, *neem*, *amun*, tamarind and mango. *Siris* or *sirsa* and *karanj* are chiefly found on the roadside

The composition of the forest produce naturally depends upon the extent and quality of the forest growth. The major forest produce consists of timber and fuel wood. Bamboo, cane, *harra*, wax, honey, grass, gum, *lac* and *tendu* leaves constitute the minor forest produce. The Table given below shows the volume and value of forest produce obtained from the forests of Raipur District (in the year 1962-63).

Table No. IV-10

Volume and Value of Forest Produce.

Name of Produce	Quantity	(Unit)	Value Rs.
1	2	3	4
Timber	1,472	000 cft.	22,17,476
Firewood	4,584	000 cft.	4,86,280
Total—major forest produce			27,03,756

1	2	3	4
Bamboos	3,118	Tons	2,08,282
Gums & Resin	—	—	9,995
Honey & Wax	—	—	1,411
Grass	—	—	1,505
Leaves	—	—	3,52,717
Others	—	—	1,34,862
Total—minor forest produce			7,08,772
Total—All forest produce			Rs. 34,12,528

Markets

Mainly Dhamtari and Raipur receive forest produce of Bastar District in large quantities for commercial and industrial purposes and a considerable proportion of it is utilized in industries. Forest produce is supplied to other parts of the District as well as to other States of India. Produce like *kullu* gum, *lac* and *harra* are exported to foreign countries also. *Kullu* gum is exported from Calcutta and Bombay. Natural gum mostly goes to Calcutta and Bombay. *Tendu* leaves which are the principal raw material for the manufacture of *bidis*, meet the demand of the State; surplus is mostly exported to Calcutta and Madras. *Harra* and *lac* find their market not only in other States of India but also in foreign countries. *Mahul* leaves go to south India for *pattal* making. Timber in round as well as sawn is supplied to Bengal, Punjab, etc. *Sal* sleepers meet the demand of Railways. *Tikhur Baichandi* is supplied to other States for consumers.

Exploitation of Forest Produce

The forest produce is exploited Departmentally as well as through the agency of contractors. Valuable timber and *tendu* leaves are collected by the Department while miscellaneous forests are worked through contractors' agency.

Nistar

Nistar arrangements are made every year and sufficient quantity of bamboo, timber and poles is collected from a large number of departmentally worked coupes and stacked in *nistar* depots and sold to agriculturists on concessional rates. Besides some *ad hoc* felling series are constituted in the Protected forest areas for supply of *nistar* demand of the adjoining village population.

Fuel, which is equally in large demand is supplied from the Government forest at the scheduled rates to the local population. It is also supplied from the Departmentally worked coupes, *ad hoc* coupes and contractors' coupes at concessional rates.

With a view to assisting the cottage industries of the District special facilities have been provided for the craftsmen. For this purpose available teak *khod* timber (carpenter's wood) is marked to the local carpenters and bamboos to the Basods at concessional rates.

Plantation work is an important part of the development of forests. There are many important plantations in the District. The oldest plantation of the North Raipur Forest Division dates back to the year 1891. In this Division roughly 600 acres are planted with teak every year. A most heartening feature about this Division is the excellent and extensive series of valuable teak plantations which carry a regular under-storey of bamboo trees giving an ideal two storey forest, the top canopy of teak being on a top rotation and bamboos being worked on a rotation of four years. In south Raipur Forest Division, plantations of valuable species like teak are raised every year. During the five years 1961-62 to 1965-66 more than a thousand acres were planted with teak. There are teak plantations now in all the forest Divisions covering the entire District.

Plantations

State Assistance to Agriculture

Assistance extended by Government to the agricultural community is in the form of *taccavi*. It is a system of rural financing under which Government advances loans at a fair rate of interest to owners or occupiers of arable land for relief of distress, purchase of seed and cattle, improvement of land and for any other purpose connected with agricultural objects. Its origin is obscure, but the following extract from the Report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture (1928) shows that the system of *taccavi* has been in existence, in some shape or form from pre-British days:—

"In normal times, the village moneylender seems to have met the normal needs, but in times of severe drought or widespread calamity, his resources proved unequal to the strain upon them and, long before the British acquired control the rulers of the day were accustomed to grant loans to the cultivators of the soil."

The early British administrators continued this system and in 1793, various Regulations were issued providing for *taccavi* advances to proprietors, farmers, subordinate tenants and *raiyats* for embankments, tanks, water-courses, etc. These were followed by a series of Acts, which with some modifications, are now represented by the Land Improvement Loans Act of 1883 and the Agriculturists' Loans Act of 1884. These Acts generally followed the recommendations of the Famine Commission of 1880, which were endorsed by the Famine Commissions of 1898 and 1901. These Commissions emphasized the utility of *taccavi* advances by Government to famine-affected people as "a measure of moral strategy" and "a way of putting heart into the people."

It is against this background of the British Government's policy of famine relief that the importance of the following instructions about *taccavi* will be appreciated:—

The Two Loan Acts

Loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act are intended primarily to relieve distress or to assist the poorer cultivators in financing their agricultural operations. They are not granted with the intention of replacing the local moneylender or of providing a cheap form of credit for substantial agriculturists. In normal conditions loans under this Act are restricted to cultivators who are either unable to save sufficiently to finance their own cultivation or cannot afford to borrow at the high rates of interest charged by the local moneylenders. In times of stress the object of granting these loans is to give cultivators such help as is essential to keep their cultivation going. In such times it is also permissible to grant small loans to enable needy cultivators to maintain themselves while they are preparing their lands and cultivating them for the next crop.

Loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act are intended to encourage the improvement of agricultural land and need not in principle be restricted either to the poorer cultivators or to times of distress. The extent to which they may be granted will depend on the actual requirements of cultivators as also on the amount available for distribution, the main consideration in advancing such loans being whether the loan will result in an increased productivity and a permanent improvement in the land commensurate with the outlay involved.

It was then not the policy of the British Government to finance agricultural operations on any large scale in normal times. The economic life of the village was left undisturbed.

The result of this policy was that the moneylender continued to play his part in financing agriculture without any serious restrictions. The few restrictions that were imposed by the Usurious Loans Act, X of 1918, the Central Provinces Land Alienation Act, II of 1916, and the Moneylenders Act, XIII of 1934, were intended more to deal with rural indebtedness than with the advancing of money for agriculture. As the Royal Commission on Agriculture has observed, these restrictions affected the village moneylender solely owing to an accident that he combined the financing of agriculture with spurious moneylending, which alone these Acts were designed to control.

During the period of economic depression from 1929 to 1938 agricultural indebtedness increased and the need for reducing it became pressing. The Central Provinces and Berar Debt Conciliation Act was passed in 1933 followed by the Relief of Indebtedness Act in 1939. The first was based largely on the principle of voluntary reduction of debt; the second provided for statutory reduction of debt based on certain general principles laid down in the Act itself. The administration of these two Acts resulted in shrinkage of the credit of agriculturists. To the extent to which credit facilities were misutilised by the agriculturists the effect was beneficial. At the same time, the agriculturists were deprived of the opportunities for improving the standard of cultivation with the help of privately-borrowed capital.

The occurrence of the Bengal Famine in 1944 underlined the imperative need for increasing food production. The Grow More Food Campaign was intensified and since then, there has been a shift of emphasis from "protective" to "productive" aspect of *taccavi*. The measures advocated for stepping up agricultural production were promoted by the grant of subsidies and/or *taccavi* loans on favourable terms. The partition of India in 1947 caused further deterioration in respect of food supplies and greater efforts had to be made to increase food production. The result has been that *taccavi* advances have been increasing during the post-Independence period.

With the passing of the Madhya Pradesh Abolition of Proprietary Rights Act, 1950, proprietary rights in *mahals*, estates and alienated lands have been abolished and direct relationship established between the State and the holders of land. This legislative enactment together with sustained efforts to bring down agricultural indebtedness has tended to make private credit shy and has compelled Government to give larger and larger financial assistance to agriculturists. Though steep rise in agricultural prices has decreased the normal credit requirements of the cultivators, the desire on their part to increase agricultural production through the application of inputs in larger measure has produced the opposite effect. However, *taccavi* advances have shown steady increase.

Famines

No regular reports of famine exist prior to 1868-69 but it is known that in 1828 a failure of crops occurred as a result of which price of rice rose to 12 seers to the rupee. At that time in the landlocked tract of Chhattisgarh there was no effective demand in grain, except in the food-supply of the local population. After a favourable harvest, rice could often be bought at 400 seers to the rupee in the interior. Although in other parts of the Province foodgrains were then sold at a much higher rate, yet the prohibitive cost of transport in the absence of roads and the want of a regular commercial class prevented the growth of a regular export trade.

In 1833-34 owing to the distress in the north of the Province, grain was exported from Chhattisgarh by Government agency and in the following year 1834-35 the rice crop partially failed in Chhattisgarh itself. In spite of the prohibition of export, prices rose to 24 seers to the rupee and thousands of people are reported to have perished.

Famine of 1868-69

In 1868-69 the rains failed early in August and no substantial quantity was received from this time until after rice harvest. The autumn and spring crops on the black soil tracts of Dhamtari Tahsil yielded moderately. In Raipur and Simga the harvest was only a quarter of the average while Lawan and Kasdol *parganas* were most severely affected. It is recorded that inferior proprietors and tenants surrendered their rights to land on condition of receiving help, people left the distressed tracts

in large numbers while many villages were wholly deserted. Five poor-houses were open through the year 1869 at the principal places where aid was given to the destitute. Two relief-camps were opened in December, 1869. In May, 1869, cholera broke out on the works and in four days there were 160 deaths. The disease raged with unexampled violence till the month of August. The total expenditure on works was Rs. 50,000. About Rs. 25,000 of land revenue was suspended, and advances for seed were made upto Rs. 300 in individual villages.

In 1894-95, only the spring crops were somewhat poor. But in 1895 the monsoon ended in the middle of September and there was very little rain from that time till the end of October. The light rice and the small millets *kodon* and *kutki* were destroyed on high-lying fields and the spring crops were injured by lack of moisture in the cold weather. The harvest was only half of the average, the Simga Tahsil as on previous occasions faring worst. The average price of rice in 1896 was 13 seers as against 17 seers in 1894. The death-rate for the year was 41 per mille as against 25 in 1895.

Famine of 1897

The monsoon of 1896 began favourably and continuous and heavy rain was received up to the end of August. During the early part of the monsoon the Seonath river was flooded seven times, causing great damage to riverside villages, and the cultivators everywhere cut the embankments of their fields to prevent the rice from being swamped. At the end of August the monsoon failed, only three inches of rain being received in September and none in October. Under the influences of a hot sun and dry west winds during these months the rice crop rapidly withered, while the ground became too dry for the spring crops to be sown. The area under spring crops was considerably reduced, but good showers in November and January revived the young plants and wheat and gram ultimately gave a fair out-turn. Linseed and the pulses which are sown as second crops in the standing rice failed completely. The out-turn of rice was 38 per cent of normal and of *kodon* 45 per cent, the combined harvest being 40 per cent of the average. Following the previous failure of crops this produced a severe famine. The northern parts of Simga and Raipur Tahsils to the west of the Mahanadi were most affected, while in the heavy black soil of Dhamtari Tahsil the crops yielded fairly well and the people profited by the high prices. Relief-works began to be opened in December, 1896, and by the end of April 25 camps were in existence. The people flocked to the works in numbers, which upset all previous calculations and at one time as many as 70,000 persons had to be employed. Local works under Civil Officers were also undertaken and 21 tanks were dug while a large number of tanks were constructed or repaired by means of famine loans to *malguzars*, without interest and with remission of a part of the principal. Altogether nearly Rs. 4 lakhs were advanced in famine and land improvement loans.

Village relief began in February 1897, and 8 poor-houses and 49 kitchens were also opened. The highest number of persons on all forms of relief was 1,06,000 or nearly 7 per cent of the population in May, 1897, and the expenditure

was Rs. 18¼ lakhs. The mortality for the year 1897 rose to 81 per mille from 41 in 1896. The birth-rate fell from 37 in 1896 to 27 in 1897. The average price of rice for the year 1897 was 9.3 seers, while in July and August, 1897, it rose to 7¼ seers.

No regular famine had occurred in the Central Provinces for nearly 30 years, and few or none of the officers of the Commission had any experience in dealing with this calamity. Relief measures generally were begun too late, the people being already severely distressed in the closing months of 1896. And though, when once the work was undertaken in earnest, the untiring energy and devotion of the Deputy Commissioner brought the administration to the highest possible degree of efficiency, this could not altogether rescue the people whose condition was in many cases sunk too low.

Famine of 1900

The hot weather months of 1899 were marked by frequent and heavy showers. The monsoon broke late and feebly in June. One good fall was received in July, after which no rain fell till the second week of August. The monsoon then reappeared and gave 11 inches in August but soon after the beginning of September it finally ceased and no rain fell till the end of the year. The light rice and the bulk of that on the heavier soils failed entirely, while owing to the scanty rainfall the tanks did not fill and few of them gave any water for irrigation. The fields dried up and less than half the spring crop area was sown, while the crops withered from the absence of rain and returned little more than the seed-grain. The general harvest was less than a quarter of the average. The year 1899-1900 was one of complete and absolute failure of both autumn and spring harvests and the rich and hitherto untouched Dhamtari Tahsil suffered from it as completely as the poorest tracts swept by the first famine and inhabited by improvident Chamars, who looked to Government and the grain stores and cattle of their neighbours to carry them through bad times. By the end of November, 1899, twelve road-works had been opened and no less than 58,000 people were in receipt of assistance. The numbers continued to increase so rapidly that the Public Works Department was unable to cope with them and the regular relief camps were supplemented by a large programme of village works. A comprehensive scheme was then drawn up to cover the whole District, and 56 charges in all were opened in which in March, 1900 nearly 2,00,000 persons, including dependants, were employed. A number of irrigation tanks was constructed. Large numbers of village works were also undertaken. Petty works consisting of small tanks, repairs to old tanks, the draining up of streams for water, repairs to village roads and the construction of wells, were carried out through the agency of *malguzars* to whom grants were made. Large works were conducted on the gang system under paid officials. Altogether [illegible] new tanks were constructed and 1,016 existing tanks repaired. Grass-cutting operations were carried out by the Forest Department and nearly 9,000 tons of grass was cut. Relief to weavers was only given on a very small scale, and doles to [illegible] persons in villages did not assume very large proportions.

As supplementary to works and in lieu of them and after the breaking of the rains the principal form of relief adopted was that of distributing cooked food in villages. In August, 2,718 kitchens or centres for the distribution of food were opened and 6,60,000 persons or 42 per cent of the entire population of the District were receiving food at them. Such a state of things had been absolutely unprecedented in any previous Indian famine.

Relief measures of all kinds lasted from October, 1899, to November, 1900, and during this period the highest number of persons on all forms of relief was 7,07,000 or 44½ per cent of the population. The direct expenditure was a crore and 26 lakhs or 15 times the annual demand for land revenue. Besides this, advances to the amount of Rs. eight lakhs were given out under the Agriculturists' Loans Act and Rs. four lakhs were distributed from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund. Practically the whole of the land-revenue demand of 8½ lakhs was suspended. The mortality for the year was 58 per mille which cannot be considered severe. It rose in the hot weather owing to the outbreak of cholera. There was a great scarcity of water and in such an event the sources of supply became polluted and propagated disease. The infant mortality was also heavy on account of the abnormally high birth-rate of the preceding year.

The price of rice rose to 9½ seers between October, 1899, and January, 1900. It then fell somewhat as imports flowed in from Bengal and Burma, where the crop had been good and fluctuated between 10 to 12 seers for the rest of 1900, the average for the year being 10½ seers. Gram was the same price as rice and wheat about half a seer to the rupee more.

Scarcity of 1902-03

In 1902-03 the monsoon broke very late, less than an inch being received in June and a long break occurring between the last week of July and the last week of August. The monsoon also ceased early in September and only slight showers were received during the latter part of that month and October. The rice crop failed over the whole area west of the Mahanadi, while *kodon* only gave half a crop and the spring crops were poor. The harvest on an average was little more than a third of the normal. A regular programme of relief was initiated, the construction of several large irrigation tanks being undertaken as relief works. At the end of April the total numbers on relief reached 60,000, after which they began to decline and the works were gradually closed down during the rains. Liberal advances were made for seed-grain and nothing else was found to be required. The price of rice during the year was 13 seers per rupee and the death-rate remained very low.

Famine of 1907-08

The year 1907-08, saw another weak monsoon characterised by a long break in July and an early withdrawal about the middle of September. The latter part of that month and October were rainless, but showers received subsequently benefited the spring crops. The heavy rain of August filled the tanks and considerable area was irrigated. The crop varied from a quarter to more than half the

average in different tracts. Apprehensions of the necessity for relief were entertained, but found to be unnecessary to considerable extent.

Then came the famine of 1918-19 whose edge was sharpened by the devastation caused by severe influenza epidemic: The famine was brought about by the abrupt cessation of the rains in September, 1918. The early monsoon was on the whole well-distributed, though a long break after the first week of July delayed *kharif* sowing and the transplantation of rice. The prospects of the *khrarif* crop till the second week of September were fairly bright, but the monsoon disappeared and there was practically no rain until almost the end of November. The *kharif* crops were badly hit. Although the failure was widespread and severe, the distress need not have assumed serious proportions but for two important factors. The first was the large exports of grain in the previous years. These depleted the reserve with the result prices had already risen to a height which would ordinarily be regarded as famine level. The second was the serious influenza epidemic during July-November, 1918 which coincided with the *kharif* harvesting and *rabi* sowing and took a very heavy toll of human lives and left a large number of people weakened in body and enfeebled in spirit. The entire District was in the grip of this calamity.

Famine of 1918-19

Famine again spread its evil tentacles in 1920-21. This famine was caused by the abrupt cessation of rains in the middle of September 1920. The monsoon broke somewhat late and the rainfall though light was well-distributed and at the end of July crop prospects appeared good. The monsoon appeared in showers thereafter but withdrew completely from the third week of September and this situation continued till the latter half of January, 1921. The result was a severe failure of *kharif* crops and famine crept stealthily in its wake. The prolonged drought coupled with excessive heat hardened the soil and prevented *rabi* sowings, however, unimportant they may be in the District.

Famine of 1920-21

There have been crop failures of serious nature necessitating the opening of relief works in a number of years but the District remained conspicuous by the absence of the dismal record of famines till we come to mid-sixties of this century. The absence of famines can largely be attributed to improved transport, developed techniques for dealing with distress in its early stages and the absence of successive crop failures which would have a cumulative effect.

The above account of the famines which have visited the District has shown that the rainfall, especially of the later monsoon in September and October is highly precarious, and upon it depends the fate of the rice crop. Rice is one of the most profitable crops to grow as second sowings can be made in the damp rice-fields, but it requires a substantial quantity of rain extending

over a considerable period, and even a partial failure may do it irreparable damage. The past history of the District shows that the considerable expenditure on irrigation tanks now being incurred by Government cannot fail in the long run to be fully repaid.

CHAPTER V

INDUSTRIES

Population Dependent on Industries

At the time of 1961 Census 82.80 per cent of the total "workers" comprising cultivators and agricultural labourers, were engaged in agricultural activities. A decade earlier in the year 1951, the percentage of "workers" in agricultural activities happened to be 83.71 of the total population of the "workers". The occupational class V of 1951 Census, production other than cultivation accounted for 6.73 per cent of the total "workers" in that year. The occupational classes III, IV and V of 1961 Census, which together broadly correspond to class V of 1951 Census, formed 8.01 per cent of the total "workers" in the year 1961. There is no exact comparability of occupational classification between 1951 and 1961 censuses, yet the percentage increase in 1961 over 1951 of the "workers" in industrial occupations is not unlikely for the fact that the neighbouring Durg District has one of the major industrial projects in the country in the shape of Bhilai Steel Plant, with its ancillary and subsidiary industries spreading over the region. Then, the First and the Second Five Year Plan development activities had also their industrial programmes in the District. Added to these is an increase of about 22.1 per cent in the population of the District from 1951 to 1961, a portion of which might have certainly sought opportunities of earning livelihood other than from agriculture. All these facts taken together, percentage increase in the figure of "workers" in industries from 6.73 in 1951 to 8.01 in the year 1961 is quite likely, showing a healthy trend of increasing dependence of population on industrial activities in the District as a source of livelihood. The number of "workers" dependent on industries in 1951 and 1961 in absolute figures was 63,777 and 91,821 respectively. Increase in the number of workers dependent on industries is due to increase in population and industrial development activities.

Old Time Industries

In the year 1951, 92.32 per cent of the total population in the District was rural. After a decade in 1961 this percentage had come down to 88.60. In 1971 this figure was 87.55. The rural population which is usually self-sufficient in its material requirements has for the satisfaction of its meagre wants certain industries like cloth-weaving, cloth-dying, making of vessels. shoes, wooden and iron agricultural implements, etc. All these industries existed in olden times and exist yet in the rural areas because the proportion of rural population is even now as high as 88.60 per cent.

Handloom Weaving

The principal centres for weaving industry according to the earlier Gazetteer of the District were, Arang, Saragaon, Kharora and Kunara in Raipur Tahsil; Rajim and Pachera in Mahasamund Tahsil; Dhamtari and Kura in Dhamtari Tahsil; and Baloda, Simga and Nawapara in Baloda Bazar Tahsil. Most of the larger villages contained a colony of weavers who produced coarse country cloth of counts from 10 to 20. Koshtas, Pankas and Mehras were the principal castes engaged. Besides cotton-cloth weaving, spinning and weaving of *tasar* silk on a small scale was also carried on at Arang, Rajim and Nawapara. The quality of cloth, however, used to be poorer in comparison with the *tasar* silk cloth at Bilaspur and fetched a low price. In Raipur the District Council had established a weavers' shed in which the local workers were instructed in making carpets and other kinds of cloth. The mill textiles made in white with red borders to suit the local demand was reported to be ousting the product of the handloom from the market even in the first decade of the present century. The weavers thrown out of their traditional employment began to find work as unskilled labourers and some were even reduced to begging. To save handloom industry from extinction, production of sarees has been reserved for this industry. For working capital, the Reserve Bank of India has taken to financing of this industry in co-operative field through cooperative banks.

Brass and Bell-metal

Making of ornaments and vessels of bell-metal, a mixture of copper and tin, was carried on at Nawapara and Rajim. Drinking vessels and plates were made of bell-metal. Brass work was turned out at Raipur, Dhamtari and Nawapara. This industry also suffered in competition with other manufacturing centres in the country, goods from which were easily brought by railways in the District. The brass bands of *churas* were worn by women in Chhattisgarh region round their ankles. With a cart-load of these ornaments, brass workers used to move from market to market before and after rainy season welding these ornaments on to the ankles of intending purchasers. Besides bell-metal vessels were also prepared by the Kasars of Raipur and Nawapara from an amalgam of bell-metal and brass, known as *bharat*.

Carpentry, Furniture, Glass, Bricks, Tiles and other Industries

Up to the end of the first decade of the century, Carpentering as a separate industry had been almost nonexistent in the District as in the whole of the Chhattisgarh region generally. Even by that time it happened to be confined to the most important centres. Furniture was practically not to be found in rural areas. Crude agricultural wooden implements used to be prepared by the cultivators themselves or by the village blacksmiths.

There were Mohammaden glass-blowers known as Turkaris who were concentrated at Simga, Neora, Rajim and a few other villages. They prepared glass bangles from imported glass made in India.

Bricks and tiles were made by manual labour under the Public Works Department at Purnea, about three miles from Raipur.

Hand-pounding of rice was also an important cottage industry in the District in olden times. With the advent of rice mills this industry too has suffered a set-back but Government efforts through Khadi and Village Industries Board are keeping this cottage industry going.

Extraction of oil from oil seeds by oil-*ghanis* was also carried on in the District.

Sawing of timber by manual labour and making of baskets and brooms were some other industries in the District suited for meeting the simple requirements of the rural community.

In Deoria Zamindari a small quantity of iron ore was smelted and used in the manufacture of agricultural implements.

All these industries in their pristine stage, as they appear to have been in the beginning of the present century, were on the decline, as has been reported by the then Deputy Commissioner in the year 1902, mostly on account of the competition of machine-made cheap products brought into the District from different manufacturing centres in the country. Some of these old-time industries, as has been stated earlier, even now persist in the rural areas of the District in the form of cottage and village industries, which Governments at the Centre and at State levels are tying to resuscitate under different Five Year Plans in view of their labour intensive character.

Power

Historical

In the year 1926-27, the Raipur Municipal Committee had under their consideration a scheme estimated to cost Rs. 2¼ lakhs calculated to provide electric power for lighting purposes as well as for water supply. Accordingly, during the year ending 31st March, 1928 a Calcutta firm were granted a licence to provide electric power for lighting and water-works and their scheme was put into operation.

The supply of electric lights in Raipur was started in October, 1928 but the management had been disappointing. The Municipal Committee, therefore, decided to undertake the work itself with the help of the loan funds. This experiment of the departmental management of its electric supply undertaken by the Raipur Municipal Committee was unfortunately marred by complicated disputes over the valuation of the Plant. Those difficulties, however, were overcome and by the year ending 31st March, 1932 the Committee acquired the electrical concern from the electric supply company and applied to the Government for the grant of permanent licence. The Committee had been able to meet the initial

expenditure on lighting from a loan raised locally and by heavy retrenchment in its ordinary expenditure. It was felt that only a meticulously business-like management would yield a due return for the heavy liabilities it had incurred. This was the first instance of its kind in the Province of an electrical undertaking being managed by the Municipality and the experiment was watched with interest. The installed capacity of the Power House in the year 1939 was 240 K.W. The K. W. Hrs generated and sold from 1938 to 1943 are given below.

Table No. V-1

Generation and Sale of Electricity

(K. W. Hrs., in Million)

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Generated	0.808	0.884	0.909	0.878	0.881
Sold	0.688	0.739	0.782	0.739	0.729

With a view to developing large State-owned electric power schemes, as a prerequisite for any scheme of industrialization and economic development, the then Provincial Government invited the Consulting Electrical Engineer, Madras to study the needs of the Province and outline a plan for the development of electricity. The Report was received in the year 1945. A separate Electricity Department was also setup towards the end of this year. The Eastern Grid System outlined in this Report was primarily to improve the supply of power to Raipur town. At this time the Government also decided to own and operate all future electric undertakings and acquire, if possible, those already in operation. The Municipal Electrical Undertaking, Raipur as it was known, was being considered for introduction of major extensions.

During the period 1946-47 to 1950-51 important State electrification schemes were undertaken and under the Eastern Grid System, the Raipur Pilot Station was under completion at the end of 1950-51. The management of the Raipur Power House was taken over by the Government Electricity Department during this period, and the Divisional Engineer, Electrical and Mechanical Division, Government Electricity Department, Raipur became the official designate in-charge of the undertaking.

Raipur Power Station

By the year ending 1950, the Power Station at Raipur had an installed capacity of 476 K. W. Segregation of demand for industrial power from 1950 to 1958 year-wise was as under.

Table No. V-2

Consumption of Electricity for Different Purposes

(K.W. Hrs. in Millions)

Year	Capacity in K. W.	Total No. of Consumers	Industrial Power Low and Medium Voltage	Industrial Power High Voltage
1950	476	N.R.	0.128	—
1951	4,573	1,799	0.112	0.478
1952	,,	N.R.	0.275	0.592
1953	,,	N.R.	0.676	0.592
1954	,,	N.R.	0.985	0.936
1955	,,	N.R.	2.750	1.632
1956	,,	N.R.	3.571	1.443
1958	8,573	N.R.	5.400	2.106

Note:—Figures for 1958 are from 1st January, 1957 to 31st March, 1958. Figures for earlier years are for the period ending 31st December.

Increase in the installed capacity in 1951 was due to the additional capacity of Raipur Pilot Station of 4,000 K.W. Power Station at Raipur came under the Management of M. P. Electricity Board in the year 1953. It formed part of the Eastern Grid in the year 1955. The Power House received bulk supply from Bhilai Power House in the year 1958.

The original installed capacity of the Raipur Pilot Station which was 4,000 K. W., in the year 1951, was augmented to 8,000 K.W., in the year 1957-58. Later, in the year 1961 the installed capacity of the Station was reduced to 6,200 K.W., as in the meanwhile Korba Thermal Station was established, and the Raipur Pilot Station began to receive power from April, 1959.

In the year 1958-59 (i.e., 1st April, 1958 to 31st March, 1959) the consumption of electricity for industrial power low and medium voltage was 4.192 million K. W. Hrs., while that for industrial power high voltage was 1.388 million K. W. Hrs. During 1959-60, the figures were 4.681 and 1.461 million K. W. Hrs., respectively.

Table No. V-3

Number of Consumers

Year	Light and Fan	Power	Irrigation Pump	High Tension	Other Miscellaneous	Total
1961-62	17,360	1,540	52	23	1,640	20,615
1962-63	18,002	1,584	78	25	1,687	21,376
1963-64	19,793	1,635	—	26	1,877	23,331

1964-65	20,988	1,788	110	31	2,065	24,982
1965-66	21,065	1,894	141	34	2,262	25,396
1966-67	22,075	1,964	175	33	2,490	26,737
1967-68	23,819	2,009	267	35	2,554	28,684
1968-69	25,588	2,075	342	36	2,582	30,623
1969-70	27,040	2,108	534	41	2,682	32,405

It may be observed from the figures above that the total number of consumers of electricity in the District which was only 1,799 in 1951 has increased to 32,405 in 1969-70. Consumption of electricity for industrial purposes has also steadily increased during all the years from 1951. With the completion of work on the Amarkantak and second Korba Power Station, the Power Station at Raipur was closed down in 1965.

Rural Electrification

Under rural electrification programme one town and two villages were electrified during the First Plan period. During Second Plan period five towns and 53 villages and in the Third Plan period 41 villages were electrified in the District. By the year 1970-71 a total of 510 places were electrified in the District.

Industries and Manufactures

Mining and Heavy Industries

Raipur District is singularly deficient in minerals. There is a reference in the earlier Gazetteer to the existence of iron-ore in small quantities scattered over the District which was worked by local blacksmiths in manufacturing agricultural implements. Such deposits, however, could not last long and are now non-existent. Occurrence of lateritic iron-ore near Bhardi village in the District has been reported, but reserves are very small and uneconomic. The principal minerals of some economic importance now available in the District are limestone and a little of fluorspar. Besides these, building stone, sand and clay are some other minerals which are quarried on a small scale for being utilized locally.

Limestone

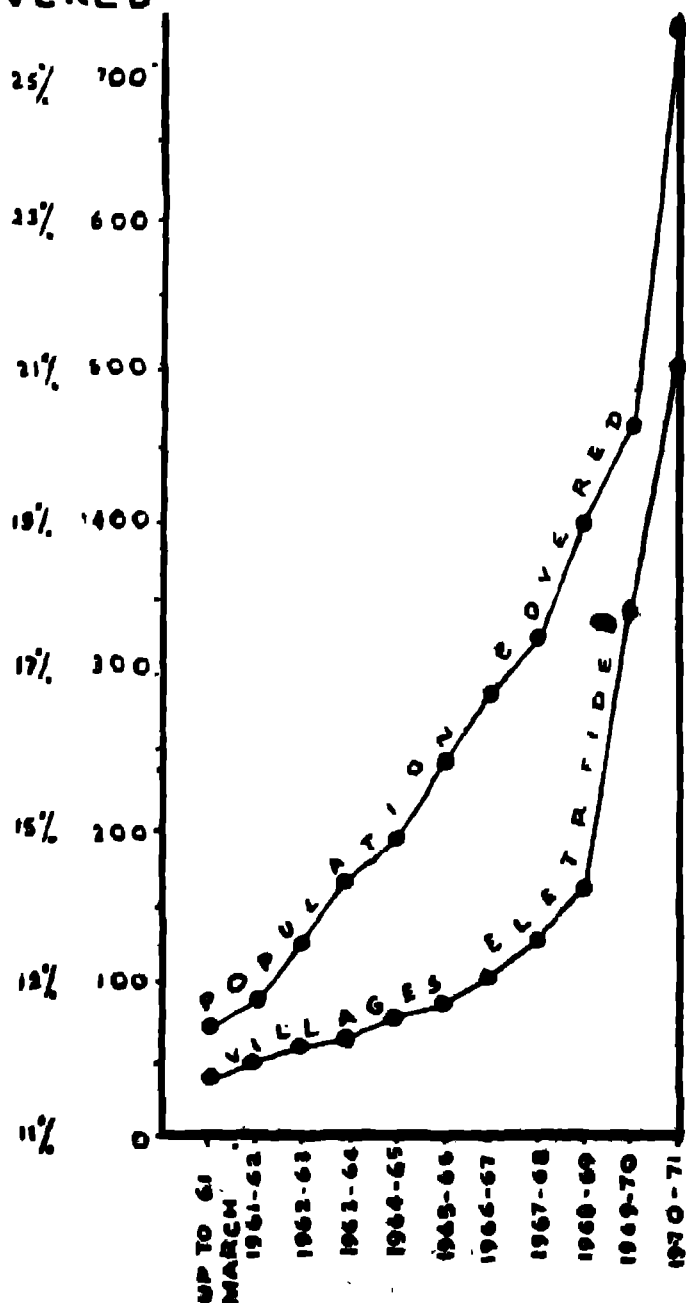
Limestone deposits in the District exist within half a mile of Bhatapara. These deposits were estimated at 1,32,000 tons. At Patpar, which is on the Bhatapara-Balodabazar Road and within a mile of Bhatapara railway station, existence of limestone deposits was reported. The quantity here was estimated at 500,000 tons. These estimates were made by the Directorate of Geology and Mining of Madhya Pradesh in the early fifties of the present century. The Techno-Economic Survey of Madhya Pradesh which was conducted in the year 1958 by the National Council of Applied Economic Research estimated the quantity of limestone deposits in the District at 17,250 thousand tons. This estimate was also based on the source material from the Directorate of Geology and Mining. Bhanpuri, Matia, Dhondekhurd, Pathri, Taresar, Bahesar, Simga and Balsonda are the villages where limestone deposits are found. Majority of these are in Raipur Tahsil of the District.

PROGRESSIVE TOTAL OF VILLAGES ELECTRIFIED

AND PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION COVERED

25% 700
23% 600
21% 500
19% 400
17% 300
15% 200
13% 100
11% 0

POPULATION COVERED
VILLAGES ELETRIFIED

UP TO 61 MARCH
1961-62
1962-63
1963-64
1964-65
1965-66
1966-67
1967-68
1968-69
1969-70
1970-71

Raipur limestone of Chhattisgarh plain has been extensively used for building purposes also. Particularly, a dark bluish variety of the stone from Mahasamund has been extensively used for floorings and steps. The limestone has been used both as road metal and railway ballast.

Fluorspar
Dolomite lead

Fluorspar is a scarce mineral. It occurs in fissure veins and as replacement bed in limestone. It is used in the steel industry, where in the basic open hearth steel practice about 5.5 to 6 lbs. of fluorspar per ton of steel are used to increase the fluidity of the slag and aid in the desulphurization of the metal. The next largest use is in the making of hydrofluoric acid. This mineral occurs at Churakuta and Makarmuta in Mahasamund Tahsil of the District. The veins are, however, thin and fluorspar content in them has been poor.

Dolomite, used as a flux in the steel industry has been reported to occur around Bhatapara in the District. The reserves, however, have not been yet estimated.

Traces of lead ore in Bijrabhata village in the District are also seen but reserves are uneconomic.

Thus, there are no economically important minerals in the District, except limestone.

The number of quarries for limestone, sand, building-stone, clay and flooring stone in the District from 1960 to 1970 were:

Table No. V-4

No. of Mines and Quarries

Mineral	No. of Quarries										
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Limestone	6	17	20	26	20	7	2	2	4	nil	4
Sand	2	12	22	27	17	15	11	5	8	11	16
Building Stone	11	25	34	52	58	48	31	16	41	nil	12
Clay	—	10	28	49	41	24	21	11	31	21	5
Flooring Stone	3	12	16	21	31	2	4	5	4	8	9

Above figures indicate increasing exploitation of the mineral resources in the District such as they are.

The production of minerals for the years 1960 to 1970 was.—

Table No. V-5

Production of Minerals

(In tons)

Mineral	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Limestone	51,041.67	15,925.00	33,671.34	43,398	54,235
Sand	3,574.00	2,481.00	8,212.50	6,677	9,697
Building Stone	2,388.00	3,467.00	16,056.12	16,475	—
Clay	33,770.59	1,88,611.00	41,053.39	21,882	46,692
Flooring Stone	12,279.50	5,902.00	2,568.71	—	—

Mineral	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Limestone	84,648	68,149	21,963	19,529	47,835	89,569
Sand	28,882	27,132	22,797	46,132	43,106	45,782
Building Stone	33,857	81,445	2,22,711	1,37,986	1,14,288	1,21,367
Clay	93,697	1,15,791	74,237	68,993	1,80,866	1,15,687
Flooring Stone	27,985	47,664	28,952	28,164	48,335	50,739

Large-Scale Industry

Taking into consideration the total absence of key minerals like iron and coal, or industrial raw materials like cotton, jute, etc., heavy and large-scale industries could not be set up in the District till recently.

Mandher Cement Factory Mandher

The Cement Corporation of India Ltd., have established a cement factory at Mandher in the District on the 19th September, 1970. This factory is in the Public Sector. The factory has an installed capacity of 2 lakhs tonnes per year. On the 31st March, 1971, the fixed and working capital of the factory was Rs. 4.29 and Rs. 1.28 crores, respectively. As on 31st December, 1970 there were 637 workers in the factory which number has increased to 704 as on 30th June, 1971. Up to 30th December, 1970 production of cement was 52,424 metric tons and from January, 1971 to July, 1971 it was 1,11,662 metric tons.

M/s Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company

M/s. Century Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Bombay are also establishing a cement factory at Tulsi village near Tilda for manufacture of portland cement. The production capacity of this plant will be 2,400 M.T. per day. The factory is likely to go into production by the end of 1972.

Railway Waggon Repair Workshop and Galvanizing Plant complex at Raipur has been started with a capacity of repairing 17,700 waggons.

Small-Scale Industry

Small-scale factory industries processing agricultural raw materials, like paddy, pulses, oil-seeds, etc., exist in the District. Among such small-scale units, paddy-milling units are scattered throughout the District and besides being numerous provide employment to a sizeable portion of the population, though seasonally.

In the year 1964 the Government of India decided to establish 2,000 rice-mills in the country in Public Sector during the Fourth Plan period capable of handling 20 million tonnes of rice. Under this Scheme Raipur District in the State was allotted a large-scale rice-mill unit.

Rice Mills

The District is an important paddy growing area in the Chhattisgarh region. Amongst the small-scale factory establishments, units engaged in milling paddy predominate. Under the Factories Act, 1934 (XXV of 1934) there were 37 paddy-milling units in the year 1935 registered as seasonal factories in the District. The average daily employment of workers in these factories was 497 in the same year.

The Factories Act, 1934, was later superseded by the Factories Act, 1948. This Act considerably enlarged the scope of the previous legislation and the distinction in respect of seasonal and non-seasonal factories was abolished. In the year 1949, under the new Act, the number of paddy-milling factories was 45 in the District. The average daily employment in all these factories in that year was 973. This number had increased to 49 in the year 1951. A decade later in the year 1960 the number of rice-mills in the District had increased to 99. It may, however, be noted here that the 99 units in 1960 though broadly categorized as rice mills in the list of registered factories under the Factories Act, 1948 on the basis of principal manufacturing activity, included such units also which combined *dal* milling, flour milling and saw milling with rice milling, as subsidiary activities. The 1951 figure on the contrary refers to purely rice milling units. The daily employment on an average in these 99 units in 1960 was of the order of 2,683 workers. In the year 1963, the number of rice mills was 118 with an average employment of about 3,200 workers daily; and in the year 1964, the number of mills declined to 107 with daily average employment to about 3,100 workers. In the year 1960, total investment in rice milling industry in the District was estimated as Rs. 137 lakhs. In the year 1968 there were 119 registered rice mills in the District, employing on an average 2,932 workers daily.

One of the Rice Mills working on a co-operative basis is Mahasamund Kisan Co-operative Rice Mill and Marketing Society Ltd., Mahasamund. This factory was established in the year 1949. Marketing activity was undertaken later in the year 1961. In the year 1949, the fixed and working capital investment was Rs. 84,710. By the year 1961-62 the investment increased to Rs. 6,50,187.

Membership of the Society consists of individual agriculturists, village co-operative societies, Government and nominal members. Installed capacity of the plant in the year 1950 with an oil-engine was one ton of paddy per hour. Later in the year 1963, an electric motor of 75 H.P. was purchased with a view to replacing oil-engine and reducing costs. On an average 25 workers were being employed daily at the factory. Another rice mill working on a co-operative basis was Kurud Co-operative Marketing Society, Kurud in Dhamtari Tahsil of the District. Some of the rice mills worked only on account of the customers, i.e., by milling paddy brought by customers and earning milling charges. Such small rice mills combined business of rice milling with *dal*, flour, oil and even saw milling. Paddy-milling is essentially a seasonal work and those who cannot invest large sums in purchasing paddy and milling it on their own account have to resort to other activities in order to make it profitable.

Flour Mills

Under the Factories Act, 1934, one flour mill was registered in the District in the year 1935. There were three registered flour mills in the year 1949, under the Factories Act, 1948. In the year 1964 there were six factories in the District out of which one remained closed during the year. Of the remaining five flour mills, three flour mills combined rice and *dal* milling with flour milling work. Average daily employment in that year in the working factories was about 115 workers In the year 1968 there were 4 registered flour mills in the District with an average employment of 204 workers daily.

One of the flour mills, viz., the Raipur Flour Mills, Ltd , Raipur was established in the year 1937. Initial fixed and working capital investment in that year was Rs. 3,19,390 and the factory employed on an average 49 workers daily. By 1965 the capital investment increased to Rs. 4,63,845 and average daily employment to 53 workers. The value of product which was Rs. 3,97,148 in the year of establishment, increased to Rs. 11,64,608 by 1964.

Kailash Besan and Rice Mills, Raipur is another flour mill which was established in the year 1956-57 with a capital investment of Rs. 1,26,387. In 1961 the investment increased to Rs. 2,32,132. This factory provided employment to nine workers on an average daily.

All the five working factories, as in the year 1964, are located at Raipur proper.

Dal Mills

There was only one *dal* mill in the year 1949, registered under the Factories Act, 1948 in the District. By the year 1958, the number had increased to 20 though factories actually working in that year were 16 only. Majority of these factories combined rice milling, flour milling and *dal* milling. One of the units, besides rice and flour milling, manufactured rice and candy along with *dal* milling, the principal activity. In the year 1964 the number had fallen to 14, the actually working factories in the year being

12. These factories on an average employed 110 workers daily. In the year 1968 the 13 registered *dal* mills in the District employed on an average 164 workers daily.

Registration of an oil mill as a factory was recorded in the year 1924, under the Factories Act, 1911 (as amended by Act III of 1922). By the time 1934 Factories Act was introduced, the number of oil mills registered as factories had been four. Under the Factories Act, 1948, there was only one oil mill as a registered factory in the year 1949. In the year 1951, there were three oil mills. A decade later, in 1960, there were seven oil mills, two of which remained closed during the year. One of the oil mills combined *dal*, flour, rice, ice and saw milling with oil milling. In the year 1964, the number of registered factories remained seven and provided employment to about 210 workers daily on an average. There were 9 registered oil mills in the District in 1968, with average daily employment of 274. These 9 factories had an investment of Rs. 15 lakhs.

Oil Mills

One of the oil mills, which is also the largest, is Shri Ganesh Oil Mills located at Raipur proper. The factory was established in the year 1951, with a fixed and working capital investment of Rs. 78,000, which had increased to Rs. 2,66,358 in the year 1961. The average daily employment of workers in this factory was 124. From 1951 to 1961, the production was highest in the year 1954-55 being 1,27,345 maunds. In 1960-61, the production was 99,174 maunds. This factory was engaged purely on oil-seeds crushing business. Out of the seven factories in the year 1964, four were located at Raipur proper. Another factory Seth Oil Mills, with an investment of Rs 49.50 lakhs was established in 1967 which employed on an average 50 workers daily with a production of 16,093 tonnes. K. N. Oil Mill at Mahasamund was established in 1968 with an investment of Rs. 20.20 lakhs and employing on an average 50 workers with a production of 875 tonnes.

Next to the agricultural produce-based small scale factory industries stated above, came the forest produce-based industries which are mainly the saw-milling and lac manufacturing factories.

Under the Factories Act, 1948, there were five saw mills in the District in the year 1949, which employed on an average 65 workers daily. By the year 1951, the number of saw-milling units increased to nine. Among these nine units there was one Government saw mill established at Dugli working under the Forest Department. The number of saw mills increased to 18 in the year 1960. One more Government saw mill was added to the list located at Sankra in Dhamtari Tahsil. In the year 1964 the number of saw mills was 16, including two saw mills working under the Forest Department of the State Government. In the year 1970 there were 28 registered saw mills in the District which employed 425 workers on an average daily, with an investment of Rs. 40 lakhs.

Saw Mills

One of the Government saw mills at Sankra in Dhamtari Tahsil was established in the year 1960. This factory employed on an average 24 workers daily. In the year 1961-62 the production was 20,086. 41 cft. of sawn wood.

There were two factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948 in the year 1964. Both these were located at Raipur proper. One of the furniture works, Ambar Saranjam Karyalya, Raipur was established in the year 1950. The capital investment in the year of establishment was Rs. 12,000 which increased to Rs. 45,000 in the year 1961. The factory was run by "Gram Sewa Samiti" recognised by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. This factory was wholly engaged in the manufacture of "*Charkhas*" (Spinning wheels). The value of production in 1961 amounted to Rs. 15,175. On an average this factory employed 11 workers daily. By the year 1968 there remained only one registered factory under this category, in the District. In the year 1970 there were a dozen new furniture making units established with an investment of Rs. 2 lakhs employing 60 workers.

Furniture Making

Lac, including shellac manufacturing is another forest produce based industry in the District. In the year 1964 there were four lac and shellac manufacturing units in the District using power. Besides these, there were nine *harra* factories registered as non-power using units. One of the shellac factories remained closed during the year. The three working factories among them employed above one hundred workers daily. From among the *harra* factories two factories remained closed during the year. P.R. Tata and Company, *Harra* Factory, at Dhamtari provided highest employment as compared to other units. In the year 1968 the power using lac and shellac factories were three and non-power using *Harra* factories were five. By the year 1970 two more *Harra* factories using power have come up. The value of export of *Harra* in 1969-70 was Rs. 30.15 lakhs.

There were three soap factories in the District in the year 1964. One of these three was registered as a non-power using unit. These three units provided employment to about 40 workers daily. Position regarding registered factories remained the same (i. e 3 units) by 1968. In 1971 there were 23 soap manufacturing units in the District; the total production of these units was 2,100.927 M.T. These units gave employment to 157 workers.

Soap Works

Vijay Soap Works, Raipur was established in 1947 at Raipur proper as a partnership concern. For the first two years of its working, it was manufacturing only washing soap. In the year 1950 the imported machinery for the manufacture of toilet soap was established. Besides washing soap the factory manufactured standard type toilet soap including shaving and liquid soap. The value of sales which was Rs. 3,90,540 in the year 1954 had fallen to Rs. 3,01,332 in the year 1961. In spite of the diversification of the products, fall

in the value of sales might have been due to the competition from other soap producers in the District and outside the District. The factory employed on an average 25 workers daily.

There is one Government Ayurvedic Pharmacy working under the State Directorate of Public Health at Raipur, which is registered as a factory under the Factories Act, 1948. Another factory, namely, Sharma Ayurvedic Factory has come up at Raipur, which manufactures wide range of products. It had an investment of Rs. 1,96,486.

One tanning and leather finishing factory is also registered as a non-power using factory under the Factories Act, 1948. This Unit is also located at Raipur proper.

Printing Presses

The printing presses as the factories registered under the Factories Act in the District were included in the list of factories for the year 1951. In this year there were three presses, all located at Raipur. Even after a decade, in the year 1960, the number of presses coming under the Factories Act, remained three. But during the following four years, the number had increased and there were six presses in the District in the year 1964, one of which was a Litho Offset and Printing Press. All the six presses were located at Raipur proper. In the year 1968, there were seven printing presses in the District registered under the Factories Act. In 1971 there were 29 printing presses employing 246 workers with an investment of about Rs. 16 lakhs.

The Laxmi Printing Press, Raipur was established in the year 1933 with an investment of Rs. 10,000 and an average employment of four persons daily. With this humble beginning, by 1961, the capital investment increased to Rs. 1,50,000 with an employment of 30 persons on an average daily. In the year 1964 the average employment was above 40 workers.

The Mahakoshal Press, Raipur was established in the year 1935 by the late Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla. The newspaper entitled "Mahakoshal" was published by him. Subsequently the name was changed to "Mahakoshal Weekly". In the year 1951, the fixed and wroking capital of the Press was Rs 42,106, which by 1961 increased to Rs. 55,000. The number of workers daily employed was on an average 50.

The Nai Duniya Printing Press was also established to publish a daily "Nai Duniya", in the year 1959. The capital investment in the year of establishment was Rs. 21,000 which increased to Rs. 25,000 in the year 1961. Average employment was about 50 workers daily.

Stone Dressing and Crushing

Under the non-metallic mineral products, there was one stone dressing and crushing factory, namely, Moorarji Jairam Stone Gitti Quarry, as a factory registered under the Factories Act, 1948, in the year 1964. By the year 1968, there was no registered factory under this category in the District.

In the basic metal industries group, ferrous and non-ferrous, there were three factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948 in the year 1964, one for rough casting of ferrous metals and two for rolling into basic forms of non-ferrous metal. One of the two units in the non-ferrous metal group, Navratna Industries, Private Ltd., was established in the year 1961 at the village Gokulpur near Dhamtari town. Capital investment in this year was Rs. 1,10,150. By 1964-65 this had increased to Rs. 4,17,623. The factory employed on an average 35 workers daily. The value of the product which was Rs 2,64,918 in 1961, increased to Rs. 7,67,352 in the year 1965. Products of the factory besides having a market in Raipur and other neighbouring districts of the State, were exported to Andhra Pradesh. By the year 1968, two factories remained under this category.

Basic Metal Works

Manufacture of metal products, except machinery and transport equipment was carried on by three factory establishments in the year 1964. The three factories are Raipur Metal Works, Patil Metal Works and Raipur Metal Products Private Ltd. In the year 1968, there were four registered factories, but one of these was reported closed during the year.

Metal Products

The Patil Metal Works, which was established in the year 1954, had an initial capital investment of Rs. 4,000 only. This had increased to Rs. 16,200 by 1965. The factory worked only on account of the orders placed by the businessmen, who also supplied raw-materials. In the year of establishment the factory employed two workers only, which number had increased to 13 by the year 1965. The quantity of product which was only 1,360.776 K. G. in 1954, had increased to 45. 318 K. G. in 1965. Average daily employment in 1964 was 15 workers.

Raipur Metal Products Private Ltd., Raipur was established in the year 1947 and had the capital investment of Rs. 5 lakhs. By 1961 the investment increased to Rs. 6 lakhs. This factory manufactured utensils, hollow wares in alluminium and stainless steel. The value of production in the year 1950-51 was about Rs. 12 lakhs. The products of the factory were marketed throughout the State and were exported to Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Bihar.

There was one factory, namely, Kemco Industrial Corporation in the year 1964 engaged in the manufacture of machinery. The factory employed on an average 50 workers daily. By 1968 one more unit, namely, Agricultural Implement Workshop, was added to this category, which employed 238 workers on an average daily. Advani Welding Electrodes has a capacity of manufacturing electrodes 25 lakhs meters, and electrodes cast wires 1.5000 M.T.

There were four general and jobbing engineering works including one Defence establishment in the year 1964. The three of these four establishments employed on an average about 60 workers daily. The number of units remained the same in the year 1968. In 1970 there were 18 engineering units with an employment of 90 persons and investment of about Rs. 10 lakhs.

For repairing of motor vehicles, there were six establishments registered under the Factories Act, 1948 in the year 1964. Out of these six two were the Public Works Department Workshops and one was registered as non-power using factory. There were 10 registered factory units in 1968 under this category.

Ice and Ice Products

There were three registered factories in the year 1964. One of the units, Shree Laxmi Ice Factory and Cold Storage, Raipur was established in the year 1955. The fixed capital of the factory in the year of establishment was Rs. 1,52,131 and working capital Rs. 60,744. After a decade, in the year 1965 while fixed capital appears to have increased to Rs. 2,56,164, the working capital was Rs. 48,017. The value of production which was Rs. 2,36,892 in the year 1956 had fallen to Rs. 1,64,140 in the year 1965. The factory employed on an average 50 workers daily. In the year 1968, there were two units under this category.

Bidi Manufacturing

Prior to the enactment of the comprehensive factory legislation in the form of the Factories Act, 1948, the bidi manufacturing units were registered under the Central Provinces and Berar Unregulated Factories Act, 1937. This Act was superseded by section 2 (ii) of the Factories Act, 1948. Thus in the year 1950, there were 12 bidi manufacturing units registered under the Act in the District. Out of these 12 factories, only five were located at Raipur proper. In the year 1962 the number had increased to 53, out of which 12 factories were not working in the year. Only nine of these factories were located at Raipur proper. By 1964, only 32 registered factories remained in the District. Even out of this reduced number, 11 factories were not working. Five out of these 32 registered factories were located at Raipur proper. The average employment in the 21 working factories for the year 1964 was over a thousand workers daily. In the year 1968, there were 17 registered bidi factories in the District with an average daily employment of 788 workers.

Taking the year 1949 as a base year in which the number of factories registered under the Factories Act 1948, was 96, the number had increased to 223 in the year 1964. This gives an increase of about 132 per cent in the number of factory establishments in the District during the period of a decade and half.

It may be noted here that the different industries and the units thereunder that are detailed above are only those falling under the industrial classification adopted for the purposes of administration of Factories Act, 1948. Besides the small-scale factory establishments governed by the factory legislation there are smaller units within the same industrial classification as above, as also outside this classification. For example, hand-loom and power-looms, oil-ghanis, saw-milling, bricks and tiles making, etc., are generally referred to as cottage industries. As a matter of fact, many of the old-time industries referred to in earlier section of the Chapter, are even now found to be working on cottage industry basis. Some idea about these can be had from the following.

Cottage and Co-operative Industries

It is to promote the labour intensive cottage industries that the industrial co-operatives have been introduced in the sphere of cottage industries. Most of the cottage industries like carpentry, blacksmithy, pottery-making, handloom-weaving, basket-making, rope-making, which are deep-rooted in the soil of rural India and referred to as old-time industries earlier, are still there; but co-operative system is being adopted to make them economically viable by introducing modern techniques, machinery, etc.

Hand-Pounding of Rice

Hand-pounding of rice, which was in olden times a cottage industry in its strictest sense being carried on in an individual cottage, was facing a total extinction in competition with rice-milling industry. If at all there is any hand-pounding of paddy now in a cottage, it may be only for individual cousumption, otherwise this industry is working on a co-operative basis. During the years 1964-66 there were 16 co-operative societies engaged in hand-pounding of rice in the Community Development Block areas of the District. These societies had a membership of about 461 members during this period. In addition to these, there were five societies engaged in rice and *dal* manufacture having a membership of 163.

Cottage units in rice manufacturing generally used hullers and combined paddy-milling with *dal* and flour-milling. Such cottage units in the Community Development Block areas during 1964-66 numbered 47, engaging 77 workers. The largest number of such huller-using establishments, i.e. 29 happened to be in Dharsiwa Block of the District.

Oil Manufacturing

Oil-seeds crushing for extraction of edible and non-edible oils by *ghanis* is an age-old practice. In spite of the oil-seeds crushing factories working under the Factories Act in the District, oil-*ghani* method of manufacturing oil still continues, though mainly in rural areas, because of the Government efforts to promote cottage industries in the countryside. However, *ghanis* are mostly being worked on co-operative basis. An idea of the co-operative effort in this field of manufacture can be had from the fact that during the period 1964-66 there were 17 co-operative societies with a membership of 300 in the Block areas manufacturing edible oils by *ghanis*. It appears that at least in the Block areas individual *ghanis* working outside the co-operative fold were non-existent.

Handloom Weaving

Handloom-weaving industry in the District even in the olden days was not of much importance, the District being not a cotton producing area. Therefore, the handloom weavers' cottage establishments came to be organized under the co-operatives. There were seven co-operative societies in the Block areas with a membership of 490 during the period 1964-66. Two of these co-operative societies, one in Pithora and the other in Kurud Block, had the largest membership of 179 and 101, respectively.

For tanning of hides and skins and manufacture of leather goods, especially shoes and *chappals*, there were five societies, one each in five Blocks with a total membership of 72 during 1964-66. Two of these five societies were tanning societies. The number of cottage units as listed in the Blocks was 19 with 61 workers during the same period.

Tanning

The old time carpentry and blacksmithy industries manufacturing agricultural implements have, under the co-operative management these days, taken to the manufacture of furniture. The number of societies manufacturing furniture was 6 with 144 members during 1964-66. As against these, there were 118 individual units of carpenters providing employment to 182 workers and 19 cottage units of blacksmiths which employed 47 workers, in the Block areas during the same period.

Carpentry, Blacksmithy, Manufacturing of Bricks, Tiles Soap, Gur. etc.

Making of bricks and tiles has also been organised on a co-operative basis. There were 13 co-operatives of bricks and tiles makers with a membership of 265 in different Blocks during 1964-66. The cottage units of potters and brick-makers as listed by the Block Development authorities were three, one each in three Blocks employing a total of 29 workers only. Besides these, there were 14 brick kilns in Dharsiwa Community Development Block employing 1,094 workers in the year 1964.

Manufacturing of soap not falling under the category of old-time industries has also been organised on a co-operative basis. There were three societies, one each in three Development Blocks with a total of 70 members in the year 1966. The cottage units in this industry as listed in the Block areas were 8 employing 38 workers during the period 1964-66.

There were two co-operative societies manufacturing *gur* and *khandsari* sugar as well as *tad gur* in two Blocks. These among them had a membership of 99 in the year 1966.

Manufacture of bell-metal utensils was also organised on a co-operative basis in Abhanpur Development Block. This Society had 96 members in the year 1966. In the year 1971 two more societies, one each at Raipur and Nawapara Rajim were working. Loan of Rs. 27,000 and subsidy of Rs. 9,156 were disbursed to the societies in the same year.

There were two co-operatives of bamboo workers in Kasdol Development Block of the District in the year 1964, with 36 members. However, there were 13 cottage units of bamboo and cane workers employing 21 workers in the Block areas during 1964-66.

Bamboo Works

The account of the industrial co-operatives as above indicates that most of the old-time industries in the District were being organised on a co-operative

basis, and that the number of cottage units outside the co-operative fold in these industries was insignificant.

It may, however, be noted that while practically all the old-time cottage industries are found to have been organised on a co-operative basis, a number of new industries are being set up with individual units so small as to be called cottage units, working with or without power as the case may be. This development is in accordance with the Government's policy of developing cottage industries with a bias towards using modern techniques, tools and equipment.

In this respect, Dharsiwa Community Development Block in the District appears to have made significant break-through, as can be seen from the following manufacturing activities existing in the Block during 1964-66.

Table No. V—6

Number of Units and Products

Year	No. of units	No. of workers	Products
	3	33	Umbrellas
	2	19	Aluminium utensils
	1	4	Sodium Silicate
	1	4	Wire nails
	1	2	Plastic cane
	1	6	Polystyrene bags
	1	3	Transistors

In Baloda Bazar Block, there were two bone-crushing units employing five workers in the year 1966.

Gold and Silver Smithy

Gold and silver smithy had been a flourishing industry in olden times. But as the prices of these metals began to increase, a number of goldsmiths gave up their traditional source of earning livelihood for want of customers. Recently, the condition of this industry became worse as the Government at the Centre, in order to conserve their foreign exchange resources which were being increasingly misused for the purchase of smuggled gold, promulgated Gold Control Order in the year 1963. This Order affected the goldsmiths throughout the country. In the District some 894 goldsmiths were reported to have been affected. The Government, however, offered financial assistance to the goldsmiths to the extent of Rs. 1,11,330. About 404 goldsmiths in the District had applied for the licence to carry on their industry under the conditions imposed by the Government through the Gold Control Order. This traditional cottage industry in the District as elsewhere in the country is passing through a critical phase of its existence.

Saw-milling units outside the scope of the Factories Act, 1948, in the Block areas numbered 31 with an employment of 125 workers during 1964-66.

Saw-Milling

Some other industries working on a cottage basis in the Block areas were bidi-making and bakeries. It may be seen that an account of the industrial co-operative and cottage industries as given above is limited to the area of the District covered by the Block Development activities. Out of the 23 Blocks in the District, information from 22 Blocks was received and hence coverage may be said to be more or less complete, but only in respect of the number and membership of industrial co-operatives for the period to which the information relates, i.e. 1964-66. The information regarding number of cottage units under different industries and the number of workers, however, is very much limited by what is understood to be a cottage industry unit by the reporting agencies. Moreover, recording of the number of units and number of workers, under whatever definition, is related to only such units to which financial or technical assistance is given by the different Government departments like Co-operation, Industries, Village and Cottage Industries Boards, etc. While, therefore, the factual importance of the data in this section is limited by these considerations, it nevertheless presents a whole gamut of industrial activities in the District under cottage industries and industrial co-operatives.

Industrial Arts

Industrial arts in the sense of the manufacture of artistic industrial wares of any kind did not exist in the District, though it happens to be one of the advanced districts of Chhattisgarh region. More than 80 per cent of the economically active persons are engaged in agricultural pursuit, the main crop being paddy. Therefore, whatever industries that existed in the District were devoted to the manufacture of wares which satisfied the unsophisticated everyday requirements of the bulk of the population. Peasantry in the District unlike that in the cotton-producing tracts have always been lacking wherewithal to indulge in luxury of anykind in the absence of cash crops. Existence of industrial arts, under the circumstances, was quite unlikely, except possibly in the case of individual workers in the industries like bamboo, cane and mat-weaving, who happen to divest from the traditional to the introduction of some new patterns, etc., in his product.

Industrial Potential

As has been seen in the earlier portion of this Chapter, the District is neither rich in mineral wealth nor does the agricultural produce consist of commercial crops, which can be used as industrial raw-materials. This, however, does not mean that the District has no potentialities for industrial development. Industrial development of an area like that of a district cannot be strictly limited to the mineral and other resources available within the area itself. In this respect Raipur District is very favourably placed, because its neighbouring District Durg has one of the biggest steel plants located at Bhilai. As a matter of fact, Bhilai region,

whenever referred to includes not only Durg but Raipur District also. From the point of view of potentialities of development it is, therefore, the regional resources that are important and not the area comprising a District which is only a division of the region for administrative convenience. Another factor having a bearing on the industrial development is availability of cheap power for industrial purposes. With the location of Thermal Power Station at Korba, Raipur District is already getting power from this Station and supply of power is likely to augment with the increase in the installed capacity of the Plant. In the matter of transport facilities also the District is well-served by a net-work of rail and road transport. In view of these conditions the District is already well poised on the road to industrial development. Therefore, on the basis of regional as well as local resources, mineral. forest and agricultural, the development of industries as suggested under the Techno-Economic Survey and by the Directorate of Industries of the State Government is given below.

Agro Industries

As the rice-milling industry is concentrated in this District, a plant for the manufacture of rice bran oil with a capacity of 20 tons a day was recommended for the District by the National Council of Applied Economic Research which conducted the Techno-Economic Survey of Madhya Pradesh in 1958.

Forest-Based Industries

The Directorate of Industries, Madhya Pradesh envisaged establishment of wood seasoning and timber treatment small-scale unit in the District with an investment of Rs. 85,700 and an employment potential of 15 workers a day on an average. This was in accordance with the general recommendation of the National Council of Applied Economic Research for establishment of such plants at various places on the basis of the available raw-materials. A small-scale unit for the manufacture of wood-based stationery and utility articles with an investment of Rs. 40,000 was also considered feasible by the State Directorate of Industries. The National Council of Applied Economic Research recommended establishment of a unit for hand-made paper with an investment of Rs. 1.50 lakhs under this category.

Livestock-Based, Chemical and Metal-Based Industries

Establishment of a chrome tannery, manufactory of leather goods like foot-wear, suitcases, bags, etc., as also small bone-mills, was recommended for the District by both the agencies referred to above. A plant for the manufacture of super-phosphate with a capacity of 100 tons a day was recommended by the National Council of Applied Economic Research. Manufacture of sulphuric acid, copper-sulphate, ferrous-sulphate, hydrochloric and nitric acid was to be taken up along with the establishment of this plant.

Central foundry and forage plant for castings and forgings, plants for the manufacture of road building machinery, hand tools, builders' hardware, one in

each line of manufacture, were recommended by the National Council of Applied Economic Research for the District.

The Directorate of Industries thought it possible to establish small-scale units for the manufacture of improved agricultural implements, steel furniture, bicycle accessories and parts (spokes), paper pins and gem clips, rice mill and huller parts, auto leaf-spring and auto batteries in the District.

No possibilities for establishment of any mineral and metallurgical industries were supposed to exist in the District.

In view of the fact that the listing of potentialities of industrial development as above was stated to be only selective and by no means exhaustive, it appears that with initiative on the part of Government and industrialists, much more can be done in the matter of industrial development of the District than what *prima facie* seems possible. As a matter of fact, under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act 1951 some seven applications were received by January, 1965 for licenses to start different factories for the manufacture of rice-bran oil, vegetable oil, perfural cement, kyolite and fluorite, electrodes, etc. A factory for the manufacture of electrodes and core-wire had started functioning by January, 1965.

In accordance with the policy of the Government towards facilitating development of industries for fuller utilization of available local resources in raw-materials, etc., Government are constructing industrial estates and making industrial power and other facilities available to the industrialists. In the District at Raipur proper, construction of Industrial Estate with nine sheds was taken up during Second Five Year Plan for which a provision of Rs. 3.38 lakhs was made. During the Third Five Year Plan period, Government have thought it desirable to expand the Industrial Estate at Raipur in view of the demand for more sheds. An area of 200 acres of land was acquired for the Estate. By the year 1965, 36 sheds were ready in the Industrial Estate at Raipur and remaining area has been developed into suitable plots. Total investment for development including sheds comes to Rs. 16,07,819. Out of these 14 sheds were allotted for starting different industries, and manufacture was started in two of these 14 sheds by January, 1965. Provision for supply of power and water was made in the Estate area by the Government. The details of units working by 1970 are given in Appendix.

Industrial Estate

Under the scheme for the provision of Work Sheds for the benefit of rural industrialists, during the Third Five Year Plan, work for construction of six sheds at Abhanpur with a total investment of Rs. 67,000 in the District was in progress, while land acquisition and development thereof for the same number of sheds at Arang was taken up.

Labour and Employers' Organisations

The important industry in the District is rice milling which on an average provided employment to over 3,000 workers in 118 factories as in the year 1964.

Labour Organisations

Next to rice milling comes bidi making industry. This industry had 32 units registered under the Factories Act, 1948 employing on an average over a thousand workers. Inspite of the highest number of workers that are being employed in rice milling industry, there is no trade union activity in this industry. This is so because most of the units in this industry do not offer employment to workers all the year round as they generally work after the harvesting of paddy is over. Again, a number of rice mills also work on account of the customers who bring paddy for milling and also their own farm workers. It is a practice of majority of the rice mills to keep permanently only two to three workers, one of whom is driver and another oilman. Because of the seasonal nature of work in the rice mills there is no permanent labour depending entirely for livelihood on work in rice mills. It is mostly the agricultural labour which works in the rice mills after harvesting of paddy is over. As such, there is no trade union activity in the rice milling industry in the District.

Conditions in bidi-making are, however, different, though here also the labour is migratory but not to the extent as is found in rice milling. Bidi-making is carried on generally all the year round, and unless a labourer has some interest of his own in land, he is not likely to give up bidi-making, because as a labourer he can earn the same or even more in bidi-making than in agriculture. That is why the workers in bidi industry are organized in trade unions, for protection of their interests in respect of wages and working conditions. As a matter of fact, out of the five tahsils of the District four tahsils had their separate trade unions of bidi workers, Raipur Tahsil having two, thus making a total of five trade unions in bidi industry in the District in the year 1966.

There was also no trade union of workers in industries like *dal*-milling, oil-milling, saw-milling, etc. This is so because these manufacturing activities were mostly combined with rice-milling. The number of separate *dal*, and oil mills was small. All these three industries taken together the number of workers did not exceed three hundred at the most throughout the District in the year 1964.

Some of the other unions registered under the Trade Union Act in the District were those of Public Works Department workers, bank employees, municipal employees, clerical staff, sweepers, road transport workers like cart drivers, bus drivers, truck drivers, railway porters, coolies, etc. In all there were 43 such registered trade unions of workers in the District in the year 1971, registered under the Trade Unions Act, 1926, as given in Appendix.

None of these trade unions so far carried on any activities for the welfare of member workers. As stated earlier, trade union activities were concerned with the betterment of wage and working conditions.

Employers' Organizations

The District had one organization of the employers' in rice-milling industry known as the Chattisgarh Rice Mills Association. One hundred and twenty rice mill owners in the District were the members of this Association in the year 1970 . The activities of this Association were limited to the guarding of trade-interests of its members. Other associations of the employers with like objects were, Raipur District Small Industries Association and Raipur Chamber of Commerce and Industries, Raipur.

Welfare of Industrial Labour

There were no welfare activities undertaken either by trade unions for their members or by the Association of employers in the rice-milling industry for the workers in the industry. In the absence of any large-scale organised industry in the District, the State Government in Labour Department also had Government Labour Welfare Centre working in the District.

The Labour Welfare in the District was, therefore, confined to the provisions in that respect under different Central and State Government's Labour Welfare enactments made applicable from time to time to different industries and the units thereunder, as defined for purposes of the administration of those Acts.

The Factories Act, 1948

The provisions of the Factories Act, 1948 in the matter of safety, cleanliness, rest-sheds, canteens, etc., are applicable generally to all those factories registered under the Factories Act. The provision of the facilities of canteen, however, is applicable to those factories employing 250 or more workers. There was no such large-scale unit working in any industry in the District upto 1964.

The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923

The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 imposes an obligation upon employers to pay compensation to workers for accidents arising out of and in the course of employment. Original limit of the monthly wage of a worker drawing upto Rs. 400 was subsequently raised upto Rs. 500 a month by an amendment to the Act in the year 1959. The workers covered by the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 are not entitled to benefits under the Workmen's Compensation Act. The Act in the State is administered by the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation appointed by the State Government under the provision of the Act. For Raipur District the Commissioner was (reported to have been) appointed in the year 1962.

Figures of compensation given under this Act are given below.

Table No. V-7

Compensation

Year	No. of cases	Amount of compensation Rs.
1962	22	6,500
1963	136	1,83,922
1964	131	3,05,611
1965	161	2,54,952
1966	232	7,31,689
1967	146	5,21,578
1968	173	6,38,052
1969	283	6,61,383
1970	189	3,41,771

The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948

Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 and the Scheme framed thereunder was made applicable to Raipur centre with effect from the 28th January, 1962. Under the Scheme medical care is provided for the insured workers and their families, besides which sickness, maternity, disablement and dependent's benefit are given in cash. The employee's contribution under the Scheme varies from nil for a worker earning below Re. one per day to Rs. 1.25 for a worker earning Rs. 8 per day and above. The contribution of an employer similarly varies from Rs. 0.44 for a worker earning below Re. one per day to Rs. 2.50 for a worker earning Rs. 8 and above per day. The contributions are made on a weekly basis by both the employers and the employees. There were 23 factory establishments covered under the Scheme during the year 1962 and 1963. The number had increased to 43 in the year 1970. The workers and their families benefited under the Scheme from 1962 to 1970 were:

Table No. V-8

No. Covered Under Employees' State Insurance Scheme

	Insured Persons			Families		
Year	New	Old	Total	New	Old	Total
1962	1,262	4,932	6,194	695	2,809	3,504
1963	2,012	7,294	9,306	2,531	7,853	10,384
1964	2,152	7,271	9,423	2,878	7,431	10,309
1965	1,965	6,920	8,885	2,884	8,983	11,867
1966	2,804	8,089	10,893	3,137	9,700	12,837
1967	1,724	7,351	9,075	2,863	10,161	13,024
1968	1,781	6,835	8,616	2,932	11,117	14,049
1969	1,611	7,438	9,049	2,426	10,417	12,843
1970	1,619	6,656	8,275	2,611	9,796	12,407

Amounts paid under different cash benefits for the years 1963-64 to 1970-71 were:—

Table No. V-9

Benefits under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme

(In Rs.)

Year	Temporary Disablement	Sickness Benefit	Extended Sickness Benefit	Meternity Benefit	Permanent Disablement Benefit	Dependent's Benefit
1963-64	620.62	2,647.88	163.75	799.75	—	—
1964-65	392.14	3,507.11	1,463.15	213.31	—	—
1965-66	610.87	3,548.21	592.48	—	—	1,376.99
1966-67	933.87	3,367.12	635.25	105.87	—	52.21
1967-68	425.30	4,118.18	432.50	262.50	130.03	339.17
1968-69	1,323.60	3,569.97	363.50	—	735.27	186.60
1969-70	862.65	3,962.07	260.10	672.00	730.00	245.06
1970-71	965.05	3,598.05	191.00	1,547.00	1,082.70	34.40

The Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952 and the Scheme framed thereunder, applies to all establishments employing 20 or more persons. In the year 1966, there were in all 130 factory establishments falling under different industries like rice-milling, flour, oil, *dal* and saw-milling , printing presses, engineering and chemical works, covered under the Scheme. The rate of contribution is 6¼ per cent of the pay. This rate has been enhanced to eight per cent of pay in respect of certain specified industries and units thereunder employing 50 or more persons. The members and employers are allowed to contribute at any higher rate desired by them. About 2,500 employees were receiving benefit under the Scheme in the year 1966. In the year 1971 there were 195 factories covered under this Act and about 4,000 employees were receiving benefits under the Scheme in that year.

The Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952

The Madhya Pradesh Maternity Benefit Act, 1958, provides for payment of maternity benefit to women workers on conditions prescribed in the Act. The benefits are given to a female worker with nine months service preceding the date of notice. Generally a cash benefit of 7/12th of average daily earnings or 0.75 paise per day, whichever is higher, is given to a woman worker. The Act also provides for payment of medical bonus of Rs. 10 to women workers on maternity leave, if no pre-natal or post-natal care of any approved type is provided by the employer or under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948. The Act is administered by the Chief Inspector of Factories of the State Government. The number of cases under the Act in the District with the amount of benefit given from 1960 to 1964 were:—

The Madhya Pradesh Maternity Benefit Act, 1958

Table No. V-10
No. of cases under M. P. Maternity Benefits Act

Year	No. of Cases	Amount of Benefit Rs.
1960	19	809.16
1961	43	2,344.12
1962	13	2,047.32
1963	6	738.00
1964	20	1,222.00

The Madhya Pradesh Minimum Wages Fixation Act, 1962

Under the Madhya Pradesh Minimum Wages Fixation Act, 1962, minimum wages for employees under the Scheduled Industries were fixed. Some of the Scheduled Industries in the District included rice mills, *dal* mills, flour mills, oil mills, bidi making, construction and maintenance of road or buildings, stone-breaking or stone-crushing, public motor transport, Local Authority and agriculture. Originally the minimum wages fixed in these industies under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 of the Government of India in 1956 and later revised in 1959 were retained under the Madhya Pradesh Minimum Wages Fixation Act of 1962.

Minimum Wages in Rice, Flour, Oil Mill, etc.

For purposes of fixation of minimum wages in the Scheduled Industries in the State, places were divided into different classes ranging from 'A' to 'D'. Raipur was included in class 'A' area. For Raipur and the places within the area of five miles from municipal limits, the minimum wages for unskilled workers in the Scheduled Industries like rice mills, flour mills, *dal* mills, oil mills, and Local authority, were Rs. 1.75 for male and Rs. 1.50 for female workers per day. For skilled and semi-skilled workers the rates of wages were Rs. 3.50 and Rs. 2.75 per day, respectively. For clerical worker the rate fixed was Rs. 75 per month.

Minimum Wages in Bidi-making, Construction and Agriculture

In bidi making industry the rate for bidi-roller was Rs. 1.62 per thousand. For bidi-sorter and checker, bundle-wrapper and packer and *bhattiwala* monthly wages at the rate of Rs. 75, Rs. 65 and Rs. 50, respectively, were fixed. For employment on construction or maintenance of roads and buildings as well as stone-breaking or stone-crushing the rates of wages were the same as in the case of rice, oil workers, etc., for different categories of the workers.

Minimum wages in agriculture for Raipur municipal area and places within five mile limit of the municipality were for adult male Rs. 1.35 per day and for adult female Rs. 1.15 per day. For purposes of fixation of these wage-rates Raipur was included in Zone I defined as comprising the areas included within the limits

of a corporation or a municipality with a population of 50,000 and above and places within five miles from the limits of such corporation or municipality.

The rates given as above were actually those revised in the year 1959 under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, but were later taken as fixed under the Madhya Pradesh Minimum Wages Fixation Act, 1962.

In the year 1965 the State Government in Labour Department appointed a committee to hold enquiries and to advise the State Government in the matter of revision of minimum rates of wages in respect of the employment in tobacco manufactory, i.e., bidi-making. On the recommendations of this Committee the State Government revised the minimum rates of wages in this Industry. Raipur and the area within five miles around the Municipal limits for the purposes of revision of the wage-rates came under Zone II. The minimum wages rates fixed for bidi-rolling was raised from Rs. 1.62 to Rs. 2.20 per thousand of bidis. Sorter and checker got Rs. 95 per month as against Rs. 75. For a person engaged for packing, bagging, loading and unloading of trucks the monthly rate was fixed at Rs. 65. *Bhattiwala* too got Rs. 65 per month as against earlier rate of Rs. 50 per month. Some additional categories of workers doing specific work, were included in the categories of workers and piece-wages were fixed for them. Effect to these revised rates was given from 1st October, 1966.

The statutory welfare facilities mentioned above are available to the workers in different industries in the District.

CHAPTER VI

BANKING TRADE AND COMMERCE

History of Indigenous Banking

NO BANKING history of the District is available, apart from the general trade practices prevailing in the region in trade centres. Indigenous bankers have been identified with the acceptance of deposits or *hundis* or both, in addition to lending. In the strict sense of the term, the firm of Rai Bahadur Bansi Lal Abirchand, mentioned by the Banking Enquiry Committee, 1929-30, was the only indigenous bank functioning in the Province.[1] Nelson referred to this firm in 1909 as the largest money-lenders in the District, who lent at low rates, and had honourable dealings. Many *malguzars* also banked with this firm.[2] Raja Gokul Das was also referred to as a principal money-lender who had considerable transactions in Raipur and lent on mortgage.[3] *Kosa* silk-weaving industry of the District was also financed by "some of the better *Koshtas*, who acted as bankers to others, and some even buy goods manufactured in the region."[4]

General Credit Facilities Available

But for the recent additions of commercial banks, co-operative societies and banks, and Government departments, the age-long institution of village money-lenders, who may be professionals or combining other occupations with lending, remains even to this day the main source of rural credit. *Taccavi* was the only form of Government loan known to the villagers in the recent past. But it was after Independence, more so, when our economy is geared to a planned development, that Government are making substantial sums available through their agencies for a variety of purposes under the Plan schemes. Co-operative credit institutions have been extending their area of operation vigorously under the various Plans. In urban areas, commercial banks and indigenous *Shroffs* mainly supply the credit demand. However, their organisation and method of work conspire to limit its utility in respect of rural areas. The financial corporations and the Life Insurance Corporation are a recent phenomenon in the sphere of urban finance. Yet, notwithstanding the development of these agencies, the *mahajans* or money-lenders continue to be the chief aspects of credit in rural areas, accounting for over 96 per cent of the debt in Raipur.[5]

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1. The C.P. Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee Report, Vol. I, p. 95.
2. *Raipur District Gazetteer*, p. 162.
3. Ibid.
4. C.P. Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee Report, Vol. II, p. 154.
5. Ibid, Vol. I, p. 141.

Rural Indebtedness

A natural corollary of indigenous finance has been the rural indebtedness, which proverbially overshadowed an average cultivator's life. It is said that 'he is born in debt, lives in debt and also dies in debt'. During the years 1886 to 1896, loans to the tune of Rs. 10,000 were advanced annually by the Government under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. During the famines, the Government practically acted as the banker of poor cultivators. The loans were given to them very liberally, and the sum advanced increased from Rs. 1.71 lakhs in 1896-97 to Rs. 7.47 lakhs in 1902-03 under the said Act. The aggregate advances for the twenty years from 1885 to 1905 were nearly Rs. 23 lakhs.

It was noted that the debt "is not common except in villages owned by the Arang Banias, and there I would attribute them to the system of book-keeping practised by the money-lenders."[1] Telis and Chamars were the regular borrowers of large sums at the end of the rains in order to speculate in grain, tobacco, and forest produce. The prevailing "rates of interest on private loans varied from 9 to 24 per cent according to the standing of the cultivator and the amount of the loan. The lower rates are obtainable only when the loan is secured by mortgage or pledge of property. There are a number of Afghan money-lenders in the District who are locally known as Rohillas. They settle in the towns and advance small sums at exorbitant interest to the poorer classes who have no credit with the ordinary bankers. As much as 2 annas per rupee per month or 150 per cent may be charged, and they realise their debts by threats of personal violence. The ordinary interest on grain-loans at present is seven *kathas* or 35 per cent, and may vary from 25 to 50 per cent according to the credit of the borrower. The Court of Wards make loans at 25 per cent."[2]

During the late 'twenties of the present century, the extent of indebtedness of the *malguzars* was estimated by C. D. Deshmukh, Settlement Officer. It was estimated that "the total debt of the *malguzars* of the district, on a computation definitely erring on the side of over-statement, is about 67.5 lakhs. As many as 43 per cent of the cosharers are free from debt and 31 per cent owe petty cash or grain-debts below Rs. 1,000 in value. The *malguzars* of the district can therefore be described as a generally well-to-do lot."[3]

As for the position of tenants in Raipur *Khalsa* during this period, it was estimated that about 60 per cent of the classified tenants were free from debt and 31 per cent or more had taken petty cash or grain debts below Rs. 100 in value. The number of individuals whose debts exceeded Rs. 500 was 673 out of the total of 88,623. Since Hemingway's Settlement of the District (1905-11), the indebtedness had not increased. It was estimated that debt per tenant amounted to Rs. 45 only, and that per indebted tenant Rs. 115. The borrowings carried the rates of

1. Raipur District Settlement Report, 1912, p. 28.
2. *Raipur District Gazetteer*, 1909, p. 162.
3. Raipur Final Settlement Report, 1926-1931, p. 19.

interest varying between 15 and 37½ per cent; 15 for a substantial tenant, 18 to 24 per cent for a good "C" class man and 24 to 37½ per cent for the smaller men. On grain-loans the interest in kind varied from 33 to 50 per cent. The farm servants were required to pay 25 per cent.[1]

Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee 1930

The Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee, 1929-30, which made a detailed study of the agricultural indebtedness in this District also estimated that the total agricultural debt outstanding at the end of November, 1929, was Rs. 99,37,864. It was estimated that the incidence of indebtedness of cultivators in the Rice Zone is much lower in Chhattisgarh than in any other part of the Province except Mandla.

The landlords were indebted to the extent of Rs. 48,18,192, and only 41 per cent of the landlords were free from debt. The total debt owed by the cultivators was estimated as Rs. 51,19,672 and 51 per cent of the cultivators of the District were reported to be free from debt.[2]

As far as the source of borrowing is concerned the said Committee estimated that as large as 96.13 per cent of the total estimated debt in Raipur, was owed to *mahajans* and the rest 3.87 per cent was owed to Government and the co-operative credit societies. Apart from these, in the Kauria Estate of Raipur District, a sum of Rs. 35,000 was advanced by the Court of Wards.[3]

The principal causes of indebtedness recorded by the Settlement Report, 1926-31 showed that about 69 per cent of the total debts were incurred for agricultural purposes, like the purchase of cattle or land or field improvements, ten per cent for litigation and ceremonials, three per cent for house-building and money-lending and hardly one per cent for the payment of rents and Government dues.[4]

The C. P. and Berar Debt Conciliation Act, 1933

The report of the Banking Enquiry Committee was followed by a spate of legislations for the protection of debtors. The Central Provinces and Berar Debt Conciliation Act was enacted in 1933. The year 1934 witnessed the enactment of the Central Provinces Usurious Loans (amendment) Act, and Money-lenders' Act. The object behind the Debt Conciliation Act was to reduce the quantum of debt, and facilitate clearing of debts in easy instalments. The Act empowered the State Government to establish debt conciliation board for a District or for any part of the District.

1. Ibid. pp. 21-22.
2. Central Provinces Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee Report, 1929-30, Vol. I, pp. 119-122.
3. Ibid. p. 144.
4. Raipur Settlement Report, 1926-31, p. 22.

Debt Conciliation Board for Dhamtari Tahsil was established in the District on 23rd October, 1936, with a Sub-Judge as part-time Chairman, and seven non-officials as members. One member was subsequently added. The Board closed its operation on the 31st January, 1938.

During the period of 15 months, the Board received 384 applications involving debts of Rs. 13.21 lakhs. Of these, 29 applications involving a debt of Rs. 35,848 were dismissed under section 7(1) of the Act, and 100 applications covering a debt of Rs. 5.00 lakhs were dismissed under section 14 as no settlement could be arrived at with the creditors. Agreements under section 12(1) were executed in 253 cases for debt aggregating to Rs. 5.65 lakhs. Of this Rs. 4.93 lakhs were conciliated for Rs. 2.47 lakhs, securing a remission of Rs. 2.46 lakhs or nearly 50 per cent of the demand. Ninety-four certificates, declaring that the creditors had unreasonably refused amicable settlement were issued in 64 cases for debts amounting to Rs. 2.92 lakhs.

Government assistance to Cultivators

In recent years, the assistance of the Government to the cultivators is manifested in the following figures of loans advanced to them under the Agriculturists' Loans Act and Land Improvement Loans Act during the years 1961-62 and 1967-68 to 1969-70.

Table No. VI-1

Government Assistance to Cultivators

Year	Agriculturists' Loans Act (In Rs.)	Land Improvement Loans Act (In Rs.)
1961-62	4,50,000	2,95,000
1967-68	4,84,965	—
1968-69	1,21,736	5,32,350
1969-70	1,66,790	7,57,748

In a village survey monograph of Bendri village of the District, it was observed that the villagers have to take loan for "occasional celebrations like birth of son or a marriage in the family, purchase of plough, cattle or repair of the house."[1] In Bendri village about 38 per cent of the households were in debt. The year-wise burden of debt in the village increased from Rs. 600 in 1958 to Rs. 785 in 1961. Mostly the loans are raised in the village itself.

Role of Private Money-lenders and Financiers

Despite disrepute owing to various malpractices, the traditional money-lender or *mahajan* continues to be the chief source of agricultural finance. His indispensability in a preponderately agricultural economy is still unchallenged. In this District, the firm of Rai-Bahadur Bansi Lal Abirchand and Raja Gokul

1. Census of India, 1961, Bendri—A Village Survey, p. 53.

Das had been the prominent money-lenders in the early decades of this century. The majority of money-lenders were either Brahmans or Agarwal Banias. To name a few, Arjun Sao of Arang, Narayan Sao Vidur of Rajim, Deo Narayan Sao of Dhamtari, Guha Sao and Bhagi Sao were mentioned by A. E. Nelson in 1909.[1] The Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee in 1929-30 observed that Hira Gir, Gosai and Narotham Gir, the *malguzars* of Charra village in Dhamtari and Seth Sheo Das Daga, a substantial *malguzar* of Baroda village in Raipur, had flourishing money-lending business during this period.[2] Other class of money-lenders, locally known as Rohillas in the urban areas of the District also advanced small sums of money at exorbitant rates to the poorer classes.

C. P. and Berar Money-Lenders, Act, 1934.

After the enactment of the Central Provinces and Berar Money-Lenders' Act, 1934, every money-lender was required to get himself registered on a payment of annual fees. He is required to maintain an account for each debtor, separately, of all transaction in respect of any loan advanced to the debtor. He is also required to furnish to the debtors every year, a legible statement of accounts, signed by the money-lender, or his agent, of any balance or amount that may be outstanding against such debtor on such dates, and in such areas, as may be prescribed. The money-lenders are also required to give the money-receipt of the payment that has been received by him to the debtor.

Registered Money Lenders in the District

The Sub-Registrar in the District maintains a register of money-lenders in his office. The information about the number of registered money-lenders for some selected years from 1958 to 1970 is given in the following Table.

Table No. VI-2

Registered Money-lenders in Raipur District

Year	Raipur	Dhamtari	Mahasamund	Gariaband	Baluda Bazar
1958	269	136	85	42	N.A.
1961	279	163	102	51	33
1965	298	205	93	73	105
1966	313	214	126	74	173
1967	293	175	83	76	38
1968	341	211	133	72	212
1969	320	209	119	69	198
1970	388	183	126	64	213

(Note:—Figures for the years 1961 and 1965 for Baloda Bazar relate to Financial year)

1. *Raipur District Gazetteer*, p. 162.
2. C.P. Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee Report, 1929-30, Vol. II, pp. 413-17.

The continued dependence of cultivators on the *mahajans* or money-lenders is again established from the above Table. Greater concentration of these are found in Raipur and Dhamtari Tahsils. Every village still preserves at its helm the unflinching authority of the village money-lender. The financing of agriculture in the rural areas and internal trade of the District is considerably dependent upon them. They advance loans for every conceivable purpose, without going into harassing formalities. His easy accessibility infuses confidence among the cultivators, whose immediate need for money surpasses all other considerations.

Conscious of his inevitability as a financier, the money-lender resorts to a number of malpractices, such as demanding advance interest, obtaining thumb impression on blank paper with a view to inserting arbitrary amount at a later date if the debtor becomes irregular in payment of interest, general manipulation of accounts, and the like. But since education has spread into the interiors of the District such malpractices are now on the decline.

The traditional money-lenders who are indigenous *Shroffs* lend money against the pledge of gold and silver also. But after the Gold Control Order, pledge of silver is commonly accepted for a loan. They charge interest varying from one to two per cent per month. In turn these *Shroffs* deposit the silver in some commercial bank and draw the advance on its pledge at a lower rate of interest. Short-term loans are also advanced on the credit of the borrower, without asking for mortgage of property, etc. The rates of interest in brisk season remains high on such loans.

Joint Stock Banks

The commercial banks, which are of recent growth assist the business and industry through advances and loans, over-drafts, discounting of *hundis*, or bills of exchange, etc. In the 'thirties "the joint stock banks play little direct part, and the Imperial Bank much less, in the supply of credit to the agriculturists. These banks do not look upon agricultural finance as a part of their general business. Banks, however, do finance agriculture though indirectly, by financing merchants who give advances to the small village dealers, and some banks lend direct on the pledge of produce and valuables and on mortgage. This indirect financing by intermediaries is, however, costly, as a price not always reasonable has to be paid for it. A few banks lend to land-holder and to the more substantial cultivators."[1]

As late as in the 'fifties, the All India Rural Credit Survey Committee estimated that the commercial banks advance less than four per cent of their total advances for the production of agricultural produce. It strongly recommended the establishment of State Bank of India as one strong integrated, State-partnered

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1. The Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee 1931 (Majority Report), p. 191.

commercial banking institution with an effective machinery of branches spread over the whole country, for stimulating banking development. Vastly extended remittance facilities were to be provided for co-operative and other banks which would be in effective consonance with the national policies. Thus, the State Bank of India came into being on 1st July, 1955 and the local branch of the Imperial Bank of India at Raipur was also taken over by the newly emerged bank. In Raipur District, there were 23 branches of different commercial banks, which are listed in appendix B.

State Bank of India

A branch of the Imperial Bank of India, was opened on the 2nd January 1925 at the Treasury Office, Collectorate building, Raipur, and was shifted to its own building, constructed in the year 1938. In the year 1925 it provided facilities to a large area, i.e., from Dongargarh to Raigarh and Saraipali, Basna, Mahasamund, Khariar Road, Bagbahara, etc. Its activities, extended upto Jagdalpur (in Bastar District). Since then there has been much expansion, and at many important commercial places the branches of this Bank have been established.

In this District, another branch office of the Bank was launched at Mahasamund in 1954. In the year 1955, after the enactment of the State Bank of India Act, the District branches assumed the present name. Another two branches at Dhamtari and Bhatapara also came into being in 1957, and that of Bagbahara pay office in 1957. By the end of 1970, State Bank of India had 5 branches and 4 pay offices in the District.

Besides other banking operations, this Bank conducts Government business as an agent of the Reserve Bank of India. The Bank also provides for a number of services to the public. A few of them are remittance facilities, collection facilities, deposits from public, Government business advances against security of goods, etc., medium-term loans, small-scale unit advances, safe custody, safe deposit lockers, rupee travellers' cheque, etc.

Allahabad Bank, Raipur

The branch of the Allahabad Bank was the first to be established in the District at Raipur in the year 1912, and thus it is the oldest commercial bank of this District. The other branch of the Bank is at Abhanpur. The Bank undertakes all kinds of agency, banking and foreign exchange business which are normally handled by the commercial banks. The Bank charges interest varying from 6½ per cent to 10 per cent depending on the nature of advances.

There were two branches of the Central Bank of India at Raipur and Dhamtari and Saraipali by the end of 1970. The Punjab National Bank and United Commercial Bank also opened their branches at Raipur in the year 1951 and 1964, respectively. The District is also served by Dena Bank (two branches

at Raipur and Rajim), Bank of Baroda (Raipur), Bank of India (Raipur) and Co-operative Central Bank, by the end of 1970. These branches perform all the functions of the commercial banks. They all maintain savings bank account, and accept deposits from the public on which interest is also allowed at the prevalent rates.

Following the Indo-Chinese conflict in 1962, efforts were made for the collection of funds for the National Defence. The commercial banks and post offices in the District also played prominent role in the collection of the same. Upto the middle of 1964, cash amounting to Rs. 26,62,612, and gold to the tune of 5,076 grams was collected in the District, for the purpose. The District did not also lag behind in the sale of National Defence Certificates and Defence Deposit Certificates. The gross and the net sale of the former during the year 1965-66 amounted to Rs. 8,15,567 and Rs. 2,61,642, respectively. The corresponding figures for the year 1964-65 were Rs. 10,86,205 and Rs. 3,30,787, respectively.

Defence Efforts

Similarly, the net collection from the sale of Defence Deposit Certificates amounted to Rs. 10,000 in the year 1965-66. The corresponding figure for the year 1964-65 was Rs. 1,54,200.

The various small savings schemes continued to operate in the District. Under the National Savings Certificates net deposits by the sale of these certificates amounted to Rs. 7,850 in the year 1965-66. During the same year net deposits in Annuity Certificates scheme amounted to Rs. 550 against Rs. 375 in the year 1964-65. In the Post Office Savings Bank Account, there has been a good response, and the gross and net deposits in the said account amounted to Rs. 93,07,143 and Rs. 25,25,577, respectively, in the year 1965-66. The corresponding figures for the year 1964-65 were Rs. 57,68,307 and Rs. 9,29,747, respectively.

Small Savings Schemes

In the Cumulative Time Deposit Scheme, which appears to be very popular, the gross and the net deposits amounted to Rs. 1,03,54,043 and Rs. 24,44,207, respectively, in the year 1965-66. The corresponding figures for the year 1964-65 were Rs. 71,30,354 and Rs. 15,17,211 respectively. In the month of July 1966, fresh accounts numbering 126 and amounting to Rs. 1,312 were opened in the District. Total collection under all small savings schemes from 1966-67 to 1969-70 is given below.

Table No. VI-3

Small Savings Schemes in Raipur District

Year	Gross Collection (In Rs.)
1966-67	78,36,601
1967-68	90,38,172
1968-69	96,79,600
1969-70	1,14,07,041

The Rural Credit Survey Committee, set up by the Reserve Bank of India in 1951, had recommended that a National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board, and an All India Warehousing Corporation should be established by statute, and the same statute should provide for the formation of State Warehousing Corporation. Consequently, the Madhya Pradesh Warehousing Corporation was established in the year 1958, under the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporation Act 1956. The headquarters of the Corporation was located at Indore (originally Bhopal). The authorised share capital of the Corporation is Rs. two crores, divided into two lakh shares of Rs. 100 each.

Warehousing Corporation

During the year 1959-60, a Warehouse Centre was opened at Dhamtari in the District. During the year 1960-61, a Central Warehouse was also opened at Bhatapara. In the following year (1961-62), out of ten sub-centres, four were opened in Raipur at Rajim Nawapara, Kurud, Bagbahara and Mahasamund to associate the warehousing scheme with the package programme.

The Central Warehouse, Raipur was established on 26th February, 1962. Stock position of Raipur Warehouse Centre during the year 1970 was :—

Package Programme

	Quintals
Wheat	340
Rice	12,710
Hybrid Seeds	1,412
Gram	464
S.G.	[,047

The main deposits in the said Warehouse are, paddy, rice, wheat, gram (*gulabi*), tur *dal*, etc. In Central Warehouse Raipur, 12,060 quintals of rice was stocked during the year 1970-71.

The State Bank of India, its subsidiaries, and other Scheduled Banks extend the facility of granting advances against the Warehouse Receipt.

Co-operative Credit Sotieties and Banks

Raipur District has been associated with the co-perative movement almost from the beginning. In the year 1913, Raipur Co-operative Central Bank Ltd., was established, duly registered under the Co-operative Societies Act II of 1912. A branch office of the Bank was also opened in the same year at Dhamtari. In the beginning only a few primary credit societies were registered, and affiliated with this Bank. But as the movement grew in popularity the response was encouraging.

The movement passed through the distinctive phases of experimentation, which was over by now, and expansion (1911-12 to 1917-18). But this was followed by deterioration, (1918-19 to 1922-23), and a period of reconstruction (1923-24 to 1929-30). The Central Bank opened a branch office at Baloda-Bazar in 1920 and at Mahasamund adecade later. After the crises of early, twenties, the financial reorganisation of Raipur Central Bank was almost completed by 1924-25. The position of Central Bank, as stated by the Banking Enquiry Committee, 1929-30, in respect of its working capital, etc., was that the Bank had a paid-up share capital of Rs. 84,678. The loans and deposits from societies held at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 71,413. Loans from the Provincial or Central Banks amounted to Rs. 11,510, and from individuals and other sources of deposits to Rs. 2,82,762. Reserve funds, etc., were Rs. 76,818 and working capital of the Bank stood at Rs. 5,27,181.[1] By 1944, two more branches of the Co-operative Central Bank, Raipur, were established at Nagri in 1937 and at Bhatapara in 1944.

Co-operative Movement in the District

By the year 1951-52 the Bank had six offices including the head office which further increased to 7 in 1953-54. The paid up share capital of the Bank in 1951-52 stood at Rs. 1.93 lakhs, which increased to Rs. 4.58 lakhs in 1953-54. Similarly, during this period, the reserve funds increased from Rs. 2.63 lakhs to Rs. 3.22 lakhs. The deposits and loans held by the Bank increased from Rs. 24.56 lakhs at the end of 1951-52 to Rs. 34.66 lakhs at the end of 1953-54. The outstanding loans of the Bank increased from Rs. 19.31 lakhs to Rs. 34 52 lakhs during this period. The total liabilities or assets of the Bank also increased from Rs. 29.74 lakhs in 1951-52 to Rs. 43.17 lakhs in 1953-54.

Post-Independence Period

The affiliated credit societies have to apply for loan to the Co-operative Bank on the basis of the Farm Plans of the cultivators. The rate of financing short-term loans to members by the societies is Rs. 35 per acre, charging interest at rate of nine per cent per year. However, the Co-operative Bank advances loans to the affiliated societies at the rate of six per cent per year. The societies advance loan to its members on the joint responsibility of two sureties, and also on the security of their landed property, recoverable in instalments.

In the planned development of the various sectors of the economy, co-operation steadily assumed new dimensions in successive Five Year Plans. Great stress was laid on extending the scope of co-operative movement, and as such, sectors other than credit were also brought under the fold of co-operation.

The Table below shows the progress of all types of societies, excluding the Bank.

1. C.P. Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee Report, 1929-30, Vol. I, p. 265.

Table No. VI-4

Co-operative Societies in Raipur District

(Rupees in Lakh)

Type of Society	Year	No. of Societies	No. of Members	Owned Funds in (Rs.)	Working Capital (Rs.)	Loans Advanced (Rs.)
Agricultural Credit Societies	1950-51	798	13,531	2.90	28.35	16.35
	1959-60	1,483	71,186	31.23	125.46	135.39
	1968-69	593	1,81,182	123.88	565.10	252.03
Non-agricultural Credit Societies	1950-51	4	310	0.16	0.36	0.23
	1959-60	5	641	0.79	0.86	0.49
	1968-69	8	1,976	5.73	6.37	2.09
Non-agricultural Non-credit Societies	1950-51	52	12,036	6.40	15.55	—
	1959-60	99	10,698	10.95	31.09	—
	1968-69	252	34,873	89.02	178.52	21.17

The position regarding the co-operative societies as on 31st March, 1965 was as follows:—

Table No. VI-5

Membership and Share Capital of Co-operative Societies

Society	Number	Membership	Share Capital (In Rs.)
Raipur Co-operative Central Bank Ltd., Raipur	1	2,323	45,70,375
Large-Sized Societies	23	13,855	6,26,384
Village Service Co-operative Societies	950	1,27,457	57,07,780
Better Farming Societies	21	1,683	1,41,935
Industrial Societies	93	6,997	2,41,896

Under the Package Programme, which was launched in Raipur District from the *kharif* season of 1961-62, the co-operatives played important role in the Intensive Agricultural District Programme.

The entire District is now covered by primary co-operative societies. The loans distributed by the societies has increased from Rs. 22.87 lakhs in 1961-62 to Rs. 72.05 lakhs in 1962-63. Marketing of farmers' produce through co-operatives has met with encouraging success, and in the first season 4,70,000 maunds of produce worth about Rs. 49,29,000 was marketed through the co-operatives.

Co-operative Central Bank, Raipur

The progress of Co-operative Central Bank, Raipur is given in the following Table:—

Table No. VI-6

Progress of Co-operative Central Bank, Raipur

Year	No. of Societies affiliated	No. of Member	Working Capital (Rs. in lakhs)
1955	1,382	1,309	62.58
1960	1,502	1,491	115.41
1965	1,066	1,257	335.98
1968	—	1,846	399.48
1969	—	1,837	349.61

In the post-Independence period, the Bank opened its branch offices at 12 more places till 1964. Prior to this, six branch offices were functioning in the District, i.e., at Raipur, Dhamtari, Baloda Bazar, Mahasamund, Nagri and Bhatapara. Basna in 1954, Nawapara-Rajim in 1959 and Gariaband, Deobhog and Pithora branches in 1961 were also established by the Bank. Three branches, i. e., Arang, Tilda and Kurud in 1962, and Bagbahara, Bhatgaon, Saraipali and Palari branches were also established in the year 1964. A branch also exists at Kasdol.

Land Mortgage Bank Ltd., Raipur

The Land Mortgage Bank Ltd., Raipur, was established on 13th May 1935. In 1949, the number of its members was 160, and the working capital was Rs. 81,806. Investment to the extent of Rs. 15,770 were made during the year. Loans outstanding against the individuals in 1949 amounted to Rs. 66,639. The Bank advances long-term loans to its members for a variety of purposes. At present, the Bank is known as Land Development Bank. The progress of the Bank is shown in the following Table:—

Table No. VI-7

Progress of Land Mortgage Bank, Raipur

Year	Number of Members	Share Capital (In Rs.)	Working Capital (In Rs.)
1955	596	20,252	5,07,063
1960	949	36,378	6,42,421
1965	1,317	91,669	15,70,790
1969	9,073	2,07,717	30,02,789

(Note:—The figures relate to co-operative year (from July to June).

General and Life Insurance

The companies established elsewhere during the course of about a century's history of insurance in India, were doing their work through their branch offices in the District. The offices of some of these companies were established very late. Prior to the establishment of the Life Insurance Corporation of India on 1st September, 1956, the following important companies were transacting insurance business in Raipur.

		Year of Establishment
1.	The Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co., Ltd.	1928
2.	The Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Society	1937
3.	The Empire of India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	1946
4.	The Bharat Insurance Co. Ltd.	1942
5.	The New India Assurance Co. Ltd.	1945
6.	The Lakshmi Insurance Co., Ltd.	1947

Amongst these, the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co., Ltd., *had the largest business, and was very popular in the District.*

The other companies which opened their offices and started business in the District were as follows:—

1. The Industrial Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd.
2. The Indian Economic Insurance Association Co., Ltd.
3. The General Insurance Co., Ltd.
4. The Ruby General Insurance Co., Ltd.
5. The Jupiter General Insurance Co., Ltd.
6. The Hindu Mutual Insurance Society.

But by the Life Insurance (Emergency Provision) Ordinance, 1956, promulgated by the President of India on 19th January, 1956, the management and control of life insurance business in India, including the foreign business of Indian insurers and the Indian business of foreign insurers, were vested with immediate effect in the Central Government.

Nationalisation of Life Insurance

On the day of Nationalisation of Life Insurance in 1956, Raipur was the only Branch Office in the entire Chhattisgarh Region . As the business expanded, and the aim of nationalisation was to take the message of insurance to the interior rural areas, many branches have come to be opened in the Chhattisgarh Region viz., Durg, Bhilai, Dhamtari, Bilaspur and Raigarh. Now in Raipur District, two branches are functioning; one at Raipur and the other at Dhamtari. Dhamtari Branch is controlling Jagdalpur District and a minor portion of Durg District also. Raipur thus is the parent branch out of which other branches were and created.

The business of the last six years of Raipur Branch is given below.

Table No. VI-8

Life Insurance Corporation, Raipur

(In Rs.)

Year	Amount		Policies	
1965-66	1,52,00,000	under	2,632	policies
1966-67	1,19,00,000	,,	1,951	,,
1967-68	1,48,00,000	,,	2,379	,,
1968-69	1,46,00,000	,,	1,713	,,
1969-70	1,38,00,000	,,	1,626	,,
1970-71	1,16,00,000	,,	1,187	,,

The business of Dhamtari Branch (excluding Jagdalpur area) for the last six years is as under:—

Table No. VI-9

Life Insurance Corporation, Dhamtari

Year	Amount		Policies	
1965-66	75,25,250	under	1,057	policies
1966-67	42,79,100	,,	635	,,
1967-68	61,09,500	,,	921	,,
1968-69	65,04,500	,,	897	,,
1969-70	72,82,000	,,	949	,,
1970-71	1,03,33,000 (figures approx).			

To control the entire, Chhattisgarh Region, one Assistant Divisional Manager (Development) has been posted by the Corporation and his headquarters is at Raipur. Life Insurance Corporation is having its own building at Raipur.

According to the estimates, the District of Raipur has a great potentiality for life insurance business. Even in the year 1971-72, Raipur city could produce a business of 1.5 crores. The Corporation is thinking of opening one more branch at Raipur. Thus the city business would be managed by one branch and the rural areas would be managed by the other branch. In all the Blocks of Raipur District, Development Officers are posted to spread the message of life insurance in the rural area and the aim is to give the benefit of insurance in every home. To do pioneering work in such a vast area is definitely a challenging task and the Corporation is gearing up its machinery to achieve the objective. Recently the Salary Saving Scheme has been introduced in Raipur District to enable many employees of State Government to avail the insurance facilities.

General Insurance

There are twelve general insurance companies doing their business in the District.

1. The British India General Insurance Co., Ltd., Raipur.
2. The Oriental Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd., Raipur.
3. The New Great Insurance Company of India Ltd., Raipur.
4. The General Insurance Society Ltd., Raipur.
5. The New India General Insurance Co., Ltd., Raipur.
6. The Union Co-operative General Insurance Co., Ltd., Raipur.
7. The Indian Mercantile General Insurance Co., Ltd., Raipur.
8. The Indian Trade and General Insurance Co., Ltd., Raipur.
9. The Jupiter General Insurance Co., Ltd., Raipur.
10. The Ruby General Insurance Co., Ltd., Raipur.
11. The South India General Insurance Co., Raipur.
12. The Sterling General Insurance Co., Ltd., Raipur.

The Raipur branch of British India General Insurance Co., Ltd., Raipur, started general insurance business in April 1957. Business in goods of hazardous and non-hazardous type, all kinds of shops, godowns and the contents therein, buildings, mills of every description, motor cars, motor cycles, etc., is being transacted by the Company. The business figures are given below:—

Year	(In Rs.)
1961	3,10,000
1962	2,10,000
1963	1,91,000

The Raipur office of the Oriental Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd., was started in the year 1956. The Company transacts business in general insurance and the business completed is given as under:—

Year	(In Rs.)
1961	87,208
1962	1,76,677
1963	1,24,455

The Company is working in the public sector, and is subsidiary to the Life Insurance Corporation of India. Floated in 1947 at Bombay, it is now one of the largest composite Insurance Companies of India. The controlling office of Raipur branch is at Kanpur, known as the Central Regional Office. The Raipur branch also controls the District of Durg, Bastar, Bilaspur, Raigarh and Surguja.

The branch of the New Great Insurance Company of India Ltd., Raipur, was started in 1959. It deals in general insurance business.

The volume of premium income collected during recent years is given below:—

Year	(In Rs.)
1960	70,000
1961	87,000
1962	97,000
1963	71,000
1964	1,10,000
1965 (upto 2nd Dec., 1965)	1,30,000

The Life Insurance Corporation has also now entered in the field of general insurance since 1st April 1964. During the year 1964-65, the premium amounting to Rs. 2,366 was collected.

State Assistance to Industrial Development

For the promotion of small-scale industries, the Industries Department sanctioned loans to various small industries of Raipur District. The amount of loan disbursed for selected years is given below:—

Table No. VI-10

Loan disbursed by Industries Department

Year	No. of cases	Amount Disbursed (Rs.)
1956-57	2	6,300
1960-61	76	58,797
1966-67	86	1,17,615
1967-68	66	95,505

In the following year (1963-64), the said Department gave away loans to the tune of Rs. 49,860 and in the year 1965-66, loans worth Rs. 96,623 were advanced to the various industries in the District.

With the object of giving financial assistance to the existing and potential industries, the Madhya Pradesh Financial Corporation, Indore which assumed the present name in 1956, advanced considerable amount in Raipur District. The Corporation provides institutional credit, medium and long term, to the industries.

In Raipur District, the Corporation received as many as 17 applications for loans amounting to Rs. 31,30,000 since its inception upto 31st March 1965. Out of this, 10 applications for Rs. 21,17,000 were sanctioned. Two applications amounting to Rs. 1,50,000 were rejected, four applications for Rs. 1,85,000 lapsed or withdrawn, and one application for Rs. 3,00,000 was pending consideration. Out of the total amount sanctioned, Rs. 1,19,500 were reduced in five cases, and four sanctioned cases for Rs. 14,29,500 were cancelled by the Corporation either

for not lifting the loan amount in time, or In not fulfilling the legal formalities, or at the request of the party.

A loan application for Rs. 10,00,000 for the installation of a new solvent extraction plant was received by the Corporation in 1966, and Rs. 9,50,000 have been sanctioned.

The Corporation has under consideration the opening of its branch office at Raipur to cater to the needs of the industrialists of Chhattisgarh area.

Currency and Coinage

Hewitt in 1869 recorded that silver currency was almost unknown in the interior, and all exchange was carried on by means of *cowries*.[1] In 1909. Nelson observed that the value of these was in a constant state of fluctuation, but at par was considered to be as follows:—

4 *cowries*	—	1 *ganda*
5 *gandas*	—	1 *bori*
20 *boris*	—	1 *dogani*
16 *doganis*	—	1 *rupee*[2]

Further he states that these scales were still (1909) prevalent, but since money has become plentiful, only for petty dealings. In the tribal *zamindaris* in the forest regions of the period, according to Nelson money was still rarely seen and rice was a common medium of exchange at the weekly markets. Rice and husked-rice being exchanged at equal weights in Mahasamund bazars.[3]

The coins that were prevalent in the British India were in use till 1957 when the Decimal System of currency was adopted. In the beginning the conversion of old coins into new coins created a little difficulty but gradually the people adopted it, and now not only in urban but even in rural areas the prices are being quoted in the decimal currency. By this time, practically all the old coins have been withdrawn from the market, and a rupee has now 100 *Paise*.

Trade and Commerce

Prior to the advent of British Rule, the silver currency was almost unknown, and all exchange was carried on by means of *cowries*. as stated earlier. The transit duties levied by the Maratha Government were almost a total bar to the development of trade, though merchants, who exported produce from Chhattisgarh made profits owing to the extraordinary cheapness of grain. Yet it was subsequent to the establishment of the British Government, and the restoration of tranquillity after

Course of Trade

1. Raipur Settlement Report, 1869, p. 78.
2. *Raipur District Gazetteer*, p. 180.
3. Ibid.

the Great Uprising that trade assumed such proportions as to have any great effect on prices. In the beginning, export trade alone was of importance. During the five years (1863-68), the statistics of grain exports were as follows:—

	Maunds (in Thousands)	Rs. (in Thousands)
Wheat	314	528
Rice	170	333
Other grain and oil seeds	161	199

English piece-goods were the principal goods imported, but their use had not penetrated beyond the official and mercantile classes, and the wealthier *malguzars*. The great bulk of the people still took the produce of their cotton to the local weavers to be woven into cloth. At this time, the District was almost cut off from the markets, Nagpur being 200 miles distant along the Great Eastern Road. Hewitt calculated that only a seventh of the surplus annual produce was sent away. But a few years afterwards, the trade along this road became considerable, and during the three years (1874-76), the exports averaged a million *maunds* as against about five millions from the three Chhattisgarh districts in 1905-06. In 1883, the railway was opened to Rajnandgaon, and exports at once rose considerably, the bulk having increased to three million *maunds* in 1886 or by almost three-fold in a decade at this time. It is probable that very large stocks of grain were held in the country, which partly accounted for the rapid expansion of its export trade. At the time of L. S. Carey's Settlement (1885-89), considerable traffic in lac, *mahua* and myrobalans had sprung up. In 1894 Priest wrote:

"While formerly six-sevenths of the surplus produce failed to find a market, the cultivator now has a number of foreign merchants almost at his door, eager to purchase his grain. And while within the last twelve years in a season of good harvest, grain actually rolled where it lay for want of communication in 1892 the railway having been opened to Calcutta and Katni, the exports of wheat, rice and linseed from the Chhattisgarh division",[1] exceeded the prervious record by more than 75 lakhs of rupees.

In the early part of the 20th century, it was anticipated that a steady and continuous expansion of trade would follow, but the subsequent series of bad harvests negatived this forecast.

The District 'Decennial Report' on the progress for the year 1888-98, gives the average statistics of exports and imports from Raipur station only, and for the purposes of comparison those for 1902-06 are also given below. It appears that over this period, as a whole, trade had been more or less stationary or declining.[2]

1. Ibid. p. 183.
2. Ibid. p. 184.

Table No. VI-11

Exports and Imports of Raipur Station

Exports			Imports		
Commodities	Average for 10 years 1888-98 in Mds.	Average for 5 years (1902-06) In Mds.	Commodities	Average for 10 years (1888-98) in Mds.	Average for 5 years (1902-06) in Mds.
Myrobalans	66	59	Cotton twist-yarn (European)	2	4
Wheat	289	231	Cotton twist-yarn (Indian)	28	17
Rice	578	471	Cotton piece-goods (European)	8	9
Other grains	55	104	Cotton piece-goods (Indian)	7	9
Hides & skins	15	26	Brass & Copper	4	3
Linseed	123	22	Iron	11	16
Other oil seeds	40	126	Salt	123	128
			Sugar	23	41

C. D. Deshmukh in 1926-31, estimated average quantities of export and imports of principal railway stations in the District. They mostly show the general trend only. On an average, rice (51,171 tons), Gram and others (29,184 tons) myrobalans (16,141 tons), timber (15,263 tons) and wheat (12,778 tons) formed the principal items, exported from Raipur, Bhatapara, Dhamtari, Tilda and Kurud railway stations during the years 1926 to 1928.[1] The trade was mostly with Bombay and Calcutta, while most of the rice, and the bulk of the lac went to Balrampur. As regards piece-goods and yarn, cheap Japanese cloth was noted to have flooded the local market during this period.[2]

Trade in Recent Years

That the export trade for Raipur station in recent years has increased tremendously is clear from the following Table:—

Table No. VI-12

Exports

Commodities.	Year 1960-61 Tons	Year 1961-62 Tons
1	2	3
Rice	52,743	58,234
Grains and pulses	6,296	4,591
Paddy	6,858	2,573
Wheat	107	75
Flour and atta	682	800

1. Raipur (Khalsa) Settlement Report, 1926-31, p. 5.
2. Ibid,

1	2	3
Besan	2,891	3,740
Konda	7,321	12,169
Oils	2,830	1,027
Cakes (oil)	5,242	8,476
Timber	7,196	9,022
Iron	751	494
Hides	244	297
Other goods	6,459	5,155

From the above data it is apparent that the main exports of Raipur station were rice, timber, paddy, grains and pulses, *konda*, oils and oil-cakes, hides, *besan*, other forest-goods and raw products.

Imports

The chief imports of Raipur station were oil and oil-cakes, coal and coke, cement, salt, potatoes, grains and pulses, wheat, iron and other goods such as cotton, woollen ana silken cloth, etc. The pattern of import trade can be seen at a glance from the figures for the Raipur station.

Table No.VI-13
Imports

Commodities	Year 1960-61 Tons	Year 1961-62 Tons
Coconuts	1,826	1,664
Coal and Coke	8,414	4,478
Cement	9,577	8,304
Fire-wood	2,543	1,048
Fresh-fruits	3,771	4,200
Gunny	1,463	2,351
Onions	402	3,743
Potatoes	9,156	7,459
Salt	4,265	5,498
Sugar	3,354	3,694
Jaggery (Gur)	2,294	3,866
Tobacco	413	284
Chillies	443	797
Grain and pulses	5,317	4,591
Wheat	7,143	7,785
Oil and Oil-cakes	39,412	45,378
Timber	1,474	—
Iron	5,162	4,023
Other goods	34,677	41,345

As usual the above data of export and import trade cannot be taken to represent accurately the trade of the District, as a considerable amount of the produce from outside the District, such as of Mungeli, is brought to Bhatapara station, and timber and oil-seeds find their way to Raipur and Dhamtari from beyond the District such as Bastar, Patna and Kalahandi and from also parts of Durg District. On the other hand, some grains from the west of Raipur are taken to Rajnandgaon.

The course of the Rice trade was towards the northern districts of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Hyderabad. *Gurmatia*, a variety of coarse rice was largely exported. *Dhan* or unhusked-rice was sometimes sent to Bengal where the people boiled it before husking it. Wheat was generally sent to Bombay.

Government Policy regarding movement of food grains

In this context, the Government policy in regard to the movement of food-grains changes from time to time. Till 23rd November, 1960, the Madhya Pradesh State continued to be a separate zone for wheat. Export of wheat from the State was only allowed through permits, issued by the Government. Similarly, the export of rice and its products was allowed under permits. During 1961-62, all the restrictions on the movement of wheat within the country were removed with effect from 5th April, 1961. Likewise, there was no restriction on the ex-State movement of coarse food-grains, viz., jowar, bajra, maize, etc. However, export of rice to Maharashtra and Gujarat States continued only through the licensed dealers. Restrictions on the export of paddy from the State on trade account continued. This position continued during the year 1962-63. These restrictions, naturally affected the pattern of export and import trade.

Teak, *Sal* and *bija* are the principal timbers which are exported, and are used for sleepers. Lac is brought to Dhamtari from the forests of Sihawa, Bindranawagarh, Khariar, and from those of Kanker and Bastar also. Lac is sent to Mirzapur to be made into sealing-wax, and also to Calcutta for export.

The principal railway stations for the exports are Raipur, Bhatapara and Dhamtari. The latter two also, however, handle some produce of other adjoining areas. Raipur and Bhatapara are the chief stations for the export of grains, Raipur sending rice and Bhatapara wheat; Myrobalans and other forest-produce form the bulk of the trade from Dhamtari. Tilda and Rajim are the only other stations having a certain small amount of trade.

The information regarding the outward and inward commodities, dealt at the stations falling in the revenue District of Raipur, so far as the Bilaspur Railway Division is concerned is given in the following Table. The information relate to the year 1964-65.

Table No. VI-14

Inward and Outward trade from Bilaspur Railway Division

Commodities	Inward (Weight in Quintals)	Outward (Weight in Quintals)
Timber	31,307	3,74,462
Miscellaneous Goods	20,71,100	9,40,346
Grains and Pulses	3,97,935	16,90,866
Oil-cakes	—	65,752
Myrobalans	—	83,527
Bidi-leaves	—	2,517
Fire-wood	—	13,603
Cement	2,00,382	—
Salt	1,51,875	—
Sugar	—	1,79,835
Kerosene-oil and Petrol	—	2,22,227
Coal	—	4,43,312
Iron and Steel	—	1,46,493

Note:—The above figures relate to Raipur, Dhamtari, Kurud, Rajim, Abhanpur, Kumhari, Mandhar, Silyari, Tilda, Hatbandh, Nipania and Bhatapara Railway Stations.

Trade Centres

Under the Madhya Pradesh Agricultural Produce Act 1960, the *mandis* of Baloda Bazar, Arang, Bagbahara, Kurud, Pithora, Basna, Neora, Mahasamund, Raipur, Bhatapara and Saraipalli were regulated and committees were formed to govern them. These are also the centres of wholesale business where extensive trade in paddy, rice, etc., is done.

Weekly and fortnightly markets are the characteristic feature of our rural economy. Temporary pavement shops are opened on the day which attracts brisk business. Customers from adjoining areas visit these markets. In Raipur a large number of these markets are held on week days. Even in urban areas of the District, these *hats* are a common feature. A detailed list of the same appears in the Appendix B. Most of these *hats* are vegetable markets.

Fairs and Melas

From time immemorial, religious fairs have been an inevitable part of the region's community life. But later on they started adopting commercial character also. The local articles of consumption, the ornaments and cattle commanded brisk business in these fairs which are generally held at the banks of sacred rivers and places of pilgrimages. The annual Rajim fair is an important commercial fair of the District which is held for one month in Magha (January/February). Nelson in 1909 recorded that, "In 1896 goods worth Rs. 4,47,676 were brought for sale of which Rs. 1,97,328 worth found sale. There were 900 shops".

In 1906-07, "the value of the goods brought for sale was Rs. 1,81,946 and the value of the goods sold was Rs. 1,41,007. . . . , . *Tasar* silk is brought from Bilaspur and sold. . . . . ."[1] A list of important fairs held in the District is given in Appendix B.

Co-operative Marketing

Marketing Societies

The oldest marketing society in Raipur District is Raipur Processing and marketing Co-operative Society Ltd., Raipur. It was started in the year 1938. Formerly, it was named as Growers' Association. In the year 1949, Kisan Rice Mill was registered at Mahasamund which later on adopted the bye-laws of the marketing society and assumed the name of Mahasamund Kisan Rice Mill and Marketing Co-operative Society Ltd., Mahasamund.

Gradually, the number of marketing societies increased to 21 by the end of June, 1962, and further to 22, by 30th June 1963. A complete list of marketing societies in the District as on 30th June, 1963 is given in Appendix B.

Government Assistance to Marketing Societies

In order to link the credit movement with the marketing of produce, the policy of the Government has been to encourage the cultivators, who are the members of the village societies, to sell their produce through the marketing societies. The amount so received by selling the produce is adjusted towards their loan of the village society. The marketing societies also advance pledge-loan to the cultivators. The Government also gave financial assistance to these societies in Raipur for the construction of godowns. An amount of Rs. 15,000 as loan and Rs. 5,000 as godown subsidy up to the year 1960 was given. By June 1963, the amount of godown loan stood at Rs. 18,650, and subsidy as Rs. 6,250. The Government has also given assistance to the marketing societies for the installation of rice mills in this area. But, only three societies have installed the rice mills so far.

During the year 1963-64, staff subsidy granted by the Government to the Marketing Societies of Kurud amounted to Rs. 1500, Abhanpur Rs, 1650, Mahasamund Rs. 1650, Dhamtari Rs. 850, Bagbahara Rs, 4,000, Raipur Block Co-operative Marketing Society Ltd., Raipur, Rs. 3,900, Palari Rs. 750, Gariaband Rs. 750, Kasdol Rs. 2250, Tilda Neora Rs. 750, Baloda Bazar Rs. 750, Bhatapara Rs. 750, and Chhura, Rs. 1500, Assistance towards the share capital of Arunodaya Co-operative Marketing Society Ltd., Bagbahara, amounting to Rs. 1,50,000 was also given during 1963-64.

State Trading

Under the price support scheme due to the fall in the prices of paddy and rice, procurement of paddy was undertaken by the State Government during the

1. *Raipur District Gazetteer*, pp. 337-38.

year 1960-61. During that year, the prices of coarse rice in Raipur market ranged between Rs. 14 and Rs. 15 per maund. Consequently, the prices of foodgrains remained almost steady.

Procurement of rice

During the following year (1961-62), the procurement of rice by the Government of India under the levy scheme and on Voluntary basis, continued. In Raipur market coarse rice prices ranged between Rs. 40.19 and Rs. 49.57 per quintal. To keep the prices in deficit pockets under check the scheme for distribution of foodgrains through the fair price shops at fixed rates was adopted. In 1960-61 the number of such shops decreased from 39 in April, 1960 to 35 in January, 1961. During 1961-62 some quantity of rice had to be released in Raipur District. The number of fair price shops in Raipur increased from 35 in August, 1962 to 49 in March, 1963.

Merchants' and Consumers' Associations and Labour Organizations

Trade and commerce being an important economic activity of modern times, the associations and organizations of traders naturally play a vital role in the community's life. There are three important merchants' associations for protecting their interests and assisting in the growth, development of trade, industry and commerce in the area. The Raipur Chamber of Commerce and Industries, established in the year 1959, represented 21 trade-groups with a membership of 393. The Chamber has a General Council and an Executive Council which remain in tenure for two years and consist of elective members. For providing technical assistance on legal matters, the Chamber has appointed one Legal Adviser. The jurisdiction of the Chamber extends over the Raipur and Bilaspur Revenue Divisions. The Merchants' Chamber of Commerce and the Chhattisgarh Rice Millers' Association are other important associations in Raipur. The former was established in the year 1961 and the latter in 1963 The membership of the Merchants' Chamber of Commerce stood at 347 in 1963, while that of the Rice Millers' Association was 170.

Labour Organizations

The list of trade unions in Raipur District as on 30th April, 1963 is given below:—

S. No.	Name of the Union/Association	Date of Registration	No. of Members
1	2	3	4
1.	Motor Kamgar Union, Raipur	24-7-63	—
2.	Bidi Mazdoor Union, Raipur	30-8-60	152
3.	Raipur Bidi Mazdoor Sangh, Raipur	6-12-62	401
4.	Raipur Mill Mazdoor Union, Raipur	10-5-60	64
5.	P.W.D. Mazdoor Union, Raipur	9-10-59	362
6.	The Central Bank of India Employees Union, Raipur	29-12-59	198
7.	Madhya Pradesh Bank Employees' Association, Raipur	21-12-60	[illegible]
8.	Sweepers' Union, Raipur	30-6-59	438

1	2	3	4
9.	Raipur Station Mazdoor Union, Raipur	21-12-57	77
10.	Chhattisgarh Trunk Mazdoor Union, Raipur	22-12-59	58
11.	Shaskiya Vaidya Sangh, Raipur	14-5-62	65

Dissemination of Trade News

Four Hindi daily newspapers, viz., *Mahakoshal*, *Nav bharat*, *Yugdharm* and *Nai Duniya*, published from Raipur, disseminate news regarding trade and commerce, prices of different commodities and forecasts also from time to time. Apart from these, *Raipur News* (Hindi), a bi-weekly; *Vichar* and *Samachar*, *Badhte Chalo* and Volcano (now defunct, in English), all weeklies, published from Raipur, carry trade news of the region.

Weights and Measures

Old Weights and Measures

R. V. Russell in 1909 recorded the following scale of grain measures which were in general use in Raipur:—

"1 *pohai*	=4$\frac{8}{11}$ *chhittaks*
1 *adhelia*	=2 *pohais* or 9½ *chhittaks*
1 *chauthia*	=2 *adhelias* or 18¾ *chhittaks*
1 *katha*	=4 *chauthias* or 4 seers 9 *chittaks*
1 *khandi*	=20 *kathas* or 91¼ seers
1 *gara*	=20 *khandis*"

"The above equivalents in weight are for husked rice. but Carey states that the *katha* of husked rice contains 4 seers 11 *chhittaks*"[1] in his Settlement Report and stated equivalent weights for a *katha* measures.

"The term *katha* is stated to be derived from *kath*, wood, and to signify a wooden measure. The Government *katha* of 4 seers 9 *chittaks* is used in all villages of the District, but in the towns of Raipur and Dhamtari. and the market of Kurud a large *katha* containing 5 seers of rice has been introduced with another measure of one seer known as a *kangan*. There is also a small *katha* containing only three seers of grain by which payments are made to farm-servants and field labourers. This is known as *rasmapa*, because it is used to measure the *ras* or long heap of newly threshed grain."

"A *nagar* or plough of land is as much as two bullocks and two buffaloes can cultivate and varies from 20 to 25 acres. A quarter of a *nagar* is known as *pao*. An acre of land takes 12 *kathas* or 55 seers of rice as seed grain. In Chhattisgarh the *kos* is equivalent to 3 miles; the half of a *kos* is known as a *dhap*, and the half of a *dhap* as a *hank*. The word *hank* means a call and the distance of a *hank* or six furlongs is supposed to be as far as a man's voice can carry. A *dhap* which is a mile and a half is supposed to be as far a man can walk without losing breath.

1. Ibid. p. 178.

A *palang* is about a quarter of a *kank* or a furlong and a half. The term signifies figuratively a very short distance, only about as far as the length of a country cot (*palang*)."[1]

Prior to the introduction of metric weights and measures, Central Provinces and Berar Weights and Measures of Capacity Act No. II of 1928 was in force in this District. Accordingly, the standard of weight was a seer, a weight of metal, when weighed in a vaccum to be 14,400 grains. Similarly, the primary standard of measures of capacity was a *paili*, which was a measure containing 5/16th part of a gallon of water. The multiples and the sub-multiples of the primary standard of weights were, respectively, *maund*, which was equal to 40 seers and *tola* which was equal to one eightieth part of a seer. The multiples of the measures of capacity were *katha*, consisting of four *pailis*, and *kuroh* consisting of eight *pailis*.

Metric System

The use of the metric weights has been made compulsory from March 1962. All the old weights in use were withdrawn from market and they were replaced by the new metric weights. So far as the length measures are concerned they were made compulsory for use in October, 1962. In April 1963, capacity measures were also made compulsory.

As reported in January, 1966, there were 1,26,813 weights, 4,713 bullion weights, 62,365 commercial brass weights, 21,492 capacity measures, 19,729 weighing instruments and 31,200 length measures in use in the District.

1. Ibid, pp. 178-180.

CHAPTER VII

COMMUNICATIONS

Old Time Routes and Highways

THE DISTRICT has had its own importance since the times of the *Mahabharat* which mentions Manipur, later identified as Ratanpur.[1] Later in the 4th century A. D. the District again gained historical significance during Gupta period when Samudra Gupta conquered the kingdom of South Kosala (Chhattisgarh). In the 7th century the kingdom passed into the hands of a Buddhist king whose capital was located at Bhandak in Chanda District. In the second half of 9th century, it fell into the hands of the Haihayas of Chedi.

The Haihaya dynasty ruled over this region till about the 15th century. During the rule of Kalyan Sai (1536-1573 A.D.) every year crowds of pilgrims flocked from northern India to Jagannathpuri *via* Ratanpur. In 1753 when the ruler Sheeraj Singh was absent on pilgrimage the Maratha Government confiscated the *parganas* and the area fell under the Bhonslas of Nagpur.

The rich historical accounts relating to the region lend a strong support to the possibility of this District being linked, from those periods, by prevalent routes of travel.

The firm and permanent basis for the road system, was, however, laid down during the Maratha rule when the Great Eastern Road from Nagpur to Sambalpur was commenced and completed with the help of European engineers. From that time and till the laying of the Nagpur-Raipur Railway in 1888, the road was most important from commercial point of view.

Road System in 19th century

Till the later half of 19th century there were only few roads in Raipur District. But the physical features of the District and the condition of the people are such as to make the construction of roads a comparatively easy task. The long and gentle sweep of the up-lands had easy gradients which required little alteration; the valleys are swampy but there are only few places where a good foundation was not easily found; the streams flow gently and evenly over rocky and gravelly beds and labour in the latest century was cheap and abundant during the slack season after the rice harvest.

The Raipur Road was the object of special attention on the part of the British authorities and an advance of Funds for its annual repairs was a regular

1. *Raipur District Gazetteer*, 1909, p. 38.

feature. It passed through very desolate and inhospitable region hence the working parties on this road were provided with guards for the protection of public property.[1]

In 1862 the only metalled road in the District was the Great Eastern Road— the Imperial line running from Nagpur to Sambalpur through Raipur. The part of the road between Raipur and the western boundary of the District towards Nagpur was nearly finished; but that between Raipur and Sambalpur was not begun.

Two fair weather roads had been made from local funds, one to Dhamtari and the other to Nandghat *via* Simga on the bank of the Seonath river where it met the Bilaspur District road leading to that station. A branch from Simga to join the road from Bilaspur to Jabalpur over the Chilpi Ghat was begun and a road from Raipur to Seorinarayan was also commenced. On the Simga road a few bridges had been built, but except on the Great Eastern Road no bridges had yet been attempted on the other lines.[2]

Recent Development

Till the year 1909 the District had the same three principal trade routes— the Great Eastern Road from Raipur to Nagpur, the road to Jabalpur through Mandla over the Chilpi Pass, and the road to the eastern coast through Khariar and Jaipur. In all, "the District has 86 miles of metalled and 586 miles of unmetalled roads of which all but 78 of the better class, are maintained by Public Works Department at a cost of Rs. 80,000. The District Councils spend about Rs. 3,000 on 78 miles of unmetalled roads and about Rs. 500 on a length of 400 miles village tracks."[3]

Road Transport

The Nagpur Plan formulated by the Indian Roads Congress in 1943 divided roads into five broad classes, viz.,

1. National Highways
2. State Highways
3. Major District Roads
4. Minor District Roads, and
5. Village Roads.

The above mentioned classes of roads can, as envisaged in the Nagpur Plan, be conveniently divided into two groups, namely, Main Roads which comprise National Highways, State Highways and Major District Roads forming the main system throughout the length and breadth of the country, connecting State-

1. R. M. Sinha, *Bhonslas of Nagpur-the last Phase*, p. 222
2. *Raipur District Gazetteer*, 1909, p. 194.
3. Raipur Settlement Report, 1869, p. 9.

capitals, major ports, foreign highways, busy commercial towns, industrial centres and other places of importance and also roads required for strategic needs of the country, and Other Roads which consist of minor district roads, classified village roads and Forest roads serving the interior of the district, linking rural areas and functioning as branches and feeders for the main roads.

The following Table shows the distribution of present roads according to classes upto 31st March, 1971.

Table No. VII-1

Road Mileage

S. No.	Category of roads	Length in Kilometres
1.	National Highways	276.00
2.	State Highways	446.00
3.	Major District roads	513.60
4.	Ordinary District roads	408.00
5.	Village roads	24.50
6.	Scarcity roads	604.00

National Highways

The total length of the National Highways in the District as already indicated in the Table above is 276 km. There are two National Highways traversing the District, viz., (i) Raipur-Dhamtari-Vizagapattam Road. It is also called as National Highway No. 43 (ii) The Great Eastern Road or the Bombay-Calcutta Road called as National Highway No. 6. These roads are maintained by the State Public Works Department out of the funds received from the Government of India. The total length of Raipur-Dhamtari-Vizagapattam Road in the District is 81.6 km.

State Highways

As already stated above, the total length of the State Highways in the District on 31st March 1971 was 446.00 km. These roads are maintained by the State Public Works Department. They are all open for traffic throughout the year except during heavy rains when traffic is held up for some time. The following are the important roads falling under this category:—

Table No. VII-2

State Highways

S. No.	Name of State Highway	Length in Kilometres
1.	Arang-Khariyar Road	65.40
2.	Saraipalli-Sarangarh Road	14.70

3.	Rajim-Gariaband-Deobhog Road	177.00
4.	Raipur-Bilaspur Road	63.00
5.	Saraipalli-Padampur Road	20-50
6.	Abhanpur-Rajim Road	17-40
7.	Nagir-Basin Road	20-30
8.	Tilda-Simga-Kawardha Road	14.20
8.	Tilda-Kharora Road	23.40
10.	Kharora-Arang-via-Ranisagar Road	30.00

Other Categories of Roads

The other roads in the District had a total length of 1449.80 km. which comprised 513.60 km. of Major District Roads, 408 km. of Minor District Roads, 24.50 km. of Village Roads, 211.30 km. of Forest Roads, 187.15 km. of Community Development Block roads and 105.25 km. of Municipal roads. Of the Municipal roads 61.58 km. were under Raipur Municipality, 27.16 km. under Bhatapara Municipality and 16.40 km. under Dhamtari Municipality.

The selection of new roads for construction and grading was done on the following points.

(a) Linking Bhopal, the State capital, with all divisional headquarters.

(b) To construct link roads for interconnecting the former Madhya Bharat, Vidhya Pradesh, Bhopal and Mahakoshal regions.

(c) To link inter-State roads.

(d) The construction of roads significant from strategic points of view.

(e) To link divisional headquarters with district headquarters.

(f) Construction of roads in places of industrial and economic importance.

(g) Linking the Block and tahsil headquarters with district headquarters by metalled roads.

(h) Construction of roads from tourists point of view.

Works in Third Five Year Plan

It was proposed to spend a sum of Rs. 50.34 lakhs for extension and improvement of roads in Raipur District during Third Plan period. Out of this amount, Rs. 8.05 lakhs were proposed for expenditure in 1961-62 and Rs. 3.50 lakhs in 1962-63. The whole scheme was drawn under the following items.

1. New metalled roads
2. Upgrading of existing roads
3. Tarring and black topping of existing roads
4. Construction of bridges and culverts
5. Fair weather roads

(I) Construction of New Roads.—Under the scheme the following were the main works.

(a) Completion of Continued Works.—Under this head, work in Dongarideli-Kasdol-Ghatmaridwa has been completed except seven minor crossings work. It was planned to spend Rs. 31,000 in the year 1970-71 on this road.

(b) New works.—The following three roads were selected for construction.

1. Dudhawa—Birgudi road.
2. Arang-Nawapara Road
3. Komakhan-Chura road.

It was planned to spend an amount of Rs. 7.80 lakhs for a total combined length of 41.86 km.

(II) Upgrading of Existing Roads.—Under this head there were the following main items.

(a) Incomplete Works of Second Plan.—The following roads were taken up for completion.

1. Rajim-Gariaband section of Rajim-Deobhog road.
2. Rajim-Deobhog road (section beyond Gariaband)
3. Tumgaon-Sirpur road.

The expenditure to be incurred during the Third Plan period was Rs. 10.06 lakhs for a length of 46.00 miles.

(b) New Works.—Under this item two roads, namely, Gariaband-Chura road and Sihawa- Birgudi road were selected for upgrading. The total amount of funds earmarked was Rs. 4 lakhs for a length of 32 km.

(III) Widening and Tarring of Existing Roads.—Under this scheme, in addition to completion of Second Plan works the Raipur-Baloda Bazar road was taken up. The total amount of expenditure earmarked was Rs. 3.84 lakhs for a length of 54.6 km.

(IV) Fair-Weather Roads—Under this head the following new works were taken up.—

1. Dhamtari-Amdi road
2. Kharera to Arang *via* Rani Sagar
3. Basri-Nagri Road *via* Senkara
4. Birgudi-Borai road
5. Dudhawa-Banrod road.

The Plan earmarked an expenditure of Rs. 3.90 lakhs for all these roads.

Metalling of Roads.—A sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs was earmarked for a length of 16.80 km.

The total amount of expenditure earmarked for roads during the Second Plan was Rs. 50.34 lakhs, i.e., for the period 1961-66.

Vehicles and Conveyances

The general and most prevalent mode of conveyance on the roads in the District has been bullock-carts, though on the Great Eastern Road and the Bombay-Calcutta Road horses and camel carvans also used to ply. For shorter distances within the District the bullock-carts served the purpose. The carts were also drawn by buffaloes, the bullocks carrying upto 12 maunds of load while buffaloes upto 30 maunds. The bullock-carts were springless ones with solid wheels and the same kind was used both for travelling and for carrying goods.

At present the principal means of transport in the District are motor vehicles of all kinds, horse-driven tongas, cycle-rikshaws, bicycles and bullock-carts. The beasts of burden used in this District are chiefly bullocks. The use of horses is comparatively small. The bullock-cart is the chief means of transport in the rural areas.

Motor Vehicles

The Table below gives the details of motor vehicles registered by the Regional Transport Authority, Raipur.

Table No. VII-3

Registered Vehicles in the District

Year	Cars	Buses	Lorries (Trucks)	Motor-cycles	Taxies	Others
1958-59	925	164	804	221	16	130
1960-61	1029	291	936	265	31	186
1962-63	1110	316	1050	407	44	261
1965-66	1332	315	1148	834	58	333
1966-67	1939	332	1117	1030	60	248
1967-68	1445	330	1116	1368	63	391
1968-69	1489	336	1173	1803	64	437
1969-70	1550	343	1223	2419	76	501

All motor vehicles are subject to taxation under Motor Vehicles Act. The Regional Transport Officer, Raipur is the Secretary of the registering authority under the Act.

Cycles

The total number of cycles registered with the municipalities of the District was 9,314 in 1965-66, the highest number being in Raipur municipality. The Table below shows the number of cycles registered with different municipalities of the District.

Table No. VII-4

Number of Cycles

Year	Raipur Municipality	Dhamtari Municipality	Bhatapara Municipality
1962-63	10,000	487	500
1963-64	10,000	306	500
1964-65	10,000	536	500
1965-66	8,000	763	500

The cycle registration in Raipur city has been closed from the year 1966-67. The highest number registered in Raipur city was during 1962-63 to 1964-65, i.e. 10,000.

Bullock-carts

The total number of bullock-carts registered by the three municipalities of the District was 2352 in 1965-66. Out of this the highest number of 16,000 was within Raipur Municipality in the year 1965-66. The Table below shows the number of bullock-carts under different municipalities of the District in different years.

Table No. VII-5

Number of Bullock-Carts

Year	Raipur Municipality	Dhamtari Municipality	Bhatapara Municipality
1962-63	1,000	222	263
1963-64	1,000	306	286
1964-65	1,600	535	326
1965-66	1,600	563	369

Cycle Rikshaws

The Cycle Rikshaws are cheapest means of transport and are much popular in Raipur and Dhamtari towns. Their number in the District in 1965-66 was 1686.

Public Transport

The Central Provinces and Berar Motor Vehicles Act was passed in 1939 and in 1940 the State Government framed the relevant rules under the Act with

a view to regulating the services of passenger as well as goods transport. This helped in curbing unhealthy competition among motor operation. In 1956 new operators were required to form registered companies and operate under the control of the State and Regional Transport Authorities. This resulted in effective control over the operations and consequent by better performance.

State Owned Services

In 1946 the scheme of nationalisation of Road Transport in the Central Provinces was evolved and a Transport under Government ownership was formed under the name of the Central Provinces Transport Services Ltd., with headquarters at Nagpur. After the Reorganisation of States in 1956 the seat of the undertaking was shifted to Jabalpur. On 15th June, 1962, the Central Provinces Transport Services, which operated in Mahakoshal and Vindhya Pradesh regions and the Madhya Bharat Roadways operating in Madhya Bharat and Bhopal regions were merged together in a new undertaking called the Madhya Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation with headquarters at Bhopal. Raipur is the seat of the Divisional Office of the Corporation.

Madhya Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation

The Madhya Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation had started implementing several nationalised schemes since 1965 as a result of which the following routes in Raipur District are completely under operation by the Corporation.

1. Raipur to Chura
2. Raipur to Khairagarh
3. Raipur to Dongargarh
4. Raipur to Rajanandgaon
5. Raipur to Bhilai
6. Raipur to Kawardha
7. Raipur to Mandla
8. Raipur to Balodabazar *via* Simga
9. Raipur to Bhatapara *via* Simga
10. Raipur to Mahasamund

The following routes are being operated co-jointly by the operators indicated against each.

1. Mahasamund to Pithora	1. Raipur Transport Company Private Limited.
2. Raipur to Deobhog	1. Madhya Pradesh Co-operative Private Limited

Private Services

There are also 68 routes on which privately owned transport services were plying till 1964. The details regarding some important routes are.—

Table No. VII-6

Private Service Routes

S. No.	Name of route	Routes Distance km.	Daily trips	Daily run in km.
1.	Raipur to Chhura	118	2	236
2.	Raipur to Khairagarh	168	2	336
3.	Raipur to Dongargarh	126	4	504
4.	Raipur to Rajnandgaom	70	5	350
5.	Raipur to Bhilai	31	2	62
6.	Raipur to Kawardha	72	10	720
7.	Raipur to Mandla	162	2	324
8.	Raipur to Baloda Bazar via Simga	83	16	1328
9.	Raipur to Bhatapara via Simga	80	4	320
10.	Raipur to Mahasamund	55	2	110

Co-operative Bus Companies

In 1964, the following Bus Transport Companies were formed as a result of combination of a number of small operators into one, on the basis of division of routes and sharing of permits. They are working as operators of bus services, providing transport facilities to travelling public. The following are the new units.

1. Raipur Transport Company Private Limited, Raipur.
2. Anand Transport Company, Private Limited, Raipur.
3. Madhya Pradesh Transport Company, Private Limited, Raipur.
4. Durg Transport Company, Private Limited, Raipur.

Railways

Raipur town is situated on the Calcutta-Bombay mainline of the South-Eastern Railway. It is a junction of the railway system and a number of loop lines radiate from here towards Dhamtari in South, Rajim in South-East and Mahasamund in the east.

Nagpur-Calcutta Section

This is a broadgauge section of the South-Eastern Railway. The line extends for 52 miles towards Bilaspur and for 6.50 miles towards the direction of Durg district. It might be interesting to note that as early as in 1872-73 plans were being discussed for the railway project as quoted below.

"The desirability of railway communication between Nagpur and Chhattisgarh has long engaged the attention of the Administration and in November 1871 preliminary plans for this undertaking were submitted. Alternative routes were proposed and in January 1873, the route known as Western one was approved and orders to continue the survey were received. The line has now been carefully staked out with pegs which have built round with concrete, 2 feet in

diameter; permanent square marks have been placed at the commencement and end of all curves; and at the crossing of river the centre line has been niched out for a considerable distance on each bank. The survey has resulted in reducing the proposed route by 7½ miles. The designs and estimates were well advanced at the end of the year."[1]

History of Railway Construction

The project for connecting Nagpur with the extensive grain producing area of Chhattisgarh was first considered by the Chief Commissioner, Sir Richard Temple, in 1863, but due to lack of finances as well as other impediments, the work of construction was postponed till 1879. The sanctioned scheme related to the opening of a metre-gauge railway line from Nagpur to Rajnandgaon and this line was opened for traffic in 1882. When the Bengal-Nagpur Railway was formed, the line was converted into broad-gauge and further extended upto Raipur in 1882. to Bilaspur in 1889 and to Asansol in 1891. The line was finally connected with Calcutta in 1900.

Other Railway Lines

The Raipur-Dhamtari Section is a narrow-gauge section of the railway extending for 74.06 km. It runs towards the south of the District.

Raipur-Abhanpur-Rajim too is a narrow-gauge and runs towards the south-east for a length of 28 miles.

Raipur-Mahasamund is a broad-gauge line running towards Vizianagaram for a distance of 53.13 km.

Amenities to Passengers

The usual facilities regarding staying, refreshments and allied comforts are provided at all important stations of the Railways. The following improvements have been done in Nagpur-Howrah Section.

1. New main double-line has been introduced upto Outer of Durg Station.

2. Sarona-Main Single Line.—Bye-pass double lines have been commissioned upto Urkura from Sarona. From Urkura to Raipur Supply Depot a line has been introduced for military establishment.

3. From Urkura to Raipur-Vizianagaram Block—a new line has been laid.

4. Introduction of new stations.

(a) Bhilai Nagar in place of Supela
(b) Bhilai Power House for passenger and local trains
(c) Cabin for BMY staff

1. C. P. Administration Report, 1872-73, p. XVIII.

(d) A new Station Dagori between Nipania and Bhilha on Raipur-Bilaspur Section for passenger train.

(e) Chakarbhata a new station near Dabhapara between Raipur and Bilaspur for passenger trains..

Travel and Tourist Facilities

No account is traceable of any old time *serais* or *dharmshalas* in the District.

Hotels

Due to road and railway passenger traffic and building up of Bhilai Steel Plant there has been a spectacular increase in the number of hotels and eating houses in the District. In Raipur City proper there are a good number of good hotels which offer comfortable lodging and boarding facilities to travellers and tourists. These facilities are mostly a feature of urban life and they are less in rural areas than in urban. The villages falling on these routes have small shops here and there offering tea and light refreshments.

Rest-Houses, etc.

The District has a Circuit House at Raipur and number of Rest-Houses at various places in the District. The Circuit House and the Rest-Houses are maintained by the Public Works Department while the Forest Department is also maintaining a number of Rest-Houses mainly for its own officials. There are 46 Rest-Houses of P. W. D., while 25 Rest-Houses and 9 Inspection Bungalows belong to Forest Department.

The Table in the Appendix shows tahsilwise situation of the Rest-Houses.

Air Transport

There is no big airfield in the District. However, an airstrip has been constructed at Mana for the landing of small aircrafts.

Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones

The postal system under the Bhonslas was being run on systematic lines as stated. "It was under the direction of the Superintendent of Affiairs who acted as Deputy Post Master. This dak line must have been established sometime back, although we find no mention of it in the Nagpur Records of the Madhya Pradesh Secretariat. It was operated from Raipur and carried mails upto Ratanpur, which was the farthest point within the Raja's dak on this route. The distance covered by the dak line was 94 miles and was divided into 12 stages. The following staff was employed on this line.

One Kakoon on a monthly Salary of	Rs. 10/-
One Duffadar on a monthly Salary of	Rs. 4/-
One Sarbarahi on a monthly Salary of	Rs. 6/-
Twenty-two Harkaras on a monthly Salary of	Rs. 96/-

One writer whose salary was paid by the Deputy Post Master from his own allowance."[1]

The working of post offices was regulated by an Act, XVII of 1837, which was replaced by a similar Act XVII of 1854 and subsequently in 1885, 1889 and 1922. The Act marked the beginning of the present organisation of the post-office. But it concerned itself with the working and control of Imperial Post only. The system of postal communication in the interior of the District was different; its operation was not covered by the Imperial Post. This was known as the District Post, the original subject of which was generally to provide communication between the headquarters of the district and revenue and police stations in the interior. As the District dak-system developed and several post-offices increased in importance they were absorbed into Imperial Department and the funds thus set free were utilized in the further improvement of the rural delivery.

District Post-offices existed at the Police Station House at the *Sadar* Station. The general rules of the Post-Office Department were adopted. The Nazir of the District Court was the Officer-In-Charge of the 'District Post', while the Police Writer at the police station served as District Post Master. There was a delivery peon for the postal sub-division of the District corresponding to the police limits of the station house. There were dak-runners between the Sadar Station and Station House in the interior. On demand by inhabitants, District Post-Offices were established in the larger towns and the interior of the District. The Deputy Commissioner was responsible for the efficiency of postal arrangements while the Police Officer performed the duties of Inspector of District Post Offices. In these initial stages of postal development, expenses were covered partly by the District Post Cess which amounted to 8 annas per cent of the land revenue assessment and partly by income derived from bearing and stamped letters. The Table given below depicts the growth of Post Offices in Raipur District.

Table No. VII-7

Number of Post & Telephone Offices

Year	Number of Post Offices			Number of Combined (Telegraph offices)
	Head Office	Sub-Office	Branch Office	
1961	1	22	86	16
1962	1	22	93	17
1963	1	25	96	18
1964	1	27	111	18
1965	1	31	115	19
1966	1	34	145	22
1967	1	39	147	24
1968	1	35	221	25
1969	1	36	234	28
1970	1	43	246	30
1971	1	47	253	32

1. R. M. Sinha, op. cit., p. 211.

On 1st April, 1971 the number of Post-Offices existing in the District was 301. Out of these, one Head Post-Office is located at Raipur, while 14 sub-post offices are located in Raipur town in various wards. The Postal and Savings Bank business is transacted at each Post-Office including the sub-offices and most of the Branch Offices.

Present Working

Telephones

The District was linked with a regular telephonic system early in the 'thirties. The telephone system here is worked manually. There are, at present, (31st March, 1967) 1,334 connections in the District. The figures given below show the growth in telephone connections of the District since 1961.

Year	Telephones
1961	967
1962	1,025
1963	1,059
1964	1,117
1965	1,128
1966	1,125
1967	1,334

The number of working telephone connections in the following different years is as under for whole Raipur Division.

Year	Telephones
1966-67	4,148
1967-68	4,700
1968-69	5,654
1969-70	6,442
1970-71	7,094

The number of Exchanges, Public Call Offices and combined offices opened in Raipur Telegraphs Engineering Division during 1966-67 to 1970-71 is given below:—

Table No. VII-8

Number of Exchanges, Public Call Offices

Year	Entire Raipur Tele. Engg. Divn.			Raipur District only		
	Exchange	Public Call Offices	Call Offices	Exchange	P. C. Os.	C. Os.
1966-67	10	2	9	2	—	2
1967-68	8	4	9	1	—	1
1968-69	4	7	9	—	—	—
1969-70	6	4	7	1	—	1
1970-71	5	7	10	1	2	3

Radio Sets

The number of radio sets has shown a rising trend in recent years and the radio sets have now penetrated even the remotest corners of the rural area.[1] The number of radio-sets licensed during the past few years is given below:—

Year	No. of sets licensed
1958	7,183
1959	5,295
1960	1,303
1961	6,385
1962	5,907
1963	20,682
1964	13,245
1965	36,822

Organisations of Employers and Employees

There is one registered trade union of the motor transport workers in the District. It is called the "Motor Kamgar Sangh" with headquarters at Raipur. The aims and objects of the union are to look after the interests of the workers, their social and economic well-being and uplift. It is not affiliated to any All India Union.

1. Figures are inclusive of Durg and Bastar Districts.

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

FROM 1951 to 1961, the general increase in population of the District was of the order of 22.1 per cent. The percentage of "workers" engaged in agriculture was 83.71 in the year 1951 which had come down to 82.80 per cent by 1961. There was a certain increase in the percentage of "workers" engaged in industries, i.e., from 6.73 in 1951 to 8.01 in the year 1961. In 'miscellaneous and services group' the increase was 5.18 per cent in 1961, from 4.95 per cent in the year 1951. Though 1951 and 1961 census occupational classifications are not exactly comparable, yet some increase in the number of "workers" taking to occupations other than agriculture cannot be wholly ruled out, first, because of general increase in population and secondly because of the industrial developments in the neighbouring districts like Durg and Bilaspur, resulting in the like development of activities in the District itself. These developments in the region around the District and in the District itself tended to result in the growth of existing occupations as well as introduction of fresh avenues of employment in occupations and services.

Public Services

Since the Union Government has been charged with the responsibility of planned economic development of the country, activities in the public administration have assumed vast dimensions. This has, therefore, resulted in a considerable increase in the employment opportunities under the Central and State Governments at different levels. Besides this, as the developmental activities have to reach and benefit the masses, much of the developmental work has to be delegated to the local authorities like corporations, municipalities and panchayats. With the enlargement of the activities of these local authorities the need for strengthening administrative cadres at different levels under them also became urgent, thereby creating larger employment opportunities. This can be seen from the fact that in the year 1951, the number of persons enumerated at the census in the employment of Central Government was 52, the State Government employees 1,902 and employees of Municipalities and Local Bodies 1,800. The number was exclusive of persons classifiable under other occupational divisions or sub-divisions of the Census. Ten years later at the time of 1961 Census there were 227 persons in the Central Government employment, 7,427 under State Government and 946 persons in municipalities and quasi-Government organizations. The figures pertain to the persons in administrative departments. In spite of the non-comparability of the two census figures, increasing scope for employment in public administration is obvious. The figures mentioned above, however, do not give the full picture of the magnitude of employment under Government or Local Bodies in the District, either for 1951 or 1961.

On account of economic condition of the persons in the above services come under the broad category of fixed income earners, who are hard hit by rising costs of living of today. However, comparative position of Central Government employees is much better than that of those in the employment of the State and Local Bodies. Benefits like provident fund and medical treatment are available to the Government as well as employees under the Local Bodies, while pension benefits are available to the Government employees only. The employees are free to form associations or unions for protection and promotion of their service interests.

The employees in the Public Works Department in the District have two unions registered under the Trade Unions Act, 1926. One of these unions was of work-charged employees of P. W. D. and was registered in the year 1965, and another was registered earlier in the year 1959. The sweepers of the Municipal Committee, Raipur were also organized in a trade union, which was registered in the year 1959. Municipal employees union was also formed at Dhamtari and was registered in the year 1964. Wages of the Municipal Employees are fixed under the Madhya Pradesh Minimum Wages Fixation Act, 1962.

Learned Professions

From amongst the districts in Chhattisgarh region, Raipur District is highly advanced in the sphere of education. Percentage of literacy in the District was 11.2 in the year 1951, which had increased to 18.3 in the year 1961. The number of teachers in different ctegories as enumerated at the time of 1951 Census was 2,735. In the year 1961 educational services excepting scientific and research institutions, provided employment to 6,437 persons. Both these census figures appear to be on the low side not including the teachers in primary, middle and higher secondary schools. This can be seen from the fact that during the Second Five Year Plan period the basic salary of 74,438 primary teachers in the District was reported to have been raised from Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 per month. This means the number of persons in teaching profession is much higher than of those enumerated under the Census occupational classification. The Government's policy of free and compulsory primary education has created ample employment opportunities in this profession.

Education

On account of the economic conditions of the people in this occupation, all of them come under the category of fixed income earners and are affected by the rising costs of living. A majority of them, like teachers in the sphere of primary education, belong to the category of under paid profession but the importance of which is being slowly recognised.

The 1951 Census classification gives a total of 1,075 persons in the medical profession and allied activities. Out of these the number of persons actually administering medicine was 584, including *vaidyas* and *hakims*. With a population of 16,40,006 in the year 1951 for one medical practitioner there used to be

Medicine

about 2,808 persons. The 1961 Census classification "public health and medical services rendered by organisations and individuals such as by hospitals, sanatoria, nursing homes, maternity and child welfare clinic as also by *hakimi*, *unani*, *ayurvedic*, allopathic and homoeopathic practitioners", gives 1,964 persons in the District. It is not possible to segregate the number of actual medical practitioners under different systems of medicine from this figure, and taking the number as it is the number of persons per practitioner in this classification works out to 1,019. The number of persons in the profession has definitely increased, but so also the population, and if the number of actual medical practitioners is taken for the year 1961, then number of persons per practitioner will not be much less than that in the year 1951.

There is much scope in this occupation for fresh entrants and Government are providing institutional and other facilities to attract more persons. Government have also established an *ayurvedic* college, besides a medical college in the District. *Ayurvedic* and homoeopathic Government dispensaries are also working throughout the District.

Economic conditions of persons in this occupation are far better than those in the public service and in teaching professions. Especially the persons practising medicine in urban areas happen to be better off than those in the mofussil areas. Hence there is a concentration of medical practitioners in urban areas, while rural areas remain without any adequate medical facilities. Government are trying to remove these anomalies by offering incentives to the medical practitioners.

Law

Persons in this occupation, i.e., lawyers of all kinds, including *quazis*, law agents and *mukhtiars*, clerks of lawyers, petition-writers, etc., numbered 292 in the year 1951. As against this under the 1961 Census classification, viz., legal service rendered by barrister, advocate, solicitor, *mukhtiar*, pleader, *munshi*, etc., numbered 310. In the year 1963, the Bar Association at Raipur had 108 members. Taking into consideration the number of law graduates that are coming up every year, the number of persons taking to the profession of lawyers is low. This is so because, after passing the qualifying examination, at least three to four years apprenticeship under some veteran law practitioner becomes necessary to get acquainted with the intricacies in practising law. The gains thereafter too are not substantial for quite sometime because of competition in the profession, as veterans are always preferred to the new-comers. Income being not assured, many lawyers are seen giving up their practice and taking to public or private service. Thus it is only established lawyers with years of practice in the profession that are economically better off in the society. Many lawyers combine other activities.

Others

The occupational distribution, according to 1961 Census, gives a total of 482 persons in the class of artists, writers and related workers. The largest number in this category was claimed by the musicians and related workers who numbered 330 including 31 females. There were 55 painters,

commercial artists, etc., in the District, while dancers' profession claimed 36 persons within its fold. Authors by definition belong to a class which is distinguished specifically by its negligible proportion. Thus, it is no wonder only 3 persons (no female) were listed as authors. Editors, Journalists and related workers also come among the intellectuals and Raipur being a prominent centre of social and political activities in Chhattisgarh area since long, the strength of 27 persons in the journalistic field of the District can only be said to be appropriate, if not less.

Besides the services and professions mentioned above, the occupational activities like wholesale and retail trading, hotel-keeping and different domestic services also engage substantial number of persons.

Trade and Commerce

At the time of 1951 Census 16,015 persons were enumerated as retail traders in different commodities, including hawkers and street vendors. Ten years later at the time of 1961 Census, retail trading activity engaged 23,777 persons. Inspite of the fact that no comparison can be established between 1951 and 1961 retail trade classification, yet the increase in the number of persons taking to retail trading as an occupation is not unlikely in view of the increase in the population of the District, fall in the percentage of "workers" engaged in agriculture, increase in the industrial activity in the District, etc.

Retail and whole-sale Trade

Wholesale trade in the year 1951 was carried on by 806 persons. In the year 1961, there was an increase also in the number of wholesalers, the figure being 2,473.

This occupation continues to hold its own in the economy of the country, in spite of the existence of big and small banking institutions and their branches, and restrictions imposed by Government from time to time on the money-lenders' activities. Especially in the countryside no alternative activities could be developed to make money-lending activities of individuals innocuous. The 1951 Census classification gives the combined figure of the persons engaged in money-lending, banking and other financial business as 1,165. In 1961 indigenous money-lending was carried on by 96 persons in the District. This number, however, is likely to be of licensed money-lenders only, and hence does not indicate the magnitude of indigenous money-leanding activities. As a matter of fact indigenous money-lending is usually carried on by big land-holders, retail shop-keepers, contractors, etc., in the rural areas all over the country.

Money-lending

The changing economic and social conditions everywhere have given a fillip to this occupational activity. Side by side with big hotels, restaurants, lodging

Hotels and Restaurants

and boarding houses, one often comes across shacks and hutments on the road-side engaged in providing light refreshments, tea, etc. At the time of 1951 Census, 1,188 persons were enumerated as engaged in hotels, restaurants and eating-houses. The number of persons in this occupation in the year 1961 was 1,384. The increase does not appear to be much for a period of ten years, but as in the case of indigenous money-lenders so also in this case the number may refer to the registered hotel-keepers only.

Cycle Repairing

Except for the big cycle dealers, this occupation is mainly carried on, on a part-time basis. Cycle repairing is also combined with giving the bicycles on hire. At the busy hours in the morning and evening, cycle-repairing establishments are seen on the foot-paths, near the squares and cinema-houses. It is becoming a source of supplementary income to low-paid fixed income earners. There is, however, no complete listing of the persons engaged in this occupation on a full-time and part-time basis. The 1951 Census classification refers to the "Manufacture, assembly and repair of Railway equipment, motor vehicles and bicycles" against which 26 persons were enumerated in that year. The 1961 Census provides for a sub-class "Repairing of bicycles and tricycles", against which 939 persons were enumerated. "Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles" provided employment to 515 persons in the year 1961. Thus as against 26 persons in repairing and manufacturing activity of transport equipment in 1951 within 10 years the number in servicing and repairing of motor vehicles and bicycles had increased to 1,454.

Domestic Services

In olden times domestic services like cooking, washing, hair-dressing, etc., used to be performed on a family or community basis. Persons engaged in the services used to be attached to the families of well-to do people hereditarily and formed part of the big families. Village communities used to pay for their services mostly in kind at the time of harvest. Shops of barbers and *dhobis* were non-existent. The changing social and economic conditions have changed the old system radically. Whole-time domestic servants even in the higher echelons in the society are becoming rare. These services are now being organised on a commercial basis, e.g., cooking in the form of lodging and boarding houses, hair-cutting saloons and laundries.

As per 1951 Census classification there were 2,139 barbers, hair-dressers, wig-makers, tattooers, shampooers, etc., in the District. In 1961, the number was 2,891.

Laundries and laundry services, washing and cleaning in the year 1951 engaged 1,159 persons. The number increased to 1,260 in the year 1961.

Cooks and other domestic servants numbered 1,577 in the year 1951. Comparable categories of services in the year 1961 engaged 6,831 persons.

Increase in the number of persons in different categories of domestic services may be attributed to the increase in the population of the District. The loosening of caste barriers might have also contributed to the increase in the number of domestic servants as scheduled caste people are now being engaged in many families as cooks and maidservants.

National Occupational classification has been made the basis for the study of occupations above. Another Standard Industrial classification pertains to the strength of employees in the various service categories. Latest available position regarding some of these service groups related to the occupations discussed above and is given in the table below. It should, however, be remembered that the two classifications are not comparable.

Table No. VIII-1

Category-wise Strength of Employees

Services	Strength of Employees for the year ending March 1971.
Public (Administrative) Services of Central Government	1,942
Public (Administrative) Services of Local-self Government and Quasi Government Organisations	803
Public (Administrative) Services of State Government	4,489
Educational Services (Technical)	1,174
Educational Services (Non-technical)	9,689
Scientific Services and Research Institutions	89
Public Health and Medical Services	3,206
Religious and Welfare Services	34
Engineering Services	23
Services rendered by Civic, Social, Relegions, Cultural, Political and Fraternal Organisations	398
Community Services such as those rendered by public libraries, museums, botanical gardens, etc.	431
Recreation Services rendered by Cinema houses	208
Personal services by hotels, restaurants, eating houses, etc.	446

CHAPTER IX

ECONOMIC TRENDS

Pattern of Livelihood

THE TOTAL POPULATION of the District at the time of 1951 Census was 16,40,006. A decade later at 1961 Census, the population had increased to 20,02,004. This gives a percentage increase in population of 22.1 in the decade 1951-61. It may be noted here that the percentage increase in population during the decade 1941-51 was only 8.1.

Out of the 16,40,006 persons, 9,47,575 were self-supporting and earning dependents, i.e., economically active persons or "workers" as defined for purposes of 1961 Census. In percentage terms, the number of "workers" happened to be 57.77 of the total population. In the increased population of the District which was 20,02,004 at the time of 1961 Census 11,45,942 persons were "workers". The percentage of "workers" to total population works out to 57.27. This means slightly more dependents per "worker" in 1961 as compared to 1951. But this need not necessarily be the conclusion to be derived from the percentages as above, because changes in economic status classification and occupational pattern from 1951 to 1961 were substantial and though 1951 figure of "workers" happens to be worked out in a manner given in paper No. 1 of 1962, it is difficult to bring about exact comparability of the figures. It may, however, be safely stated that proportion of economically active persons from 1951 to 1961 did not change materially.

The agricultural sector

Agricultural activities were the source of livelihood for 83.71 per cent of the total economically active persons in the year 1951. At the time of 1961 Census "workers" in agriculture, cultivators and agricultural labourers formed 82.80 per cent of the total "workers". The decline in the percentage of "workers" in agriculture in the year 1961 is slight and indicates the importance of agriculture as a source of livelihood of the people in the District. The class III, cultivating labourers of 1951 Census Classification is taken to be the same as the Class II, agricultural labourer of 1961 Census. The percentage of cultivating labourers to total workers which was 40.88 in 1951 had come down to 21.42 per cent in the year 1961. The Classes I and II, *viz.*, cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned of 1951 Census are taken as equivalent to Class I cultivator of 1961 Census.

The percentage which was 42.83 in 1951 had increased to 61.38 in the year 1961. *Prima-facie* this means that during the decade 1951-61 while there was a substantial increase in the proportion of the cultivators of land, there was also considerable decrease in the proportion of agricultural labour. While it is possible that some agricultural labour in the District might have migrated in search of work to the nearby Durg District where Bhilai Steel Plant is located, or might have availed of the fresh opportunities of employment other than agriculture in the District itself, the decrease in the proportion from 40.88 per cent in 1951 to 21.42 per cent in 1961 and corresponding increase in the proportion of cultivators, which is also considerable, is not easy to explain. As the cultivator for purposes of 1961 Census happens to be the person engaged either as employer, single worker or family worker in cultivation of land, or supervision or direction of cultivation of land owned from Government or held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share, the swelling in the proportion of cultivators as compared to 1951 appears to be more due to academic causes rather than anything else. Similarly, the fall in the percentage of agricultural labourers might also be due largely to the changes in the contents of occupational class from 1951 to 1961.

Activities other than agriculture

The percentage to total "workers" in occupational class V, production other than cultivation of the 1951 Census was 6.73. As against this, Classes III, IV and V of 1961 Census taken together as equivalent of class V the percentage to total workers increased to 8.01 in 1961. This slight increase in number of "workers" here makes a plausible case for stating that opportunities for employment in production other than cultivation might have increased with the industrial activities in the neighbouring districts and within the District itself under different Five Year Plans.

There was also an increase in the percentage of "workers" in construction activities from 0.73 in 1951 to 0.76 per cent in 1961.

Trade and commerce

The percentage of "workers" in trade and commercial activities was 2.93 in the year 1951, which had decreased to 2.36 per cent in the year 1961. This decrease in the percentage though slight cannot be accounted for if increase in the percentage of "workers" in production other than cultivation and construction activities is taken as real. Trade and commercial activities are bound to record an increase in the region where industrial and constructional activities are on the increase. Moreover, of all the different occupational classes for the 1951 and 1961 Censuses, this class happens to be the most comparable. Thus, decrease in the number of "workers" in this class happens to be real, though slight, and cannot be explained away by any cogent reason.

In the year 1951, the percentage of "workers" in transport was 0.94 of

the total "workers". In the year 1961 this percentage had declined to 0.89. Here also the decline in percentage is slight as in the case of trade and commerce. Nevertheless, decline in transport, trade and commerce does not fit in the context of increase in production other than cultivation and construction activities. Of course, the percentage increases in the number of "workers" in production other than cultivation and construction are not such as to suppose substantial development of industries and construction works in the District and consequent increase in transport and trade activities. It is, however, possible that "workers" in trade, commerce and transport in the District might have migrated to the industrially developing neighbouring areas in search of more lucrative opportunities.

Transport and communications

The miscellaneous and services group of 1951 provided livelihood to 4.95 per cent while in 1961 other services engaged 5.18 per cent of the total "workers" Increase in miscellaneous and services group might be associated with an increase in population in the District and the people taking resort to some means or other to earn their livelihood for want of employment opportunities in productive sectors of the economy.

Miscellaneous

At 1951 Census 92.32 per cent of the total population in the District was rural. This percentage came down to 88.60 in the year 1961. If urbanization is any indication of the economic development these figures are the pointers thereof.

Economically active persons, i.e., "workers" in the year 1951 numbered 9,47,575. As against this the non-workers, i.e., non-earning dependents were 6,46,754. This gives a proportion of 0.68 dependents per "worker". In the year 1961 against 11,45,942 "workers" there were 8,56,062 non-workers. The proportion of non-workers per "worker" comes to 0.74:1. There was thus an increase in the proportion of non-workers. This increase might be attributed to a considerable increase in the population in the District during the decade. Besides this it was generally observed that in agricultural sector the number of dependents per economically active person happened to be low, as compared to that in industries, transport, trade, commerce, etc. The reason for this is obvious as agriculture provides employment to the whole family of a "worker". But this is not so with other activities. Increase in the proportion of dependents to "workers" in 1961 as compared to 1951 cannot in any way be taken as an indication of the shift in economic activities in the District.

Worker, non-worker

The livelihood pattern that emerges after bringing about some comparability of 1951 and 1961 Census figures is that agricultural activities continue to be the largest single source of livelihood for the population in the District.

Opportunities for employment in production other than agriculture and in construction activities are increasing under the planned economic development of the District as well as in the neighbouring areas. The substantial decrease in the percentage of rural population may be taken to corroborate the fact of increase in the livelihood activities other than agriculture in the District.

The total population of the District as per 1971 Census stood at 26,11,183 according to the provisional figures released by the Census Department. A growth rate of 30.43 per cent is estimated on the population figure of 1961 Census.

The total population has been broadly classified under the following groups, i.e. workers and non-workers. Workers having been subdivided into (i) Cultivators (ii) Agricultural Labourers and (iii) Other workers, work out to be 42.71 per cent. The rest, non-workers number 14,95,880.

As per 1961 census it has been estimated that there were 57.27 per cent workers while a reduction to 42.71 per cent is estimated in 1971 which indicates a rise in the rate of non-workers. It is obvious that the expansion of education to rural areas produced a literate class who prefer white collar employment. As per 1961 Census, 88.60 per cent of the population was rural while that of 1971 Census shows a reduction and stands at 87.55, showing a slight mobility of rural populace to urban areas.

Prices

The staple crops of the District are rice, wheat, kodon or kutki, and linseed. Rice is grown in the District both for export and for home consumption, while wheat is mainly grown for export. As a matter of fact Chhattisgarh Division is known as the rice bowl of the State and Raipur District is one of the prosperous districts of the Division.

During the decade 1891-1900, rice was dearest in 1897, this being the year of famine. It was cheapest in the year 1891 being 18.1 seers a rupee. In the year 1900, the price of rice in the District was 10.6 seers a rupee, being much higher than that in the preceding year, in which the rate was 15.1 seers a rupee. There was also a rise in the price of wheat in the year 1900, which was 10 seers a rupee, as against 14.7 seers a rupee in the previous year. The rise in prices was on account of the failure of crops due to deficient rainfall during the year 1899-1900, which was 28.17 inches only, as against the average of 50 58 inches. Very small percentage of rice could be transplanted and most of that never came into ear. Most of the crops were cut for fodder. The rapid return of prices to famine rates was a natural sequence to the failing monsoon. Importation of Bengal and Burmese rice steadied the market considerably.

Prices in nineteenth century

During the decade that followed the lowest price of riçe obtained in the year 1904, being 17.2 seers a rupee, while the price was highest in the year 1908, i.e., 8.88 seers per rupee. For wheat also the lowest price obtained in the year 1904, selling a little cheaper than rice even, the rate being 17.8 seers a rupee. Highest price of wheat, on the contrary, was in the year 1906, when it was sold at the rate of 3.49 seers a rupee. In the year 1908, wheat was sold at 8.30 seers a rupee, i.e., nearabout the same quantity as that of rice. The lowest prices of rice and wheat in the year 1904 were undoubtedly due to propitious seasonal conditions. Heavy and continuous rains in July and August enabled the rice crop to prosper exceedingly well, and a full crop of transplanted rice and a normal broadcast crop were reaped in the whole of Chhattisgarh Division. Sowing of *rabi* crop was delayed because of continuous rainfall in August and September but germination was good. However, complete absence of rain in January prevented the realization of full crop. Generally, the wheat crop also happened to be good. These favourable seasonal conditions are thus reflected in better yields and lower prices. Highest prices during the decade was in the year 1908, and it might be attributed to the unfavourable character of the season during 1907-08. There was a premature withdrawal of the monsoon in September. October was without rains, making scarcity conditions a certainty. Unfavourable conditions at sowing time decreased the area under *rabi* sowing. For rice the rainfall was unseasonal and ill distributed, and as a result the out-turn became less. Wheat was sown under most unfavourable conditions. Normal harvest of wheat was thus rendered impossible. Prices, therefore, ruled high in the year 1908.

First decade of twentieth century

A year before the outbreak of the First World War, i.e., in the year 1913, the price of rice in the District was 12 seers and wheat 10.50 seers a rupee. In the year 1914, the prices shot up, rice being sold at 9.5 seers and wheat at 9.77 seers a rupee. This rise in prices cannot be wholly attributed to the outbreak of War. In the year 1913-14, due to the deficiency of rainfall in Chhattisgarh region, the rice crop was poor. The meteorological conditions were also not generally favourable for wheat, which resulted in the reduction of area sown under wheat. These conditions caused a rise in the prices of foodstuff. Outbreak of the War contributed to the continuation of high prices. The prices of rice continued to be little more than 9 seers per rupee upto 1916. In the year 1917 there was a fall in the price of rice which was sold at 10.83 seers a rupee. The price of wheat registered a fall in the year 1916, i.e., 10.28 seers a rupee and in 1917, there was further decline to 10.54 seers a rupee. In the year 1918 there was a rise in the price of rice as well as that of wheat; rise in the price of wheat being higher, i.e., 7.83 seers a rupee, than that of rice which was sold at 9.13 seers a rupee. This rise was partly due to the holding up of stocks by small merchants; but it was mainly accounted for by

The effect of First World War

the reduction of stocks due to the comparative failure of crops for the past two years and heavy exports to Bombay and Hyderabad.

Between the two Wars

While prices during the First World War years were generally high, after the War was over in 1918, it was expected that prices would fall. Contrary to this expectation, however, there was a sharp rise in the price of rice in 1919 and further in 1920. In the year 1919 the price of rice was 5.17 seers and in 1920, 5.01 seers a rupee. These prices were much higher than those obtaining in the famine year of 1897; years of scarcity, i.e., 1899-1900, 1908; and all the four War years. Prices of wheat during 1919 and 1920 followed the same trend. Price of wheat which was 7.83 seers a rupee in 1918 increased to 5.10 seers in 1919 and to 5.8 seers per rupee in 1920. This increase in prices might be attributed to the fact that, "the failure of the late monsoon in September 1918 over large areas of the provinces, coupled with the extensive crop failure in other parts of India, created a situation which threatened to be extremely serious"[1].... Though the sowings of rice were effected under favourable conditions, the prolonged autumn drought seriously injured the crop. The estimated yield of broadcast and transplanted rice was about half that of the previous year. The autumn drought hampered sowing and germination of wheat. In the early part of 1919 hailstorms damaged the early wheat. The monsoon of 1920 has been one of the worst on record. The prices were already ruling high and the prospects of scarcity and famine confronted the people. This is reflected in the very high prices of foodgrains in the year 1920, given above. From 1921 to 1925, however, there happened to be continuous downward trend in the prices of rice in the District. In 1924, the price of rice was 8.12 seers a rupee as against 5.01 seers in 1920. The prices of wheat also followed the same trend, but lowest price mark was reached in the year 1923, instead of in the year 1924, as in the case of rice. In the year 1923, the price of wheat was 9.63 seers a rupee, as against 5.8 seers in 1920. In the year 1924 there was a rise in the price of wheat, which was sold at 8.84 seers a rupee as against 9.63 seers in 1923. In the year 1925 there was a rise in the prices of rice as well as wheat. From 1928, there were only marginal fluctuations in the prices of these foodgrains. From the year 1929 onwards general downward trend in prices was set.

In the year 1929, the position regarding out-turn of foodgrains was extremly satisfactory as compared to the previous year. Yield of rice in anna notation in the District was 16, as against 14 of the previous year. Out-turn of jowar was 12 annas as against 10; wheat yield was 13 annas as against 10; for gram the notation was the same as that of wheat for both the years, respectively; for linseed the notation was 13 annas against 9 annas of the last year. It was the year 1929-30 from which the slump set in the prices. Effects of world-wide depression in trade and employment coupled with favourable

1. C.P. Administration Report, 1918-19, p. VI.

season and crop conditions perpetuated the downward trend in commodity prices till the outbreak of the Second World War. The price situation in the District fully reflected these general conditions. The price of rice was the lowest in the year 1933, being 17.46 seers a rupee; while wheat was lowest in 1934, being sold at 17.15 seers a rupee. In the year 1939, the prices of these food-grains were, rice 14.36 seers and wheat 14.36 seers a rupee.

Second War period

The prices during the Second World War were the result of rising demand for foodgrains due to War effort and scarcity conditions due to bad season and crop situation generally. This can be seen from the fact that as the 1938 agricultural season was good, there was a general fall in the prices of rice, jowar, wheat, etc., in the year 1939. But with the late monsoon of 1939, and its weak commencement, sowings of *kharif* crops were retarded. Out-turn of rice in the District in the year 1940 had fallen from annas 14 of the previous year to annas 11. There was no improvement in the out-turn of jowar over the previous year, though out-turn of wheat showed slight improvement. In the face of increasing demand for food-grains, the position of out-turn was, therefore, not satisfactory. The out-turn of rice in the year 1941 was seven annas and remained the same in the year 1942. Out-turn of wheat in the year 1942 declined to annans 8 from 11 annas of the year 1941. Slight improvement in the out-turn of jowar in 1942 over that of the 1941 was not in any way expected to stem the tide of rising prices. Thus, the point to note regarding the Wartime prices was that they were the result of scarcity conditions built in year after year out of bad season and crop conditions, coupled with considerable rise in demand for foodgrains due to War. Exports were accelerated and imports declined owing to increased insurance costs and difficulties in obtaining freight. There was also domestic buying for profiteering and for providing for future shortages. Besides these monetary factors proliferation of paper money to finance War effort also contributed towards worsening of the price situation. Cumulative result of all these was the introduction of price control with its diverse aspects like compulsory procurement of foodgrains, rationing, etc. Thus, the retail price of rice which was 11.9 seers in 1940 increased to 6.6 seers a rupee in 1942, and 4.4 seers in 1944. Price of wheat which was 11.3 seers in 1940, increased to 6.5 seers in 1942 and 4.1 seers a rupee in 1944. In the year 1945, rice was sold at 4.50 seers a rupee and wheat at 3.90 seers.

The trend in prices as obtained after the First World War was again repeated after the Second World War, in a sense that price situation, instead of improving, deteriorated further in the after years of Wars and as late as in the year 1948 the price of rice was three seers and that of wheat 1.5 seers a rupee in the District. In the year 1949 again there was a rise in the price of rice, wich was 2.5 seers, there being a marginal fall in the price of wheat, i.e., 1.8 seers a rupee. Out-turn of rice in the District had fallen from 12 annas in 1948 to 10.5 annas in 1949; while that of wheat had increased to 10.5 in 1949, as against 7.5 annas in the year 1948.

While prices of foodgrains were thus ruling high, towards the end of 1947, the Government of India decided to review the question of controls, and decided on a policy of gradual decontrol. In pursuance of this the State Government removed all bans on the inter-district movement of foodgrains and abandoned the rigid system of monopoly procurement. All rationing and provisioning schemes were also cancelled. As a safeguard, however, Government continued to procure all stocks offered to them voluntarily and also compelled licensed dealers in surplus rice and jowar districts to sell to them 40 per cent of all grain purchased by the latter from cultivators. In the second quarter of 1948, the Government of India realized that decontrol had been a failure in the country as a whole. They accordingly decided that controls should be reimposed in all States. For the State, however, it was agreed that the system of "partial compulsory procurement" should be allowed to continue. District bans on the movement of rice, jowar and wheat were also imposed. This was the position regarding controls in the year 1950-51 in the State, when effort at planned economic development of the country was launched.

Post-Independence period

In the year 1950-51, production of rice in the District happened to be only 279 thousand tons as against 487 thousand tons in the year 1949-50. The wholesale harvest price had consequently increased in 1950-51 to Rs. 16.97 per maund as against Rs. 14 in the year 1949-50. Production of wheat which was 3.3 thousand tons in 1949-50 also declined to 2.4 thousand tons in 1950-51. Wholesale harvest price of wheat increased to Rs. 26.25 per maund in 1950-51 as against Rs. 20 in 1949-50. Besides the fall in the out-turn in the District stock-piling in commodity market due to the outbreak of Korean War in the year 1950, had also its adverse effect on the price situation. The year 1951-52 was favourable in respect of both rice and wheat position. Out-turn of wheat in the year increased to 3.5 thousand tons from 2.4 thousand tons of the previous year. Similarly, out-turn of rice increased to 455.2 thousand tons in 1951-52 from 279 tons in the previous year. As a result there was a fall in the prices of both wheat and rice, but fall in the price of wheat was more pronounced than that of rice.

First Plan period

As the Korean boom ended following the truce in 1951, slump conditions were set in the commodity market generally. Out-turn of rice further increased in the year 1952-53 to 526.4 thousand tons, but there was a fall in the out-turn of wheat from 3.5 thousand tons of 1951-52 to 2.9 thousand tons of 1952-53. As might be expected, there was a rise in the price of wheat over the previous year, the price in 1952-53 being Rs. 20.28 per maund, as against Rs. 15.19 per maund in the year 1951-52. The price per maund of rice had fallen to Rs. 15.94 in 1952-1953, from Rs. 16.56 per maund in 1951-52, which was slight relatively to the increase in the out-turn. This is so because, with the increase in out-turn

A slump and some general effects

not only more rice is exported from the District but more is stocked and more is consumed by the people, who happen to be hard pressed in this basic food-grain when out-turn is poor. Thus because of internal as well as external demad for rice the prices remain at a comparatively higher level, even when there is a good crop. This may not happen in case of wheat, because wheat is generally exported out of the District and little of it is required for internal consumption. Besides, wheat is generally grown in all districts, but rice growing in Chhattisgarh region is a speciality. The position regarding prices and out-turn of the staple foodgrains from 1951-52 to 1955-56, are given below.

Table No. IX—1

Out-turn of Foodgrains

(In '000 tons)

Year	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Linseed
1951-52	455.2	3.5	0.1	8.2
1952-53	526.4	2.9	0.2	12.9
1953-54	453.7	3.7	0.3	12.0
1954-55	469.0	4.3	0.1	12.5
1955-56	504.0	4.8	0.1	14.1

Table No. IX—2

Prices of Foodgrains

(In Rs. per manud)

1951-52	16.56	15.19	N.R.	17.50
1952-53	15.94	20.28	N.R.	20.00
1953-54	16.50	16.00	12.00	15.87
1954-55	14.00	12.94	7.50	12.00
1955-56	12.87	15.62	6.50	18.00

In comparing the two Tables above the rise and fall in prices along with the fall and rise in out-turn from year to year becomes abvious in the case of two important foodgrains, *viz.*, rice and wheat. From the point of view of out-turn, jowar is a minor crop in the District and hence its production and prices have very little co-relation. Linseed is no doubt important in respect of out-turn and yet there does not appear to be co-relation between production and prices for the reason perhaps that there are other seeds like groundnut, castor seed, sesamum, mustard or rape seed, *etc.*, production of which might vitiate the relation between production and prices of any one of these. Even in case of rice and wheat the year of highest production was not the year of

lowest price. Production of rice was highest in the year 1952-53; but the lowest price thereof obtained in the year 1954-55. Similarly, production of wheat was highest in the year 1955-56 but the lowest price was in the year 1954-55. This shows that production is only one of the many factors qualifying prices, and this becomes much more so when market conditions are regulated under conditions of planned economic development.

Second Plan period

With the year 1956-57, the country as well as the State entered the Second Five Year Plan period of economic development. The production of foodgrains and farm harvest prices from the year 1956-57 to 1960-61, are given below.

Table No. IX—3

Out-turn of Foodgrains

(In '000 tons)

Year	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Linseed
1956-57	603.0	4.4	0.2	15.1
1957-58	403.4	1.8	0.4	4.2
1958-59	657.0	2.9	0.4	11.8
1959-60	541.9	3.7	0.4	11.3
1960-61	646.8	4.2	0.3	12.3

Table No. IX—4

Prices of Foodgrains

(In Rs. per maund)

1956-57	N.R.	17.37	N.R.	13.31
1957-58	N.R.	15.40	13.00	13.00
1958-59	14.22	24.75	N.R.	24.00
1959-60	12.00	13.60	N.R.	20.12
1960-61	N.R.	17.93	N.R.	19.80

In respect of the production of foodgrains in the District, the Second Five Year Plan period appears better than the First. Highest production of rice was 657.0 thousand tons in the year 1958-59, during the Second Plan; while highest production during the First Plan was 526.4 thousand tons in the year 1952-53. Production of jowar and linseed was also generally higher during the Second Plan as compared to the First Plan. Trend in wheat production during the Second Plan period can not be said to be better than the First. The prices for rice for three out of the five years of the Second Plan being not available, it is not possible to compare prices for this important foodgrain

in the District during the two Plan periods. However, from the available prices for wheat and linseed, the general trend in prices during the Second Plan period appears to be on the high side as compared to the First Plan period. The rising trend in the prices during the Second Plan period as compared to the First stands established from the index number of farm harvest prices of foodgrains for the State as a whole. Taking the year 1952-53=100, highest level was reached in the year 1953-54, when the index was 104.78; while lowest index was in 1955-56, i.e., 98.49. As against this during the Second Plan period, highest index was 126.32 in the year 1957-58, the lowest being 106.34, in the year 1960-61. Reasons for this general increase in the prices during the Second Plan period, inspite of the comparatively better out turn of foodgrains becomes obvious when seen against the background of rising population and greater investment in the public and private sectors for the Second Plan period.

Third Plan

From 1961-62 to 1964-65 of the Third Five Year Plan the prices of foodgrains registered further increase, though out-turn was higher than that obtaining during the Second Plan period. The out-turn during 1961-62 to 67-68 was as follows.

Table No. IX—5

Out-turn of Foodgrains

(In '000 tons)

Year	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Linseed
1961-62	607.5	5.3	0.191	10.9
1962-63	433.4	3.1	0.246	10.3
1963-64	712.6	5.1	0.362	9.0
1964-65	718.3	6.5	0.386	10.3
1965-66	251.80	0.60	0.30	0.20
1966-67	482.50	1.80	0.50	0.90
1967-68	624.50	3.80	0.40	—

Note:—Production figures from 1965-66 are in metric tons.

This Table indicates, a better out-turn of all foodgrains, upto 1964-65 except linseed, as compared to the out-turn during the Second Plan period. During the year 1965-66 out-turn of all the foodgrains was lower as compared to the out-turn of previous year due to scarcity conditions in the District. However, prices were rising from year to year as can be seen from the Table below.

Table No. IX—6

Prices of Foodgrains

(In Rs. per quintal)

Year	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Linseed
1961-62	N.R.	46.88	16.90	51.17
1962-63	52.60	45.00	N.R.	51.63
1963-64	58.13	58.12	35.00	67.21
1964-65	64.86	62.71	N.R.	83.06
1965-66	68.46	65.89	40.18	112.43
1967-68	89.87	125.39	79.17	170.26

The rising prices as above are perhaps the prices that have to be paid for the ambitious programme of Country's economic development undertaken during the Third Five Year Plan.

Wages

The relation between the prices and wages is a long term phenomenon in the sense that the rise and fall in prices do not affect wages immediately. As wages are slow to rise with the rise in prices, so are they slow to fall when the prices fall. In view of this, no relation between prices and wages can be established from year to year.

At the close of nineteenth century

The prices of rice and wheat in the District in the year 1900 were considerably higher as compared to the year 1899; but the monthly wage-rates of skilled workers like mason, carpenter and blacksmith, happened to be lower in the year 1900, as against those in the year 1899. The wage-rate in case of a mason had fallen much more, being less by Re. 1 while in case of carpenter and blacksmith the fall was by four annas in each case. There was, however, an increase in the wage-rate of agricultural labourer from Rs. 3-4-0 in year 1899 to Rs. 3-12-0 in the year 1900. This shows that rise in the prices of foodgrains, if it may be said so, had a contrary effect on the wage-rates of skilled and unskilled workers.

In the year 1901, there was a general rise in the wage-rates of skilled, as well as unskilled workers. In this year, rise was much more in case of carpenter and blacksmith, the rates increasing from Rs. 8-8-0 per month to Rs. 10 per moth. Rise in wage-rate of mason was nominal, i.e., from Rs. 7-12-0 to Rs. 8-0-0 per month. It may be remembered here, that fall in the wage-rate of a mason was much more from 1899 to 1900 as compared to the wage-rates of carpenter and blacksmith. The rise in the wage-rate of agricultural

labourer was from Rs. 3-12-0 in the year 1900 to Rs. 4 in 1901. The wage-rate of Rs. 4 per month in case of agricultural labourer continued upto 1906. Similarly, a carpenter also continued to get Rs. 10 per month from 1901 to 1906. A mason and a blacksmith got Rs. 15 per month in 1906. The year 1907 marked a second stage of general increase in the wage-rates. The wage-rate of agricultural labourer increased from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per month. Carpenter's wage-rate ranged from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 per month. A mason and a blacksmith Rs. 15 per month as in the year 1906. The general increase in the wage-level might be attributed to the scarcity condition in the year and high prices, which further increased in the year 1908. The price situation in following years improved considerably over that of 1908, but wage-rates for skilled workers stayed at the level attained in 1908, *viz.*, Rs. 15 per month. The agricultural labourer got Rs. 5 per month upto the year 1909, with a fall in 1910 by Re. 1 and rise in 1911 by annas eight.

First World War

By 1913, the year preceding the First World War, the wage-rate of agricultural labourer was Rs. 6-6-0 per month, that of mason Rs. 20, carpenter Rs. 15 per month and blacksmith's wage-rate varied from Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 per month. The rise in the prices of foodgrains that obtained in the year 1914, which was steep in case of rice but moderate in case of wheat, might be said to have been reflected in the wage-rate of agricultural labourer, which increased to Rs. 7 per month from the preceding year's Rs. 6-6-0 per month. There was no change generally in the rate of wages of skilled workers. Mason's wage remained at Rs. 20, carpenter's wage varied from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 and that of blacksmith's from Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per month. While trend in the foodgrain prices during the subsequent war years was easy, wage-rates of the skilled workers reached a maximum level of Rs. 40 and Rs. 45 per month, while the wage-rate of agricultural labourer did not exceed Rs. 7 per month. Increase in the monthly rate of wages for agricultural labourer occurred only in the year 1918. The increase was by Re. 1, i.e., Rs. 8 per month. The rates of wages for skilled workers, *viz.*, mason, carpenter and blacksmith ranged from Rs. 15 to Rs. 40 per month. In the year 1921 the wage-rate of agricultural labourer was quoted at Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 per month and of skilled workers from Rs. 30 to Rs. 45 per month. From the year 1927 to 1931 the wage-rate of agricultural labourer was Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 per month. Mason's wage during this period, happened to range from Rs. 22 to Rs. 45 per month, while that of carpenter and blacksmith ranged from Rs. 20 to Rs. 35 and Rs. 30 to Rs. 35 per month, respectively.

Great Depression

The effect of general economic depression on the rates of wages appears to have been felt from the year 1932. The agricultural labourer in this year got Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 per month. The maximum of mason's wage which was Rs. 45, in the previous year, came down to Rs. 35; the minimum and maximum range of rates for carpenter and blacksmith, however remained unchanged. In the year 1933 there

was no change in the rate of wages for agricultural labourer, but mason's wage ranged from Rs. 15 to Rs 30, that of carpenter's from Rs. 15 to Rs. 35 and of blacksmith. from Rs. 30 to Rs. 34 per month

Second World War

In the year 1938, i.e., the year before the outbreak of the Second World War, there was a considerable reduction in the minimum rates of wages of the skilled as well as unskilled workers. Minimum for agricultural labourer was Rs. 4 and maximum Rs. 8 per month. For all the skilled workers minimum rate was uniformly Rs. 11-4-0 per month while maximum ranged from Rs. 30 to Rs. 35, the latter being quoted for the services of carpenter only. The year 1939 saw further reduction in the minimum, i.e., Rs. 3-8-0 instead of Rs. 4 in case of agricultural labourer, Rs. 11 instead of Rs. 11-4-0 in case of mason and blacksmith and Rs. 10 in case of carpenter. However, maximum rate for carpenter was quoted at Rs. 35, while for mason and blacksmith the maximum rates were Rs. 30 and Rs. 34 per month, respectively. Impact of War time demand for all types of labour as expressed in the rates of wages appears to have been felt from the year 1940. In this year wage-rate for the common labourer was Rs. 4 to Rs. 8 per month. Wage-rates for mason, carpenter and a worker in iron and hardware were Rs. 15 to Rs. 37, Rs. 15 to Rs. 35 and Rs. 15 to Rs. 34 per month, respectively.

Post-Independence period

The increase in rates of wages for skilled and unskilled workers was continuous year after year and the extent thereof can be seen in 1950, when the rate of wages for common labourer was Rs. 26-4-0 to Rs. 33-12-0; for mason Rs. 90 to Rs. 105; for carpenter Rs. 120 to Rs. 135 and for a worker in iron and hardware Rs. 90 to Rs. 105 per month. It becomes, therefore, obvious that while War-time demand for all types of labour might have accelerated the pace of increase in rates of wages for all, termination of the War, instead of putting a check on the rising rates of wages, caused further increase in them. As with the prices so with the rates of wages, actual trends during the years of hostilities happened to be easier than those in the years following the cessation of hostilities. Another point that is noticed regarding prices and wages is that prices continue to fluctuate from year to year, inspite of the general upward or downward trend, but fluctuations in wage-rates are secular. Longer period is required for wages either to fall or to rise, i.e., there is a tendency to stick to the level once achieved.

First Plan

The year 1951 marks a beginning of the series of Five Year Plans for the economic development of the country. From the year 1951 to 1955, the rates of wages for skilled and unskilled categories of the workers in the District were.—

Table No. IX—7
Wages of Workers

(In Rs. per month)

Year	Common labourer	Mason	Carpenter	Worker in iron and hardware
1	2	3	4	5
1951	26-4-0 to 33-12-0	75-0-0 to 90-0-0	90-0-0 to 120-0-0	90-0-0 to 105-0-0
1952	22-4-0 to 45-0-0	60-0-0 to 120-0-0	60-0-0 to 135-0-0	75-0-0 to 105-0-0
1953	20-0-0 to 40-0-0	60-0-0 to 120-0-0	60-0-0 to 115-0-0	60-0-0 to 80-0-0
1954	26-2-0 to 40-0-0	90-0-0 to 120-0-0	97-8-0 to 135-0-0	90-0-0 to 120-0-0
1955	26-0-0 to 40-0-0	90-0-0 to 120-0-0	97-8-0 to 135-0-0	90-0-0 to 120-0-0

The Table above indicates that the level attained by the rates of wages in the year 1950 remained unchanged during the ensuing First Five Year Plan period. The wage-rates of skilled and unskilled workers came to be reckoned in terms of rupees rather than in so many annas and pies per day, as during the pre-War and some of the actual War-years.

Second Plan.

The rates of wages for skilled and unskilled workers during the next five years were as follows.[1]—

Table No. IX—8
Wages of Workers

(In Rs. per day)

Year	Other agricultural labourer	Carpenter	Blacksmith
1956	1.00	2.50	2.50
1957	1.00	2.50	2.50
1958	1.50	3.00	2.75
1959	1.63	2.75	2.75
1960	1.13	2.75	2.75

1. Note — The rates are agricultural wages per day for the month of May in each year. The rates of wages in the earlier Table from 1951 to 1955 are on the monthly basis and for Raipur town. Therefore, no effective comparison can be established between the rates of wages during the first and Second Plan periods.

Against the background of the limitations of the data regarding wage-rates for the First and the Second Five Year Plans, as presented in the Tables above, it may be said that during the First Plan period the wage-rate for common labourer was generally from Re. 1 to Rs. 1.50 per day and for skilled worker from the minimum of Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per day. During the Second Five Year Plan years, even the rural rates of wages for other agricultural labourer happened to reach a level beyond Rs. 1.50 per day, i.e., Rs. 1.63 in the year 1959. The rates of wages for skilled workers like carpenter and blacksmith reached a level of Rs. 2.75 per day.

Third Plan

In the year 1961 there was a rise in the rate of wages of other agricultural labourers from Rs. 1.13 of the previous year to Rs. 1.37. There was, however, a marginal fall by 0.25 paise in the rates of wages for carpenter and blacksmith, i.e., from Rs. 2.75 of the previous year to Rs. 2.50. There was a rise in the rates of wages of carpenter and blacksmith in the year 1962, the rates being Rs. 2.72 and Rs. 2.65 per day, respectively. The agricultural labourer continued on the same rate of wages as the year before, i.e., Rs. 1.37 per day. The year 1963 was a year of general drop in the rates of wages for skilled and unskilled labourers. Other agricultural labourer's wage was Re. 1 per day, and the carpenter and blacksmith got Rs. 2.50 per day. It is rather difficult to explain this drop in wages from the previous year's level satisfactorily. The agricultural year 1963-64 was certainly one of higher yield of foodgrains as compared to the previous year, but prices of foodgrains in this year were higher than in the year before. There is, however, a likelihood that the rates of wages in rural areas might have fallen, because of the higher yield of foodgrains generally. But in the following year 1964-65 the out-turn of foodgrains was still better than in the year 1963-64 and prices had further increased from 1963-64. The rates of wages for carpenter and blacksmith in the year 1964 increased to Rs. 3 per day from Rs. 2.50 per day in the year 1963. Agricultural labourer's wage increased from Re. 1 in 1963 to Rs. 1.12 in 1964. This shows that increase in out-turn and prices in the year 1963-64 was accompanied by a fall in the rates of wages over the previous year, but the similar conditions of out-turn and prices in the year 1964-65 showed contrary effect as there was a considerable increase in the rates of wages in 1964. It becomes, therefore, obvious that in the current complex economic conditions prices as well as wages are the means to certain ends. They are manipulated to serve those ends and have with the tolling of the bells for laissez *faire* policy in the world economic affairs, stopped to be ends in themselves. Rates of wages for later years available are given below.

Table No. IX—9

Wages of Workers (In Rs. per day)

Year	Agricultural labourer	Carpenter	Blacksmith
1965	0.88	3.00	3.00
1966	1.50	3.00	3.00
1967	1.75	3.00	3.00
1968	1.75	4.00	4.00

Standard of living

According to the Census of 1961, 88.60 per cent of the population in the District was in the rural areas; and the population of "workers" dependent for livelihood on agriculture was 82.80 per cent of the total "workers". These percentages, therefore, indicate that the standard of living of the population in the District means the standard of living of the rural population and of the population engaged in agriculture.

Lower rural classes

There is no source except the Agricultural Labour Enquiry conducted by the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour during 1950-51, which can throw some light on the economic condition of the agricultural labour. The results of this Enquiry also are not available district-wise. The State was divided into three Zones for purposes of Enquiry. Raipur District formed part of the Rice Zone of the Enquiry. The condition of agricultural labour for the Zone is, therefore, taken to be representative of the District. In this Zone, the average size of the family was 4.6, which was highest as compared to the other two, *viz.*, cotton-jowar and wheat zones. The earning strength of the family was 2.6, out of which the wage-earners were 2.5. The casual male worker happened to be engaged in agricultural labour for 214 days and in non-agricultural labour for 11 days only. This indirectly shows the lack of diversification of the employment opportunities and the extent of vulnerability in case of the failure of agriculture as during the drought of 1965-66. Period of employment in non-agricultural labour happened to be the lowest in the Rice Zone, as compared to cotton-jowar and wheat zones.

Income expenditure pattern

The average annual income of a family of the agricultural labourer, casual and attached was Rs. 324. Out of this, income from cultivation of land was only Rs. 31. Non-agricultural labour contributed Rs. 23. Occupations other than farming brought Rs. 8 and other sources Re. 1 only. By far the most important source of income was from agricultural labour, the amount being Rs. 261. As against the income of Rs. 324, expenditure per family on consumption was Rs. 340 plus Rs. 2 on ceremonies. Per capita income of the labourer was Rs. 70.5 and consumption expenditure was Rs. 74. As compared to other two Zones the income-expenditure figures were the lowest. The percentage of expenditure on food to total expenditure was 91.4. Out of this, percentage on consumption of cereals was 74.1 and the value of single item, *viz.*, rice consumption amongst cereals was 60.4 per cent. Annual expenditure on sugar and *gur* (jaggery) was Rs. 2.4 for a family of 4.6, forming 0.7 per cent of the total expenditure. Milk and milk products formed 0.1 per cent. Value of vegetables consumed annually was Rs. 3.4 being 1 per cent of the total. Percentage of expenditure on footwear was 0.1. These items of consumption expenditure if at all they indicate anything, it is the appalling poverty of the agricultural labour

in the District. When it is considered that even to get this meagre fare, expenditure happened to be in excess of the income, consideration of the standard of living becomes a mockery. In the year 1961, 21.42 per cent of the total "workers" were agricultural labourers, and results of the 1950-51 Enquiry given above gives some idea of the economic condition of the number of workers forming the above percentage. From 1950-51 to 196 1nothing appears to have happened which could offer the agricultural labourers all or some things implied in the term "standard of living". Minimum wages for agricultural labourers were fixed under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and later under the State legislation in the year 1962. But the intention of minimum wages legislation is to prevent exploitation of labourers by guaranteeing the minimum and not to provide a standard wage to maintain or to raise the standard of living.

Lower urban classes

The economic condition of the industrial labour happens to be comparatively better than that of agricultural labour. A number of social welfare measures like Employees' State Insurance, Employees' Provident Fund, Maternity Benefits, etc., in the industrial sphere, wherever applicable, offer industrial workers a better deal. But continually rising prices and consequent increase in the cost of living in the present day conditions are making industrial workers bid for fresh increases in their rates of wages for satisfaction of the necessities of life. Every increase in wage-rates having been eaten away by fresh increase in prices, standard of living happens to mean a standard at subsistence level.

Middle Class

While agricultural and industrial labour may generally mean lower classes in the society, the workers in services division might be taken as middle class people. If this class is identified as comprising fixed-income earners not engaged in manual work, then a certain standard of living to which this class is accustomed to is becoming difficult to maintain in these days of rising cost of living. Besides increase in population, the spread of education amongst lower classes, has contributed considerably to the swelling of the numbers in this class. This has led to the creation of buyer's market in the sphere of services, the supply being greater than demand. Therefore, except it case of the services essential to the community, where the bargaining capacity for higher remuneration due to increases in cost of living happens to be superior, the economic condition of workers in this class is fast deteriorating. In a desperate bid to maintain an accustomed standard of living in the face of rising cost of living and devalued incomes, the moral fibre of the people in the middle class is being torn into shreds.

Upper Class

The standard of living of the upper classes in the society including business men, high executives in services, etc., remains unimpaired, rather there happens to be a certain increase in the standard of living of the people in this class, because of the larger variety of goods and services becoming available than before and increase in

incomes, because of higher business profits and higher salary incomes which usually go with higher responsibilities.

The delineation of the standard of living of different classes as above happens to be more general than particular because of the absence of relevant material on the topic. The general conditions of different classes in the society in the country as a whole may, therefore, be taken to be also of the classes in the District.

General Level of Employment

In the section regarding pattern of livelihood in the District, it was seen that 83.71 per cent of the total economically active persons in the year 1951, and 82.80 per cent of the economically active persons in the year 1961, were engaged in agriculture. The percentage of "workers" engaged in the industries *viz.*, mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities, in household industry and manufacturing other than household engaged 8.01 per cent of the total "workers" in the year 1961. Raipur is a major rice producing District in the Chhattisgarh Division and, therefore, rice mills are found all over the District. But milling of rice is not a perennial industry. Another industry in the District is bidi making, which may be said to draw its supply of labour from agriculture. A subtantial number of bidi workers generally return to the villages at the time of sowing and harvesting, which are busy agricultural seasons requiring large number of workers. Manufacturing of brass, bell-metal and aluminium utensils, handloom weaving, carpet weaving and soap manufacturing are some of the other industries in the District. Industrial development of the District is progressing under the impact of the Bhilai Steel Project, which is located in the nearby Durg District.

Service Sector

In the services sector the District has a large number of educational institutions. There are about 19 colleges, a number of high schools and middle schools, and more than a thousand primary schools. Besides these, recently a university was started at Raipur proper. These educational institutions, alongwith the State and Union Governments administrative departments and business establishments in the private sector, provide a good scope for white collar employment. Recruits in this sector of the economy are readily available from Nagpur Division of Maharashtra, Orissa, Andhra, Madras and Kerala.

Employment situation

The working of the Employment Market Information Scheme in the District for public and private sectors on the basis of returns from reporting establishments revealed that the total employment at the end of March, 1960 in the public sector which was 27,975 had increased to 29,379 at the end of March, 1965. Employment in the private sector establishments for March, 1960 and March,

1965 was 15,127 and 13,784, respectively. The decrease in the number was attributed to the exclusion of establishments employing 5 to 9 workers from the scope of the Scheme later, which happened to be included in the year 1960. Public sector is providing increasing opportunities of employment with the expansion of administrative offices, like medical and public health, education, community development, etc.

The existence of Bhilai Steel Plant in adjoining Durg District, Bailadila, iron-ore project and Dandakaranya-Balangir-Kiriburu railway project in the Bastar District have opened fresh opportunities for employment of labour in this District as well. The wagon repair workshop of South Eastern Railway at Raipur has been completed now and some 2,000 workers are employed, skilled and unskilled. The Mandher Cement Factory which has already started its production is also a major source of employment in the District. The Tilda cement factory which is being set up under private sector will also provide employment opportunities.

Employment Exchange

The Employment Exchange, Raipur was set up in May, 1941 to help resettle in civil employment the ex-servicemen and other workers who were demobilized after the cessation of the Second World War hostilities. The Exchange then mainly looked after the work of registration of demobilized personnel and placing them in the vacancies reserved for them. The jurisdiction of the Exchange, therefore, was over the whole of Chhattisgarh including neighbouring princely states. The National Employment Service, by which name the service was known, was under the Government of India, Ministry of Labour.

After Independence in 1947, the role, scope and jurisdiction of the Service were changed. This was necessary in view of the rehabilitation problem of persons migrating from Pakistan due to partition as well as the need of the general public in the matter of job opportunities.

In the year 1956, the Government of India handed over the Employment Service Organizations to the State Governments. The Raipur Exchange, the jurisdiction of which was all over the Chhattisgarh Division was taken over by the State Government and in the year 1960, the jurisdiction of the Exchange remained over the Raipur District only.

The Employment Market Information Scheme in the public sector was launched from June, 1958, while in the private sector, the Scheme was made applicable from March, 1960.

The Vocational Guidance Section of the Exchange was started in January, 1962.

Besides the Employment Exchange at Raipur proper, Employment Assistance and Information Bureaux have been functioning at Bilaigarh and Kasdol Community Development Blocks since Ist January, 1964. These Bureaux provide employment assistance and vocational guidance to the rural population in their respective areas.

The work done by the Employment Exchange can be seen from the figures regarding registrations, placements, etc., given below.

Table No. IX—10

Position of Employment

Year	Registrations	Placement	No. on Live Register as on 31st March
1959-60	7,473	943	1,540
1960-61	8,130	1,484	1,794
1961-62	9,646	1,696	2,455
1162-63	11.638	1,724	2,460
1963-64	14,275	2,214	3.409
1964-65	14,669	2,397	2,575
1965-66	16,236	2,464	4,707
1966-67	17,969	1,816	6,141
1967-68	14,937	1,887	7,647
1968-69	14.695	1,593	8,431
1969-70	18,737	2,339	9,902

The above figures indicate but a partial picture of the number of employment seekers and job opportunities in the District, as all the unemployed persons do not resort to the services of Employment Exchange Organisation in search of jobs.

National Planning and Community Development

A nation-wide Community Development Programme was launched on 2nd October, 1952 with a view to establishing in every State some Centrally supported extension organizations which would intensify rural work and assist in co-operative development of rural life as a whole. In the area comprising the present integrated State of Madhya Pradesh, five Community Projects were started in October, 1952.

First Plan

On the very day of the launching of the Project on a nation-wide and State wide scale, i.e., on the 2nd October, 1952 three Development Blocks happened to be established in Raipur District.[1] Two Blocks were started in Raipur Tahsil, one at Abhanpur and another at Chand Khurai and third one at Kurud in Dhamtari Tahsil. After exactly one year, on the 2nd October, 1953, one more Block was started at Kaudia in Mahasamund Tahsil. Headquarters of Chand Khurai and Kaudia Blocks were later shifted to Arang and pithora respectively. On the Ist April, 1954, two more Blocks were started one at Rajim in Bindranawagarh Tahsil and the other at Pallari in Balodabazar Tahsil. Another Block in the same Tahsil was started at Bilaigarh a year later, i.e., on the Ist April, 1956. At Saraipalli in Mahasamund Tahsil, and at Deobhog in Bindranawagarh Tahsil a Block each was started on 2nd October. 1956. Thus from the year 1952 to 1956, i.e. during the First Five Year Plan period, there were nine Community Development Blocks in the District. The total area covered by these nine Blocks was 2,237.2 sq. miles (5,794.29 sq. km.) with 7,36,056 population from 1,460 villages.

Development Blocks

Second Plan

In the year 1957, two additional Blocks were started, one at Gariaband in Bindranawagarh Tahsil on the Ist April, 1957, and second at Jharsiwa in Raipur Tahsil on the 2nd October, 1957. On the Ist April, 1958, two more Blocks were started, one at Mahasamund proper and another at Sihawa in Dhamtari Tahsil. At Kasdol in Balodabazar Tahsil and at Magarlod in Dhamtari Tahsil, one Block each was started on the Ist April, 1959 and the 2nd October, 1959, respectively. On Ist April, 1960 in Bindranawagarh Tahsil a Block was started at Chhura.

Third Plan

At Balodabazar proper and at Bagbahara in Mahasamund Tahsil, a Block each was started on Ist April, 1961 and Ist October, 1961, respectively. Thus, during the Second Five Year Plan period, nine more Blocks were started in the District. These additional nine Blocks covered an area of 2,108.8 sq. miles (5,461.74 sq. km.) and 1,565 villages having 5,88,121 population. In the year 1962, five more Blocks were started in the District. Three out of these were started on Ist April, 1962, one at Simga in Balodabazar Tahsil, another at Dhamtari proper and third at Tilda in Raipur Tahsil. The remaining two, i.e., at Basna in Mahasamund Tahsil and at Bhatapara in Balodabazar Tahsil were started on the Ist October. 1962 and 5th November, 1962, respectively. These five Blocks covered an area of 1,338.9 sq. miles (3,467.72 sq. km.) and 797 villages with a population of 3,81,420 persons.

1. Administrative Intelligence Publication (Development Commissioner's Office), corrected upto 1st April, 1963.

By the Third Five Year Plan period, therefore, there were 23 Community Blocks in the District, covering a total area of 5,684.9 sq. miles (14,723.75 sq. km.), 3,811 villages and a total population of 22,86,069 persons.

While Community Development Programme covered many different aspects of the socio-economic developments of the village communities, the effects of those activities can be seen from the physical achievements under some of the important aspects of development programme like agriculture, public health, education, co-operation, etc., which form the core of the Community Development Programme.

Emphasis of activities in this field happened to be on the provision of improved seeds, chemical fertilizers, irrigation facilities, demonstrations of improved methods of farming, etc. In this respect, therefore, during the First Five year Plan period, the quantity of improved seeds distributed in the then existing number of Blocks was 59,849 maunds (22,338.16 quintals). Chemical fertilizers and manures distributed were 1,30,209 maunds (43,599.47 quintals). During the Second Five Year Plan period the respective quantities were 1,74,661 maunds (65,190.82 quintals) of improved seeds and 5,05,503 maunds (1,88,674.95 quintals) of chemical fertilizers. In the years 1961-62 and 1962-63 the distribution of improved seeds in all the Blocks which numbered 23 was 80,838 maunds (30,162.14 quintals) and distribution of improved seeds other than cereals was 41 maunds (15.30 quintals). The quantities of chemical and other fertilizers distributed were 5,02,419 maunds (18,752.39 quintals) and 36,059 maunds (13,458.73 quintals), respectively. In the years 1963-64 and 1964-65, the distribution of improved seeds for cereals was 35,258 maunds (13,159.77 quintals) and 13,336 quintals; the seeds other than cereals distributed were 676 maunds (262.31 quintals) and 1,766 quintals; chemical fertilizers distributed were 2,40,683 maunds (89,833 quintals) and 1,87,157 quintals; other fertilizers distributed were 17,110 maunds (6,386.17 quintals) and 16,865 quintals, respectively.

Agriculture

In order to acquaint the farmers with improved methods of farming, the agricultural demonstrations given were 509 during the First five Year Plan period. As against this during the Second Five Year Plan agricultural demonstrations numbered 13,116. During the Third Five Year Plan period from 1961-62 to 1964-65, such demonstrations numbered 24,080.

Land reclamation is one of the very important aspects in the programme of agricultural development. Beginning with the modest number of 300 acres (121 41 hectares) of land reclaimed during the First Plan period, the acreage of reclaimed land increased to 8,354 acres (3,380.75 hectares) during the Second Plan period. During the first three years of the Third Plan, i.e., from 1961-62 to 1963-64, the land area reclaimed was 28,741 acres (11,631.08 hectares). In the year 1964-65, 12,254 hectares of land was reclaimed.

In respect of irrigation, the Block Development activities generally concentrated on providing tank and well irrigation facilities. A beginning in this respect appeared to have been made presumably during the Second Five Year Plan period. There are no figures for physical achievements for the First Plan in this respect. During the Second Plan period the new wells constructed for irrigation purposes numbered 100. There were 66 old wells, repaired and renovated, and 14 new tanks were constructed in the Block areas. During the first two years of the Third Plan, i.e., 1961-62 and 1962-63, a total of 441 *kutcha* and *pucka* wells were constructed, 373 old wells repaired and renovated. Thirty new tanks were constructed and 292 old tanks were repaired during the same period. In the years 1963-64, and 1964-65 a total of 1,322 new *kutcha* and *pucka* wells were constructed, 572 old wells were repaired, 93 new tanks were constructed and 409 old tanks repaired.

Irrigation

The net additional area likely to be irrigated year-wise in 1961-62 and 1962-63 was 2,371 acres (959.51 hectares) and 713 acres (288.54 hectares), respectively. In the year 1963-64, the additional area likely to be irrigated was 16,200 acres (6,555.91 hectares), and in the year 1964-65 it was 1,693 hectares.

Besides the activities mentioned above, distribution of improved implements to agriculturists, setting up of seed multiplication farms, introduction of Japanese method of cultivation, etc., were also undertaken in the Block areas for improving agriculture.

Allied to the agricultural development, veterinary services have a definite role to play, as Indian agriculture is mostly carried on with the help of bullocks. In this context supply of pedigree bulls and birds, establishment of artificial insemination centres, dairy and poultry farms and, most important of all establishment, of veterinary dispensaries are some of the activities undertaken in the Block areas. While supply of improved animals, birds etc., was started in the Block areas from the First Five Year Plan itself, the veterinary services through the establishment of veterinary dispensaries appears to have been undertaken from the beginning of the Third Five Year Plan. As such, during the years 1961-62 and 1962-63 in all the Blocks 28 and 32 veterinary dispensaries were functioning, respectively. In the year 1963-64, 32 veterinary dispensaries were functioning and in the year 1964-65, the number of full-fledged and peripatetic dispensaries functioning in the Block areas was 41.

Veterinary

In the sphere of public health emphasis of the Block Development activities happened to be on provision of drinking water facilities, opening of primary health centres and sub-centres, maternity homes, etc.

Health

In the First Five Year Plan period a total of 294 new wells were constructed for the supply of drinking water and 34 old wells were repaired. During the Second Plan period this activity appears to have been considerably stepped up, as the number of new wells constructed was 653, and the number of old wells renovated was 179. From the year 1961-62 to 1964-65 of the Third Plan, new wells constructed numbered 893 and wells renovated 913.

There were only three Primary and Subsidiary Health Centres and no rural dispensaries in the Block areas during the First Plan. During the Second Plan period the number of such centres was 24. Besides some 56 Primary and Subsidiary Health Centres, 138 Rural Dispensaries were functioning from the year 1961-62 to 1964-65 of the Third Plan period. Two Health Centres were started in the year 1964-65. During the same period, 313 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres were functioning in all the Block areas.

Education

In this field emphasis is given on starting adult literacy centres, provision of reading-rooms, libraries, etc. During First Five Year Plan period, 132 literacy centres were established in the Block areas, 873 adults were made literate, and 89 reading-rooms and libraries were started. The number of adult literacy centres during Second Plan period was 344 and the number of adults made literate was 4,639. There were 414 reading-rooms and libraries in the Block areas during this period.

For the years 1961-62 to 1964-65. of the Third Plan the number of literacy centres started in the Block areas was 75; the number of adults made literate was 1,153, while reading-rooms and libraries started numbered 63. Besides the adult literacy centres, the number of ordinary and basic type of schools functioning year-wise with enrolment of the students in the Block areas was as follows.

Table No. IX—11

Educational Activity in Blocks

Year	Ordinary and Basic type schools functioning	Total enrolment in the schools
1961-62	1,036	68,852
1962-63	976	67,765
1963-64	1,541	88,922
1964-65	1,461	1,18,091

In the economic development of village communities the co-operatives have an important role to play. Realising this, setting up of co-operative societies is given a prominent place in the Community Development activities. As such during the First Plan period a total number of 141 new-co-operative societies were started in the then existing Blocks. During the Second Plan period, the number of co-operative societies started was 938. In the years 1961-62 and 1962-63 the number of co-operative societies started was 121 and 108, respectively. In the following year, i.e., 1963-64 while the number of new co-operative societies started was 360, the number of societies functioning in the Block areas was 981. The respective figures for the year 1964-65 were 206 new societies started and 950 societies functioning in the Block areas.

Co-operation

With a view to providing communication facilities, the construction of *kutcha* and *pucka* roads has been undertaken in the Block Development areas. During the First Plan period a total of 29 miles (46.67 km.) of *kutcha* roads were constructed. During the Second Plan period 551 miles (886.75 km.) of *kutcha* roads and 35 culverts were constructed. In the year 1963-64 of Third Plan, 81 miles (130.36 km. of *pucka* roads were constructed. Construction of *kutcha* and *pucka* roads was 13 km. and 11 km., respectively, in the year 1964-65.

Communication

The social welfare activities undertaken in the Block Development areas, besides those falling under health and education referred to above, were starting of Youth Clubs and Farmers' Unions, holding of Youth Camps and Children's Camps, setting up of Recreation Centres, organization of Mahila Samities, Balwadis, etc.

Social Welfare

During the First Plan period, expenditure incurred by the Government on different Block Development activities was of the order of Rs. 57.96 lakhs. As against this, contribution of the people was valued at Rs. 11.4 lakhs.

For the Second Five Year Plan period the Government expenditure amounted to Rs. 83.45 lakhs and the value of people's contribution Rs. 21.52 lakhs.

From the year 1961-62 to 1964-65 of the Third Plan, Government expenditure on Block Development activities was Rs. 86.97 lakhs. People's contribution was valued at Rs. 30.81 lakhs.

It is difficult to segregate the effects of community development activities as discussed above on the socio-economic condition of the village communities. This is so, because other normal schemes in these spheres are also working side by side under the area of the different Government Departments. However, all the different community development activities could not have but made a favourable impact on the economic and social life of the village communities.

CHAPTER X

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Introduction

THE CONCEPT of District as a unit of administration in India was derived from the pattern of the French Prefecture with the District Officer as the prefect. When the East India Company was made the governing agency of the British Government in London, it took over the administration and gave up trading altogether. The Company's Chief Representative in the District became the Collector of Land Revenue. Simultaneously, the official became responsible for the maintenance of law and order too. The next phase in the evolution was the District coming directly under the control of the Imperial power. At this stage the Collector, or the Deputy Commissioner as he was designated in the Central Provinces, levied and collected land revenue and other taxes and, as a District Magistrate, maintained law and order and in so doing he functioned as a judicial officer too. To assist him there was a Police Officer. Later, when the necessity of rendering medical aid to the People was felt, the Civil Surgeon came into the picture.

Thus, gradually the District Administration grew into a complex apparatus: the Collector and Magistrate, the Superintendent of Police, the Civil Surgeon, then the District Judge, the Engineer (Sub-Divisional Officer) for public works, the District Education Officer and so forth. But the District Collector continued to exercise overall control of the entire District administration.

With the introduction of the Local Self-Government institutions, the Deputy Commissioner (now Collector) had to assume a new responsibility of co-ordination.

After Independence the Collector has been vested with more powers. In brief, now he is responsible for the maintenance of law and order, revenue administration, and the economic development activities in the District. Rightly has it been said that the Collector is the pivot of the District administration.[1]

Office of the Commissioner

Raipur is the headquarters of the Raipur Commissioner's Division. The jurisdiction of the Commissioner extends to the three Districts of Raipur, Durg

1. S S. Khera, *District Administration in India*, 1964, pp. 246-50.

and Bastar which form the Division. He is the second appellate authority for all revenue cases pertaining to the above Districts. Except in matters where the Collectors are the final authorities, e.g., as District Magistrate, he is the immediate superior to the Collectors within his jurisdiction in all matters.[1]

In addition to the revenue and general administration duties, the Commissioner looks after the development work. He is assisted in this behalf by the Development Assistant and the Accounts Officer. Besides, the Commissioner is also delegated with powers to supervise the working of all the local bodies in the Division. He is also the *ex-officio* Chairman of the Divisional Vigilance Board, which is responsible for prevention and checking of corruption.

Office of the Collector

Staff

Collector Raipur, as in 1970, has one Additional Collector and 14 Deputy Collectors including the Food Officer to assist him. Five of the Deputy Collectors are incharge of one Sub-Division each. The headquarters of the remaining 9 Deputy Collectors is at Raipur. The organisational set-up of the Collectorate may be described under three main groups of functions of the Collector, *viz.*, (i) Land revenue and land-records and other allied matters, (ii) Law and Order and (iii) Development.

For administration of the first group of subjects the District is divided into 5 Sub-Divisions co-terminating with the 5 tahsils of Raipur, Dhamtari, Baloda-Bazar, Gariaband (Bindranawagarh) and Mahasamund. Each Sub-Division is in the charge of a Sub-Divisional Officer, who is also the Sub-Divisional Magistrate.

Tahsil Administration

There is a Tahsildar in each Tahsil. In Balodabazar there is also, in addition to a Tahsildar, an Additional Tahsildar. Consequent upon the abolition of the post of Block Development Officer, Additional Tahsildars, in excess of the sanctioned strength have been posted. These surplus Tahsildars are posted in Tahsil Offices by the Collector according to requirements. The sanctioned number of posts of Naib Tahsildars in this District is 21. In addition, there is also a temporary post of Naib Tahsildar for Nazul work. At present the distribution of Naib Tahsildars in the Tahsils is as follows:—

Raipur	7	(including one Naib Tahsildar for Nazul)
Dhamtari	3	
Balodabazar	4	
Mahasamund	5	
Bindranawagarh	3	
Total	22	

1. Dr. Ramayan Prasad, M.P. Administration.

The Government recently accorded its sanction to run Sub-Tahsil Offices with the Officers of the rank of Tahsildars or Naib Tahsildars at the following places within the Tahsils mentioned below:—

Name of Tahsil	Name of Sub-Tahsil
Dhamtari	Nagri
Balodabazar	Bilaigarh
Gariaband	Deobhog
.. ..	Fingeshwar
Mahasamund	Saraipalli

Village-Level Administration

At the village level the land revenue and land records work is carried on by Patwaris, each of whom is incharge of one or more villages grouped into 671 Patwari circles. They work under the immediate supervision of Revenue Inspectors, who hold charge of a specified number of Patwari circles. Their number and collective span of control for the five tahsils are given below.

S. No.	Name of Tahsil	No. of Revenue Inspectors	No. of Patwari Circles	No. of Occupied villages
1.	Raipur	10	163	543
2.	Dhamtari	5	102	552
3.	Bindranawagarh	4	79	684
4.	Mahasamund	9	146	1,189
5.	Balodabazar	9	181	898
	Total	37	671	3,866

At the District level, a Superintendent of Land Records and Five Assistant Superintendents of Land Records supervise the work of the Revenue Inspectors and Patwaris.

Consolidation of land

The consolidation of land holdings in the District is entrusted to a team consisting of a Consolidation Officer (class II), two Assistant Consolidation Officers and 30 Revenue Inspectors (Chak bandi). The Land Record and Consolidation staff work under the supervision of the Collector, Raipur, but are controlled by the Commissioner of Settlement and Director of Land Records, Madhya Pradesh, Gwalior.

In the maintenance of law and order, the Collector as District Magistrate is assisted by Magistracy and Police. The Magistracy includes the Deputy Collectors who are functioning as the Additional District Magistrate (Executive) or Sub-Divisional Magistrates and enjoying powers of First Class Magistrates, and Tahsildars who are Second Class Magistrates. These officers exercise magisterial powers only in respect of preventive sections as the Judiciary has been separated from the Executive. The Police force in the District is commanded by the Superintendent of Police.

Maintenance of Law and Order

In the discharge of his functions relating to development activities, the Collector is assisted by a Deputy Collector, who is in-charge of the Development Section of the Collectorate. There are 23 development blocks in the District, four each in the tahsils of Raipur, Dhamtari and Bindranawagarh and six and five in Baloda Bazar and Mahasamund tahsils, respectively. Prior to 1st January, 1966, each Block was headed by a Block Development Officer. Subsequent to the abolition of the post, Co-ordinators (Senior most Agricultural Extension Officers) look after the working of their Blocks under the control of their respective Sub-Divisional Officers. Every Block is provided with a team of Extension Officers drawn from different departments such as Medical and Public Health, Veterinary, Co-operation, Panchayat and Social Welfare, Public Works, Industries and Agriculture. The senior most Agricultural Officer looks after the work in the Block office in his capacity as Co-ordinator. Further down there are village level workers, males known as Gram Sewaks, and females, Gram Sewikas. Ten Gram Sewaks and two Gram Sewikas are attached to each Block. Since Raipur is working the Intensive Agricultural District Programme (commoly known as the Package Programme), each Block has been provided with four additional Extension Officers (Agriculture) and ten village level workers (Gram Sewaks). The statistical details of each Block are given in the Appendix. The post of the Block Development Assistant has been revived with effect from 2nd October, 1969. According to the new scheme, one Block Development Assistant is to be posted in each of the 21 non-tribal development blocks. Two Block Development Assistants are already working in tribal blocks of Chhura and Gariaband under the control of Tribal and Harijan Welfare Department under the new scheme.

Development

In order to ensure effective participation of the people at the village level in planning and execution of developmental projects, a Block Development Committee has been constituted in each Block on a uniform pattern throughout the State. The Committee consists of officials and non-officials, the latter being Members of Parliament, Members of Legislative Assembly, members of Gram Panchayats, etc. The Collector or the Sub-Divisional Officer functions as Convener of the Committee. A non-official among those present is elected

Block Development Committee

Chairman. The Committee mainly advises on the formulation of working plans and developmental programmes of the Block, reviews the progress and promotes people's participation, especially in such programmes as are oriented to increased agricultural production. In 1970 the Block Development Committees at block level were not functioning. As soon as the new set up will take shape, these committees will begin functioning.

Apart from the three main groups of functions mentioned above, the Collector has to perform other statutory and non-statutory functions. For instance, he is also vested with executive and administrative powers in matters pertaining to excise.

Excise

The excise staff is headed by District Excise Officer who works under the supervision of the Collector and under the technical guidance of the Assistant Commissioner, Excise, Raipur Division and the Excise Commissioner, Gwalior. The subordinate staff consists of two Excise Inspectors, one Property Tax Inspector and one Excise Inspector for attending to cases pertaining to the department in the courts. There are 23 Sub-Inspectors, Excise, including 4 for collection of property tax. The entire District has been declared wet with effect from 1.8.1967. The net revenue from excise duties during the year 1969-70 was Rs. 57,90,421. Since 1969 the collection of the property tax in the District has also been entrusted to the Excise Department. The annual demand of property tax in the District is about Rs. 7 lacs.

Treasury

The control of the District Treasury and Sub-Treasuries is also vested in the Collector. The District Treasury known as Raipur Sadar Treasury, is under the charge of a Treasury Officer of the Department of Finance. There are four sub-treasuries in this District located at Mahasamund, Dhamtari, Gariaband and Balodabazar. Except the Dhamtari Sub-Treasury where a Sub-Treasury Officer has been posted, the other three sub-treasuries are functioning under the respective Tahsildars, who are *ex-officio* Sub-Treasury Officers. A Sub-Treasury at Bhatapara has also started functioning since August 1971.

Registration, Election, etc.

Yet another responsibility of the Collector is the Registration Act. He is assisted in this by the Sub-Divisional Officer, Raipur, who also functions as the District Registrar. There are Sub-Registration offices in the District located at five tahsil headquarters, and Bhatapara, Saraipalli and Bilaigarh.

The Collector has also to look after Elections, Food, Agriculture, Panchayats, Rehabilitation, Mining, etc. In the work relating to Agriculture and Panchayats, he is assisted by the Deputy Director of Agriculture and the District Panchayat and Welfare Officer, respectively. One or other of the Deputy Collectors assists him in the discharge of other functions.

The Collector is also associated with a number of official and non-official committees in the District. Notable among the former is the District Advisory Committee, which was formed in every District in 1958, by amalgamating all the committees then existing in the District. The Committee of which the Collector is the Chairman consists of many non-officials as its members. They include local M.L.A.s and M.P.'s, Sarpanch and Panchas of Panchayats. President of the District Congress Committee and representatives of Bharat Sewak Samaj, labour unions, industrial organisations, etc. A Deputy Collector works as the Secretary of the Committee. Its functions are mainly to advise the Collector on problems purely of local character which affect interests of general public. It also acts as the advisory committee under the Emergency Relief Organisation Scheme.

Committees

The Collector works as an agent of the State Government in the District and is the chief co-ordinating authority at the District level. In order to strengthen his position as the chief administrator of the District, the State Government, during the year 1965, conferred upon him various powers. The Collector has been authorised to issue instructions to the District Officer of any Department in his District almost of mandatory nature. But in case District officer concerned feeling that the instructions issued are either wrong or impracticable, he could refer the matter to the Commissioner of the Division, the Commissioner having been authorised to take final decision in consultation with the Head of the Department concerned. Besides the supervisory powers, the Collector has also been empowered to inspect the District Offices of all Departments except those of Labour, Sales-Tax, and judiciary.

Co-ordination

Further, every important scheme to be implemented in the District has to be brought to the notice of the Collector, so that he could keep an eye on the progress of the work being done.

Other Important District Offices

The following list of important District level officers (as in 1970), whose offices are administratively under the control of their own Heads of Departments, gives an idea of different Departments of the Government of Madhya Pradesh functioning in the District:—

1. Senior Superintendent of Police, Raipur
2. District & Sessions Judge, Raipur
3. Civil Surgeon, Raipur
4. Divisional Employment Officer, Raipur
5. Assistant Director (Malaria), Raipur
6. Leprosy Specialist, Leprosy Control Unit, Raipur

7. Medical Officer, National Filaria Survey Unit, Raipur
8. Superintendent, Central Jail, Raipur
9. Executive Engineer, Upper Mahanadi Division (Irrigation), Raipur
10. Executive Engineer, Lower Mahanadi Division (Irrigation), Raipur
11. Executive Engineer, Irrigation Survey, Public Works Department (Irrigation), Raipur
12. Executive Engineer, Maintenance Division, Public Works Department (Buildings and Roads), Raipur Division, Raipur
13. Executive Engineer, Construction Division, Public Works Department (Buildings and Roads), Raipur
14. Executive Engineer (Electrical & Mechanical), P.W.D. (Irrigation), Raipur
15. Executive Engineer (Electrical & Mechanical), P.W.D. (B. & R.), Raipur
16. Project Executive Officer-Cum-Deputy Director Agriculture, Raipur
17. Deputy Registrar (Package), Co-operative Societies, Raipur
18. Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Raipur
19. District Educational Officer, Raipur
20. Assistant Curator, Mahant Ghansidas Sangrahalaya, Raipur
21. Divisional Forest Officer, North Raipur Forest Division, Raipur
22. Divisional Forest Officer, South Raipur Forest Division, Raipur
23. Divisional Forest Officer, East Raipur Division, Raipur
24. District Statistical Officer, Raipur
25. District Publicity Officer, Raipur
26. District Panchayats and Welfare Officer, Raipur
27. District Excise Officer, Raipur
28. Sales Tax Officer, Raipur
29. District Refugee Officer, Raipur
30. District Livestock Officer, Raipur
31. Assistant Director, Fisheries, Raipur
32. Assistant Fisheries Research Officer, Raipur
33. Assistant Director of Industries, Raipur
34. District Organiser, Tribal Welfare, Raipur
35. Company Commander, Home Guards, Raipur
36. Executive Engineer (Irrigation Division), Mahasamund
37. Executive Engineer, Satiara Project (Survey)

Raipur being the Divisional headquarters the following Divisional Offices are also situated here:—

1. Commissioner, Raipur Division, Raipur
2. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range, Raipur
3. Divisional Vigilance Officer, Raipur
4. Superintending Engineer, P.W.D. (Irrigation), Mahanadi Circle, Raipur
5. Superintending Engineer, P.W.D. (B. & R.), Raipur Circle, Raipur
6. Joint Director of Agriculture, Raipur Division, Raipur
7. Divisional Superintendent of Education, Raipur
8. Conservator of Forest, Raipur Circle, Raipur
9. Deputy Director of Industries, Raipur
10. Deputy Director of Veterinary Services, Raipur
11. Deputy Director of Fisheries, Raipur
12. Divisional Panchayats and Welfare Officer, Raipur
13. Regional Transport Officer, Raipur
14. Deputy Director (Malaria), Raipur
15. Executive Engineer, Public Health Division, Raipur
16. Assistant Labour Commissioner, Raipur
17. Inspector of Factories, Raipur
18. Inspector of Boilers, Raipur
19. Presiding Officer, Labour Court, Raipur
20. Assistant Commissioner, Excise, Raipur
21. Regional Assistant Commissioner, Sales Tax, Raipur
22. Appellate Assistant Commissioner, Sales Tax, Raipur
23. Assistant Controller, Weights & Measures, Raipur
24. Deputy Director, Archaeology and Museums, Museum Branch, Madhya Pradesh, Raipur
25. Assistant Examiner, Local Funds Account, Raipur
26. Superintending Engineer, Survey and Investigation Circle, Raipur
27. Superintending Engineer, (Master Plan), Raipur
28. Superintending Engineer, (E. & M.), Irrigation, Raipur

The main office of Directorate of Geology and Mining, Madhya Pradesh, which is a State level office, is located here.

Government of India Offices

Office of the Senior Superintendent of Post Office, South Chhattisgarh Division, Raipur

To supervise the functioning of the two Head Post Offices, 72 Sub-Post-Offices, and 571 Branch Post Offices of the three Districts of Raipur, Durg and Bastar, a Senior Superintendent of Post Offices is posted here. In Raipur District alone there is one Head Post Office, besides 31 Sub-Post Offices and 115 Branch Post Offices as in 1970. The Senior Superintendent of Post Offices is assisted in this behalf by an Assistant Superintendent of Post Offices, a Complaints Inspector, an Inspector of Postal Savings Banks and other subordinate staff. Controlled by the Post-Master General, Madhya Pradesh Circle, Bhopal, the office maintains postal facilities in the South Chhattisgarh.

Income Tax

Raipur is the headquarters of the Raipur Income Tax Circle. The Circle is divided into four Wards, each headed by an Income Tax Officer. The Income Tax Officers are responsible for the assessment and collection of Income Tax in their respective Wards. The Officer in charge of A Ward is the principal Income Tax Officer who controls the whole office. Each officer has been provided with Inspectors, clerks, stenotypists and peons, separately. Those aggrieved with their orders could appeal to the Appellate Assistant Commissioner (Income Tax), Raipur. The Raipur Circle is now under the control of the Commissioner of Income Tax, M.P. Bhopal and the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax, Raipur.

Central Excise

An Integrated Divisional Office headed by an Assistant Collector of Central Excise, is situated at Raipur. The office is responsible for collection of Union Excise Duties on such items as tobacco (unmanufactured), iron and steel products, paper, soda caustics, sulphuric acid. cement, cloth (textiles), wires and cables, cotton yarn, copper and copper alloys, jute, powerlooms, cosmetics, sodium silicate, patent and proprietary medicines, wireless receiving-sets, aluminium, pig-iron and motor spirit. The jurisdiction of the Division extends to the districts of Raipur, Bilaspur, Durg, Bhandara (Maharashtra State), Balaghat, Bastar, Raigarh, Surguja and Shahdol.

The Assistant Collector is assisted by two Superintendents of Central Excise, who have separate offices at Raipur. Of these one is in-charge of Raipur and Durg districts while the other looks after the work pertaining to other districts of the Division. The Superintendent in-charge of Raipur and Durg districts is assisted by three Inspectors and four Sub-Inspectors. The Division which is controlled by the Collector of Central Excise, Nagpur, realized Rs. 23,62,09,000 during 1969-70, as Central Excise duties.

Raipur Railway Station is under the control of a Station Superintendent, Raipur who looks after the Operating and Commercial Departments at Raipur Station. He is subordinate to the Divisional Superintendent, South-Eastern Railway, Bilaspur. Important among the other officers posted at Raipur are the Assistant Medical Officer, the Assistant Engineer, the Head Train Examiner and the Foreman, looking after the medical, engineering, carriage and loco-shed departments, respectively. All these departments are inter-related. In all there are about 2,000 employees working under the control of the above officials.

Railway

The offices of the two District Engineers (Construction) for Champa-Korba Branch Extension, and Sheonath Bridge, respectively, are also situated at Raipur. They are under the overall control of the Chief Engineer (Construction), South-Eastern Railway, Bilaspur.

In order that the people of Chhattisgarh region may listen to broadcasting programmes on inexpensive radio sets, an Auxiliary Centre of All India Radio, Bhopal/Indore with a 20 KW Medium Wave transmitter has been set up at Raipur. A Station Engineer is in charge of the maintenance of the Station. Assisting him are the technical and programmes officers including Assistant Engineers, Shift Assistants, Programme Executives, Transmission Executives, etc., on the staff.

All India Radio.

The programmes broadcast from Bhopal/Indore are re-recorded and played back from Raipur Centre. However, Regional News and other topical programmes are relayed directly. Administratively, the Station Director of All India Radio, Bhopal, controls the working of the Raipur Centre.

In order to give wide publicity to the National Plans and policies and defence efforts to enthuse people's participation a Field Publicity Unit is stationed at Raipur. The Unit forms part of the Regional set-up with headquarters at the State Capital, Bhopal, and works under the guidance of the Regional Officer. The office is headed by a Field Publicity Officer.

Field Publicity Unit, Raipur

The Indian Meteorological Department maintains a Pilot Balloon Observatory at Raipur to record three upper air and five surface observations daily. These observations are reported to the Nagpur Forecasting Office, immediately. The observations of upper winds are made by letting off a rubber balloon filled with hydrogen gas, following it by means of an optical theodolite (a special telescope) and taking readings of the vertical angles and azimuths of the balloon at regular intervals. The speed and direction of upper winds at different levels are computed with the help of these readings. This information is of

Pilot Balloon Observatory, Raipur

vital importance not only for forecasting purposes but also to pilots of air-craft, who must have knowledge of the speed and direction of winds at various levels in the atmosphere.

The Raipur Observatory which is manned by a Senior Scientific Assistant and three Senior Observers, is under the administrative control of the Director of Regional Meteorological Centre, Nagpur.

National Cadet Corps

The Chhattisgarh Group Headquarters which is affiliated to the Ravishankar University is at Raipur, and covers the N.C.C. Units in the two districts of Raipur and Bilaspur. It is headed by an officer of the rank of a Lieutenant Colonel. At Raipur are located two infantry Battalions and Companies of Engineers, Signals, Electrical and Mechanical Engineers Medicals Corps and a Flying Squadron of the Air Wing.

Mana Group of Transit Centres

The Chief Commandant, Mana Camp, controls the Mana Group of Transit Centres of displaced persons. This office works under the Government of India, Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation, Department of Rehabilitation. Among his field and office staff a Junior Administrative Officer also helps the Commandant in his general duties. The Commandant helps the displaced persons placed in his charge, most of whom presently have come from former East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) and are Bengalis by regional culture.

Telegraphs Department

Raipur Engineering Division of Telegraph Branch of Post and Telegraphs Department works under the Post-Master General, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal, and deals with all the tele-communication arrangements, i.e., concerning telegraphs and telephones in the districts of Raipur, Durg, Bastar, Bilaspur, Raigarh and Surguja and a part of Shahdol district. The Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs, Raipur Division, is the head of the jurisdiction of Raipur Engineering Division, It is divided into two sub-Divisions, namely, Bilaspur Telegraphs Sub-Division, Bilaspur, Raipur Telegraphs Sub-Division, Raipur. The Sub-Divisional Officers are responsible for the construction and maintenance of installations, and supervision of operational work of telegraphs, Telephone Exchanges, Public Call Offices and PBX on Exchange-lines and along railway lines. The Divisional Engineer and Sub-Divisional Officers, each are assisted by Phone Inspectors, Line Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Operators, Mechanics, Wiremen, Linemen and the office staff. During the period 1961-62 to 1965-66 the numbers of new installations or establishments opened under the charge of the Divisional Engineer, Telegraph Raipur and in Raipur District are given below.

Installations	District	Telegraph Division
1. Telegraph-Circuits opened (In parts or full)	—	26
2. Telegraph Offices opened	9	32
3. Pubiic Call Offices opened	9	54
4. Exchange opened	4	34

These connections have provided additional communication facilities of telegraphs, telephones or teleprinters within 5 years to places like, Baloda Bazar, Neora, Arang, Raipur, Kurud, Rajim, Saraipalli, Abhanpur, Fingeshwar, Basna Pithora, Palari, Tumgaon and Kharora in Raipur District. The numbers of trunk-calls and telegrams, respectively, handled are stated as per the following Table:—

	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
1. Trunk-calls handled in Raipur telegraph Division.	546,002	639,769	528,801	533,439	714,919
2. Telegrams handled by the Deptl. Tele. Office, Raipur (Excl. the charge of Bilaspur).	511,515	527,922	562,135	577,320	612,384

CHAPTER XI

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

History of Land Revenue Assessment

IN DEALING WITH the revenue administration of Raipur District, a reference to the present Bilaspur and Durg districts constituting Chhattisgarh region is essential. Till 1861 the existing Raipur, Bilaspur and Durg districts (with the exception of certain tracts added from Sambalpur) formed only one district, viz., Raipur. After Raipur and Bilaspur districts had been separated in 1861, a second partition of Chhattisgarh was carried out on 1st January, 1906, when the Sambalpur District, except Phuljhar, was transferred to the then Bengal Province and a new district, Durg, was created out of portions of the old Raipur and Bilaspur districts.

Pre-British Period

The history of the revenue assessment in the areas now falling in Raipur District could be traced back to the period when the Marathas came into power in the 18th century.[1] Haihaya dynasty held sway over Chhattisgarh till the advent of the Marathas, and nothing is known about their system of revenue administration. Judging, however, from the traditions of the people, and from the numerous remains, the country was apparently divided into a varying number of *taluks* held by the influential followers or relations of the Haihayavansi rulers. Villages composing the *taluks* were held by the farmers who paid the rents collected from the cultivators to the *talukdars*, who in their turn paid a fixed proportion of their realisations as revenue to the State. The payments doubtless varied from time to time, according to the personal character and necessities of the Ratanpur (a place 20 miles north of Raipur) Rajah and the comparative strength and weakness of the subordinate chiefs.

But at the time when British management commenced, the Marathas had been in power for about sixty years, and the later years of Maratha rule have left no records of any coherent system of land revenue. From hearsay or inconstant records, however, we say that the system was similar to that of Nagpur country, except that in Chhattisgarh the cultivator held fields according to a relative value of *ain* put on him personally, calculated on the basis of the

1. However, according to the Revenue Books of the Kalachuri ruler Kalyan Sai (1536-1571 A.D.), the Ratanpur Government including Raipur, comprised 48 *garhas* or *taluks* yielding a revenue of 61 lakhs of rupees which indicates a high measure of prosperity. See *Raipur District Gazetteer*, 1909, p. 53.

number of ploughs he had. Each ryot paid the sum or multiple or fraction of the sum, fixed as the value of one plough in his village for the year. The inequality in assessment was corrected by increasing or diminishing the area of the holdings. The village was divided into as many plots of similar land as there were ploughs entered in the assessment list; and the plots were distributed among the ryots in accordance with the number of ploughs for which each was responsible. To secure the operation of the system the village was first divided into lots, called *mora* of equal value; and each *mora* was sub-divided into ploughs, the *mora* being worked by a group of fellow castemen as far as possible. In order further to ensure equality, there was a periodical redistribution, called *lakha-batta*, which had not then wholly disappeared. If cultivation or the number of holders of a lot increased, so that the revenue responsibilities became unequally distributed, the headman (Patel or *gaontia*) assembled the people and made a redistribution. The lands were never measured and the apportionment of the assessment was altogether left to *gaontias* and ryots, of whose transactions no records could be kept for want of village registers The *pargana* assessment was apportioned on the different villages comprising it by the *kamavisdar*, guided by former practice and the information he could obtain respecting the actual state of the villages.

In 1818, the possessions of the Bhonslas came under British management for 12 years during the minority of Raghuji, Colonel Agnew, who continued as Superintendent, maintained the prevailing system, merely freeing it from abuses, and insisted that the Patels should not exact more than was set down in the distribution list sanctioned by the Superintendent. The system of annual settlements remained in vogue, but he took care that they should be more equitable. From 1830 till 1854, the country remained under the administration of the Bhonslas and the revenue system seems to have continued much the same as during the British protectorate, the post of Superintendent being occupied by a Maratha *subah*.

The Bhonsla Raj lapsed to the British in 1854. During the years 1855-62 settlements were triennial, the assessment on each village being fixed by the Deputy Commissioner.

The amount of revenue which fell on the present Raipur *khalsa* can not be ascertained with any degree of accuracy. Roughly speaking, prior to the first settlement, the total revenue of the District stood at Rs. 1,70,667 consisting of Rs. 1,66,840 from *khalsa* and Rs. 3,827 from *takolis* of the zamindaries.[1]

In dealing with the land revenue assessment of subsequent years, it would be necessary to treat the *khalsa* and zamindari portions of the District separately. The *khalsa* portion of the District was more directly under the manage-

1. ibid pp. 218-219.

ment of the District authorities and the zamindars held on a somewhat different tenure from the *malguzars*. Their payments were called *takoli*, like those of the Feudatory Chiefs, which were calculated on the revenue they would pay if they were *malguzars* and not on their assets. Secondly, their payments were not strictly on account of land revenue but also included the levy of *pandhri*, excise, police, etc. Thirdly, owing to changes of Government policy, the *takolis* of many of the zamindars were altered during the currency of the settlement.

First Regular Settlement, 1862

The first regular settlement in the District, encompassing a bigger area than at present, was conducted in 1862, by J.F.K. Hewitt, when survey operations were started. The Settlement was complete by 1868 and the Report submitted in March, 1869. The work of the settlement officer covered three distinct fields of activity; the survey, the grant of proprietary rights and the preparation of a record of rights, and the assessment. Till this survey, there was absolutely no fixed superficial measure in Chhattisgarh, the only way of estimating the extent of lands was by computing on the basis of the quantity of seed sown in it.

The conferment of proprietary rights was the result of orders which were issued by the Government of India. In conferring proprietary rights the only serious difficulty encountered was how to deal with the *tahutdaris*. The genesis of these *tahutdaris* lay in the efforts of the Government in re-colonizing tracts which had gone out of occupation, by giving large blocks of territory on clearance leases, the lessee being called a *tahutdar* and the block a *tahutdari* or *tahut*.

The system of *tahutdari* was discontinued and the full proprietary right was given to *tahutdars* of those viliages, which were managed directly, and a *malikana* in other villages where he could prove partial rights, while old established villages were settled direct with the *gaontias*. In villages where a *malikana* was fixed the *tahutdar* was termed superior and the *gaontia* as inferior proprietor.

The enquiry in rights in land was well conducted in this Settlement, and generally full provision was made for the recognition and maintenance of subordinate rights. This inquiry was, however, much complicated by the system of *lakha-batta*. When the *malguzars* found that enquiries were being made into the rights of the tenants and learnt that those who held the same land for 12 years were to be given occupancy rights they proceeded to make an increasing fragmentation and distribution of land. However, it was ruled that all old ryots who, but for this system of redistributing the village lands, would have acquired rights in their holdings, should be given similar rights in land which they had taken in exchange.

The assessment of revenue was a difficult matter as there were no reliable village records and concealment of rent was widespread. The Settlement Officer divided the District into groups, some of which were very large and he fixed his revenue rate for the group after considering the soils, the condition of the people and the progress of cultivation.

This Settlement was recommended for a term of 20 years from the dates borne in several engagements. The result of this Settlement and of that conducted in those portions of Bilaspur District, now transferred to Raipur, was to raise the revenue of the Raipur *khalsa* to Rs. 3,04,524 inclusive of Rs. 7,963, being the revenue of *muafi* villages. Enhancement obtained over the previous revenue amounted to Rs. 1,33,867 or 78 per cent.

During the course of settlement, there was a very large expansion of cultivation, the occupied area rising from 9,79,160 acres to 14,24,362 acres, and to some extent an enhancement of rents; new tenants were usually let in on higher rents. The second Settlement was carried out during the years 1885 to 1889. This Settlement as well as the previous Settlement were carried out on the soil-unit system, devised by Fuller, under which system each soil is given a special factor for each position, the factors being fixed according to the relative values of the soils and positions.

Second Settlement of 1885

The result of the Settlement was to raise the tenants' payments by about 14 per cent. On the other hand, the revenue of the *khalsa* was raised from Rs. 3,04,523 to Rs. 5,36,901 which gave an enhancement of Rs. 2,32,378 or 76 per cent. The revenue absorbed 54 per cent of the assets.

The enhancement of rents was, thus, smaller in proportion than the enhancement of revenue. It definitely gave rise to the custom of taking *nazrana*. Further, the stronger *malguzars* made regular collections from their tenants in addition to their rents on the pretext of purchase of *pan*, clothes, horse or gramophone or special expenditure occasioned by marriage or pilgrimage. Lastly, the low level of rents induced the *malguzars* to add to their home-farms, not only for the purpose of cultivation, but in the hope of being able to give out the land on yearly leases at full competitive rates (such leases of land being called *regh* leases). The area of the home-farm in the actual cultivation of the *malguzars* rose from 2,37,711 acres at Settlement to 3,91,532 acres in 1906-07 and, in addition to this, there was the large area let out on *regh*.

The previous Settlement made by Carey during 1885-89, for a period of 12 years expired in 1897. In the same year, operations for the third settlement were commenced, and after being twice interrupted by famines, they were abandoned in 1903. The next two seasons were, however, good and it was decided in January, 1905, to make a fresh start. The operations in the District were concluded in

Third Settlement, 1897

1910-11 by Hemingway. During the course of this Settlement, Durg was separated from Raipur, Simga Tahsil was abolished and Balodabazar Tahsil was formed. The area of the District dealt with covered 3,503 sq. miles of *malguzari* portion encompassing 2,065 villages and 2,128 *mahals*. The total assets of the *khalsa* portion increased from Rs. 9,92,069 to Rs. 14,03,283. The revised revenue was fixed at Rs. 7,27,450, showing an enhancement of 36 per cent over the previous one. The average percentage of assets taken as revenue was 52.

The announcements were made with effect from 1st July, 1908, in Dhamtari Tahsil, 1909 in Balodabazar Tahsil and 1910 in Raipur and Mahasamund Tahsils. The term of the revised Settlement was announced as 20 years. The cost of settlement operations was estimated as Rs. 3,23,000, which could be recouped by considerably less than two years' revenue enhancement.

Fourth Settlement, 1926

The fourth revised settlement of the Raipur *khalsa* was commenced on 17th November, 1926, and concluded in 1931. Since the previous Settlement, the history of the Raipur *khalsa* has been one of general prosperity and development. The population had increased from 8,50,100 to 9,47,800, and communications had improved by the construction of a broad-gauge line from Raipur to Vijianagaram, the narrow-gauge line from Kurud to Sehawa, and 150 miles of metalled roads. The Mahanadi Irrigation Project with its 979 miles of canals which commanded more than eight lakh acres of rice land was completed in 1923. The net cropped area had increased by nine per cent and the area under rice had expanded to 76 per cent of the net cropped area.

While settlement operations were in progress the Central Provinces Settlement Act (VI of 1929) came into force and the percentage of enhancement of tenants' rents was reduced from 36 forecasted to 32. The Settlement Officer worked out the total from *kamil-jama* as Rs. 9.38,404. The net amount realisable (excluding revenue foregone) was enhanced from Rs. 6,92,682 to Rs. 9,14,270 or by 32 per cent. Home-farms were rated as if they were tenants' lands.

The Settlement was announced for a period of 30 years, the dates of announcement differing in the different Tahsils. The cost of resettlement amounted to Rs. 8,21,680, excluding Balodabazar town settlement, but including 4 zamindaris. The cost was expected to be recouped in 3.2 years.

Present position

After the expiry of the Settlement no fresh settlement operations have been undertaken with the result that the land revenue is being paid at the rates assessed at the last Settlement. But lands which were not assessed at this Settlement can be assessed by the Collector in accordance with the provisions of the Land Revenue Code.

Zamindari Estates

The zamindaris were 11 in number, namely, Kauria, Narra, Deori, Suarmar, Fingeshwar, Bindranawagarh, Khariar, Katgi, Bhatgaon, Bitiagarh and Phuljhar. Katgi, Bhatgaon and Bitiagarh were transferred from Bilaspur district and the last one was transferred from Sambalpur district.

The zamindari estates had always been held under a peculiar tenure. They paid to the Government a much smaller proportion of their profits than was paid by the *khalsa malguzars*, and were always allowed to collect the *pandhri* on forest and excise as part of their assets, and Government, though it never relinquished the right to do so, had seldom interfered in the internal management of their estates. Many of these estates had passed from father to son through a long line of ancestors, and in all of them the tenure of the zamindar was far older than that of all but a very few of the oldest *khalsa malguzars*.

From the very beginning the zamindars received lenient treatment. Their position was much stronger than that of the *malguzars*, not only on account of the length of tenure, but also because of the influence they had with their ryots. Many of them in fact were chiefs, and their ryots called them Raja. The revenue paid by these zamindars was called *takoli*. Whereas the revenue of the *malguzars* was fixed at a portion of the assets varying between 50 per cent and 66 per cent, no such guide. it appears, was fixed for arriving at the *takoli* of the zamindars. During the settlement operation of the zamindari estates, Hewitt computed on the basis of payments made by the former zamindars and took into account the financial position of the zamindars.

When the settlement of the *khalsa* portions was recommended in 1885-89, the zamindaris also came for re-settlement. The re-settlement was much more systematic than the first settlement.

During re-settlement of 1885-89, *takolis* were based on the *kamil jama*, the *jama* which was payable at *malguzari* rates, and a certain share of which constituted the *takoli*. A revenue was framed for each village having regard to its assets ascertained as nearly as possible without survey, and about 60 per cent of the assets were taken as the *kamil jama*. The *takolis* of a few estates were enhanced in consequence of Government relieving them of the charges on account of police. In assessing the *takoli* for forest, excise and *pandhri*, no *kamil jamas* were fixed, but the income of the zamindar was estimated and a low fraction, usually just below 30 per cent, was taken as *takoli*.

There had been a very large expansion of cultivation during the currency of the first Settlement, and due to the opening of the new roads and the restoration of order, the zamindars had been able to exploit their forests. As a

result, there had been a very large expansion of assets. Therefore, an enhancement in *takolis* was well-justified. Total *takoli* at first Settlement amounted to Rs. 6,450, increasing to Rs. 32,700 at second Settlement. At this Settlement and revenue *takoli* was Rs. 18,414 and forest *takoli* was taken as Rs. 10,060.

The management of the excise and the assessment of the *pandhri* tax were taken from the zamindars shortly after the secod Settlement in 1893. The *takolis* under these heads were remitted and compensation was paid to the zamindars.

In additon to fixing the *takolis*, the amount which the zamindars were to pay for the proper policing of their estates was also fixed. Till 1888, all the zamindars had the control of the police in their own estates; later in the same year this charge was taken over from them by Government; and for discharging the functions to maintain law and order, the Government in turn realised a levy from the zamindars. However, not being a part of land revenue assessment, such a levy was dealt with separately. The zamindars were also assessed to the cost of the land record staff, which was constituted at this time. These measures were the occasion for futile resentment of the zamindars.

Under this mode of settlement the zamindaris were settled partly for 12 years and partly for 11 years, but the ultimate limit for the Settlement was fixed on a common date, i.e., 1st July, 1901.

It was J. R. Scott who effected the third Settlement of the old Raipur zamindaris, which was made during the years 1899-1902. Cultivation had continued to expand in spite of the famines and population had increased owing to constant stream of immigrants from the *khalsa*. When the present revision was taken in hand, a regular settlement was contemplated with rental enhancement in the more advanced and prosperous tracts. It was not thought advisable to enhance rents in view of the recent severe famines in 1897 and 1900, so the Settlement Officer merely ascertained the assets in existence and fixed his *kamil jamas* and *takolis* accordingly. The assets of the zamindars consisted of the rental of the tenants, the valuation of the home-farm and holdings of privileged tenants, miscellaneous income from occupied villages and receipts from large blocks of forests lying outside the limits of occupied villages. Only one *takoli* was fixed; for abandoning the old system of assessing land revenue assets and forest income separately the zamindars' whole income was estimated and the *kamil jamas* so fixed and not as previously on the land revenue *kamil jama* only. There was large addition to the zamindars' payments under this head. As regards the original seven zamindaris of Raipur District, the total *takoli* fixed amounted to Rs. 36,700. Progressive assessment was made so that for the first three year period *takoli* was Rs. 24,158. For the subsequent second, third and fourth three year period *takoli* was fixed at Rs. 30,000, Rs. 35,100 and Rs. 36,700, respectively. The next settlement became due in

1918. The revised *takoli* for Phuljhar, which was settled in 1908 was announced at Rs. 15,000 in October, 1909. The revised *takoli* became payable on 15th January, 1908, and the term of the re-settlement embraced a period of 20 years. The zamindaris of Bilaigarh-Katgi and Bhatgaon were settled in 1909 and 1910 for a period of 20 years. The gross income of Bhatgaon was estimated to be Rs. 9,498 and *takoli* was raised to Rs. 2,800. In Bilaigarh-Katgi, with an estimated gross income of Rs. 21,507, the *takoli* was raised to Rs. 7,000. Their period was extended so that they could be re-settled with the *khalsa* portion of Raipur.

The last Settlement of Raipur zamindaris expired on 30th June, 1918, but the period was extended by four years on account of exigencies created by the World War. The re-settlement was proclaimed by Government notification dated 17th November, 1921. The main object of the former settlements had been to raise the pitch of the *takoli*, but this in itself brought with it a certain measure of enhancement of rents by the zamindars. The present Settlement was the first at which regular proceedings with a view to raising the tenants' payments as well as the *takoli* was undertaken. The Table given in Appendix shows the *takolis* and the total payments fixed at this Settlement in respect of each zamindari.

As regards the seven zamindaris of Raipur District total assets o. Rs. 4,62,052 were assessed in which *kamil jama* was taken to be Rs. 2,14,975, i.e., 47 per cent of the total assets. At the previous settlements, the total assets were taken as Rs. 2,04,101, for which *kamil jama* of Rs. 1,07,385 or 53 per cent of the assets was fixed.

The figures for total payment have been arrived at by adding to *takolis* the net cesses to which the zamindars had the liability to contribute.

The general period of re-settlement was fixed and announced at 20 years commencing on the 1st July, 1922, and expiring on 30th June, 1942, but in the zamindaris of Bindranawagarh and Khariar, where rental revision and announcement could not be completed before the 15th January, 1923, when the first *kist* of rents became due, the old Settlement was extended for a year and the new settlement came in force on the 1st July, 1923, timed so to expire after 19 years on the same date as in the other zamindaris.

The term of the settlement of Phuljhar, Bhatgaon and Bilaigarh-Katgi expired on the 30th June, 1930. The assets of those zamindaris were fixed at Rs. 2,20,271 consisting of Rs. 1,24,371 as rents, Rs. 45,383 as valuation of home-farm and Rs. 50,517 as *siwai*, and on them a total *kamil jama* was fixed at 50 per cent of the assets. The demand on account of *takoli* was raised from Rs. 24,800 to Rs. 57,500, the enhancement being highest in Phuljhar, where progress had been the greatest. The revised Settlement was to run for 20 years

from 1st July, 1930, to 30th June, 1950. However, this coincided with the abolition of the zamindari system in the State.

This completes the history of land revenue settlement in *khalsa* and zamindari portions of the District.

As already stated, under the orders of the Government of India, proprietary rights were conferred on the *gaontias* of Raipur District who became *malguzars* as understood in the rest of the Provinces. Proprietary rights were sometimes sub-divided amongst co-sharers known as *lambardars*. The responsibility for the payment of land revenue for the village rested on the *sadar lambardars* in case the proprietary rights were vested in more than one person and in other cases on the *lambardar*. He collected rents from the tenants of the village and paid the Government demand. Alongwith the revenue, *sadar lambardar* also collected his own remuneration which was calculated as a percentage of the land revenue.

Collection of Land Revenue

The *lambardari* system continued to work well. Towards the late nineteen-twenties, however, some difficulties were noticed in the working of the *lambardari* system. The office of the *sadar lambardar* started getting unpopular owing to the fact that the post carried no remuneration. Moreover, later a tendency was noticed on the part of *lambardars* to default in the payment of land revenue. During 1927-28 in Raipur, 12 *lambardars* and 4 *gumasta-lambardars* were dismissed for habitual default in the payment of land revenue. In many cases the *sadar lambardar* found himself seriously handicapped on account of the wilful default of the *patti lambardars*. The relations between them became strained due to disputes over the payment of land revenue and settlement of village profits consequent on the fragmentation of proprietary shares in villages where the number of *patti lambardars* was large. The *lambardari* system, however, ceased to operate from the 31st March, 1951, when, with the abolition of *malguzari* system, all proprietary rights and interests were vested in the State Government under the Madhya Pradesh Abolition of Proprietary Rights Act, 1950 (I of 1951).

After the enforcement of the above Act for collecting land revenue and other Government dues, Patels have been appointed by election in all villages and are being paid a commission by State Government for this work. The amount of commission paid to Patels was as large as Rs. 1·53 lakhs during 1963-64 and Rs. 1·57 lakhs during 1965-66.

In addition, this task has also been entrusted to gram panchayats in the District as an experimental measure. The land revenue is now recovered in two instalments in the District, i. e., the first instalment falls due on 15th January

and the second on the 15th April. A month after these dates a defaulters' list is prepared by the Patwari and sent to the Tahsildar for recovery.

Muafi Lands

At the time the Gazetteer was written there were 32 *mahals* revenue-free, and one *mahal* assessed to half revenue. These were all relics of the Maratha-raj, with the exception of six villages near Sihawa belonging to the Bastar ruler, namely, Nagari, Sankra, Birguri, Churiara, Amagaon and Semra. The only other *muafi* grant of interest was that of the villages Bongaon, Nandgaon, Mukuiadih, Govinda and Bhalesar belonging to the descendants of the old Haihayavanshi rulers. The total area of these 33 *mahals* was 54,348 acres and the revenue released amounted to Rs. 10,518-10-8. In addition to these *mahals* there were a number of small plots which were also revenue free. The total area of these came to 640 acres and the revenue released to Rs. 330-12.[1]

At the Settlement of 1926-31, the revenue-free holdings were 13 with an area of 615 acres, besides 5,092·35 acres of land held by 1925 Kotwars in the *khalsa* portion of Raipur. Also 33 villages were held *muafi* as against Government. The greater proportion of these were dedicated to temples, the best known being the Rajiv Lochan temple of Rajim, the Sheorinarayan temple and the Dudhadhari temple of Raipur. Six fine villages in the Sihawa tract were held *muafi* by the then Ruling Chief of Bastar, of which one was sold since the announcement of the revised Settlement. In addition, lands were also held in *muafi* in different zamindaris. For instance, at the Settlement of three estates, viz., Phuljhar, Bilaigarh-Katgi and Bhatgaon in 1930-31, villages held by *muafidars* were 23 in Phuljhar and nine in Bilaigarh-Katgi. Most of these *muafis* were in favour of relations for maintenance, some were for service of worship, others were grants to religious foundations and a few by way of rewards for services rendered. These *muafi* grants were discontinued under the Central Province and Berar Revocation of Land Revenue Exemption Act, 1948 (XXXVII of 1948) and in their place annual monetary grants were sanctioned by State Government. The total annual expenditure on such grants is Rs. 4,780 which is distributed as under :

S. No.	Name of Present Grantee	Amount of Annual Grant (In Rupees)	Purpose of the Grant
(I)	Temple of Shri Rajiva-lochan, Rajim	2,330 (First April each year)	For the maintenance of the temple and for religious festivals.
(II)	Temple of Shri Ramchundraji, Purani Basti, Raipur	2,450 (First April each year)	For the maintenance, up-keep and *puja* of the temple and for religious festivals

1. ibid. p. 287.

Miscellaneous receipts vary from village to village. However, the sources of *siwai* income can be conveniently classified under three main heads, viz., *jalkar*, *phalkar* and *bankar*. Collection-amount from *siwai* income from 1962-63 to 1970-71 is shown below.

Siwai

Table No. XI-1

Siwai Income

(In Rs.)

Year	Amount
1962-63	16,889
1963-64	18,897
1964-65	25,917
1965-66	40,359
1966-67	64,141
1967-68	42,920
1968-69	28,854
1969-70	2,09,110
1970-71 (Up to June 1971)	2,61,209

Apart from the *malguzari* and zamindari system the ryotwari system was also prevalent in a few villages of the District. At the Settlement of 1926-31 there were 27 ryotwari villages in the District including one brought into existence after announcement, half of which spread over in the south of Dhamtari Tahsil and the remaining being shared by Balodabazar and Mahasamund Tahsils. Balodabazar, the headquarters of the Tahsil, was itself a ryotwari village since 1905 and the only important one, the others being small or undeveloped. These ryotwari villages comprised an area of 15,529 acres, of which 11,142 acres or 72 per cent were in occupation. The circumstances of the ryots were similar to those of their counterparts in *malguzari* villages, several holding land as tenants in adjoining villages. The ryots of Balodabazar were tenants prior to the acquisition of the village by Government and had rights of transfer conferred on them, similar to those enjoyed by occupancy tenants. The ryots of these villages were free from the petty oppressions like *begar* and illegal recoveries, but had some difficulty in raising loans in the absence of transferable right. The headman of a ryotwari village was known as Patel who collected rents from the ryots on remuneration for his duties, provision for which was made in the amended Land Revenue Act, 1889. At the Settlement of 1926-31 ryotwari villages were treated on exactly the same lines as the *malguzari* villages. As a result of the revision, payments were enhanced by 44 per cent, the acreage rate having risen from Re. 0-6-11 to Re. 0-9-11 and the incidence from 42 to 71. These villages are now managed according to a common

Ryotwari Villages

pattern evolved after the abolition of the *malguzari* system.

Income from Land Revenue and Special Cesses Connected with it :

The following Table shows the annual demand and collections of land revenue in the District.

Table No. XI—2

Income from Land Revenue

(In Rs.)

Year	Demand	Collection Including Collection of Arrears
1951-52	N.A.	8,30,883
1956-57	21,35,846	22,52,739
1961-62	21,36,298	24,02,078
1966-67	15,24,754	81,124
1967-68	22,03,385	15,19,974
1968-69	18,95,273	10,11,520
1969-70	20,13,554	10,63,525
1970-71	20,67,809	10,44,016

Some cesses have been levied on land revenue under the old Settlements from time to time The calculation of the cesses had been conducted on the lines laid down by the Government in 1888. The following cesses were leviable: Patwari cess at 6 per cent, road cess 3 per cent, school cess 2 per cent, dak cess ½ per cent and additional rate 2 per cent.

Subsequently, in view of some difficulty, it was resolved that cesses for Patwari Fund be levied by the *malguzars* and paid into Treasury. The Patwari cess was abolished sometime in the first decade of this century when Patwaris started getting regular pay from the State.

The position regarding cesses underwent a change in 1920 when under the C.P. Local Self-Government Act, 1920 (IV of 1920), only a cess for maintenance of schools, roads and for general purposes was levied in the District. This was calculated at 6¼ per cent on the land revenue and its proceeds were paid to the District Council, Raipur. Another change took place in 1946, when a Panchayat cess was introduced under the C.P. and Berar Panchayats Act, 1946 (I of 1947). This cess was payable at the rate of six pies per rupee on land revenue and rentals of proprietors and tenants (other than sub-tenants) on the basis of land held by them in the gram panchayat area and the proceeds were paid to the gram panchayat concerned. When the district councils were replaced by janapada sabhas in 1948, a janapada cess was imposed under the C.P. and Berar Local Government Act, 1948, (XXXVIII of 1948). This is calculated

at 30 pies per rupee and the proceeds are payable to the Janapada sabha concerned.

It may, however, be stated that under the M.P. Panchayats Act 1960, a cess at the rate of 10 paisa per rupee is being levied at the panchayat level. The Table below exhibits the annual demand and collection of cesses in the District, during 1961-62 to 1969-70.

Table No. XI—3

Income from Cesses

(in Rs.)

Year	Demand	Collection
1961-62	4,78,238	2,73,638
1962-63	4,39,053	2,27,086
1963-64	4,41,811	3,50,916
1964-65	4,22,512	2,87,607
1965-66	4,37,144	1,19,204
1966-67	3,65,062	55,465
1967-68	3,65,538	4,60,389 *
1968-69	3,67,213	4.53,045 *
1969-70	3,47,432	3,90,574 *

* Including arrears

Relations between Landlords and Tenants

Pre-British Period

Though clear indications of the existence of tenant rights in the former Central Provinces in the period prior to British rule are not available, yet on strong presumption it can be stated that a certain degree of occupancy rights existed. So long as cultivator paid his rent, the sense of the community was generally against his ejectment and the position of some cultivators became so strong as to virtually involve a right of continued occupancy. As the Government of India stated in a letter, dated 22nd December, 1864, to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces[1]:

"His Excellency in Council believes that such rights did exist, and were recognised, though often overborne and violated. No doubt there was no law, nor any varying rule, whereby such rights could be maintained; but neither was there any such law or custom upholding even proprietary rights. The will of the ruler of the day, so long as he could enforce it, was the only law of the

1. J.F. Dyer, *Introduction to the Land Revenue and Settlement System of the Central Provinces*, pp. 44-45.

land. The malguzar, that is, the party who engaged to pay the Government revenue on the land, did very much what he liked with all the tenures in the land, so far as he had the power to do so. In defining and securing the just rights of the proprietors of the land for the future, it is proper to look also to the interests of the ancient occupier. No time for doing so can be better than the present one." The old Maratha leases generally contained a stipulation binding the lessee to assist the cultivators and keep them contented.

This was the system prevalent when Colonel Agnew took over as first British Superintendent. Various administrative reforms initiated by him included strengthening the position of *gaontias* or village headmen, originally the *talukdar's* servants, and curtailment of the powers of the Patels against whom many complaints were received. The task of improving the position of ryots was undertaken by Colonel Agnew, who directed *gaontias* to lend money and grain to ryots and in the matter of ryots' payments, he followed the same course as was adopted in the other parts of the Provinces. Forms were prepared for recording the details of the agreements entered into between *gaontias* and ryots and the innovation was introduced restricting the Patels from collecting the assessment of their villages in conformity with its apportionment.

Agnew's Reform

The settlement effected during 1869, conferred proprietary rights on the *gaontias* of the District who became *malguzars* as understood in the rest of the Provinces. In regard to tenants, the first intention was to protect those of long standing by granting them proprietary rights in their holdings as *malik makbuzas*. As was practised in the case of North Western Province, in Raipur also it was found that cultivators who were in possession of their holdings since 1840, in the absence of other and stronger claims were entitled to full proprietary rights and were recommended as absolute occupancy tenants. Ultimately, however, this class was expanded and in 1865 the grant of absolute occupancy rights was sanctioned to all ryots who fell into any one of the six specified categories. Such a tenant had protection from ejectment so long as the rent of the land occupied by him was paid, had freedom from enhancement of rent from settlement to settlement and had powers of alienation subject to a right of pre-emption by the proprietor.

Conferral of Proprietary Rights

With the grant of proprietary rights to *gaontias* (*malguzars*) in the early sixties of last century, however, a change in the status of the cultivators from village ryots into the *malguzar's* tenants followed as a necessary consequence, and thereafter the cultivator's relations with the *malguzars* became those of a tenant with a landlord.

The zamindari estates had always been held upon a peculiar tenure, paying to the Government a much smaller proportion of their profits than was paid

Zamindari Estates

by the *malguzars* in the *khalsa* portion and were always allowed to collect the *pandhari* and *abkari* dues as part of their assets and Government had seldom interfered in the management of those estates. The tenure of the zamindar was far older than that of all but a very few of the oldest *khalsa malguzars*, and very much exceeded that of any of the sub-lessees holding villages under them. The rights of these sub-lessees were by no means so strong as those of the zamindars, yet in cases where they had founded the villages held by them or had incurred money and remained in possession for a long term of years, they had clearly acquired rights which were entitled to recognition.

Protection of Tenants

The grant of proprietary rights, as carried out at the Settlement of 1869, was by no means an unconditional one and care was taken to protect the cultivators, according to the interests they held in land resulting in the evolution of a series of different tenancy tenures. Old cultivators who had been in uninterrupted possession of their holdings since 1840, but were not adjudged worthy of proprietary right in the village, were given full proprietary rights, with other proprietary privileges in their holdings. This class came to be known as *malik-makbuzas*, (plot proprietors) paying their revenue through the *malguzar* who would make a change on it for his own remuneration in collecting the revenue. Such holders owned their holdings absolutely with no restrictions on their powers of transfer or sub-letting and were altogether exempted from the authority of the village proprietor.

Occupancy Tenancy Right

This class included almost all other tenants holding land from the proprietor. Such a tenant was protected from enhancement under certain conditions and was secure from ejectment so long as he paid his rent. He had, however, very limited powers of transfer and in particular could sub-let for one year at a time.

Ordinary Tenancy Right

At the Settlement of 1869, this class was known as "tenants-at-will", but was subsequently converted into ordinary tenants. The number of tenants-at-will was very large which was a fortunate circumstance for proprietors, because with this class of cultivators they could from year to year, make their own terms and bring an element of competition into play in enhancing rent, an element which largely increased proprietary profits. The migratory habits of the great mass of ryots so often commented upon, inevitably produced this result, and these changes in holdings to be too frequent and resulted in impoverishment of the lower stratum of cultivators, usually needy and indebted. Such a tenant held land entirely at the will of the lessor but, however, was given the privilege of acquiring occupancy rights by 12 years' continuous cultivation.

The Tenancy Act, 1883, which came into effect on 1st January, 1884, for the first time, defined the rights and liabilities of absolute occupancy tenants,

occupancy tenants and ordinary tenants. The object of this Act was the protection of cultivators. It did not recognise the full proprietary rights of the *malguzar*. The Settlement Officer was given the power to intervene and make arrangement between the landlord and his tenant. The Act converted the tenants-at-will into ordinary tenants with a defined status and protection from arbitrary ejectment. The rent of an ordinary tenant on the other hand was left to be fixed between him and his landlord but if he refused to accept an enhancement and the landlord had recourse to a revenue officer, the increased rent fixed by the latter could not be raised within seven years. The existing arrangement was that such tenants could acquire the privilege of occupancy rights by 12 years' continuous possession. But the Act of 1883 provided that the right of occupancy could be purchased by the payment of a premium equal to 2½ years' rental.

After a few successive amendments the Tenancy Act of 1883 was finally replaced by a new Act of 1898, under which, among others, the Settlement Officer was authorised to fix all rents. It also enabled the Settlement Officer to reduce the rents of ordinary tenants which he deemed excessive. At about this time a clause was inserted in the *wajib-ul-arz* which bound the *malguzars* in their dealings with their ryots to abide by the provisions of the Tenancy Act. The Tenancy Act of 1898, with small amendments made in the following years and in 1917, remained in force until 1920, when the tenancy law was completely re-enacted and was known as Central Provinces Tenancy Act (I of 1920). The Act recognised three classes of tenants, namely, (1) absolute occupancy tenants, (ii) occupancy tenants and, (iii) sub-tenants. It abolished the class of ordinary tenants and all such tenants were converted into occupancy tenants.

The extent of occupied area held in each of the above tenures in Raipur District at the Settlement of 1926-31 (*Khalsa*), 1930-31 (Phuljhar, Bilaigarh and Bhatgaon Zamindaris) and 1921-24 (7 Zamindaris) is shown below.

Table No. XI—4

Area of Different Tenures at Different Settlements

(In Acres)

S. No.	Tenure	Details of Holdings		
		Khalsa	Zamindaris Comprised in Settlements of	
		(1926-31)	(1930-31)	(1921-24)
1.	Malguzars	4,11,4555	90,058	56,651
2.	*Malik-Makbusas*, revenue free grantees, etc.	7,038	—	75
3.	Absolute occupancy tenants	1,27,592	—	—
4.	Occupancy tenants	9,93,781	2,86,373	5,42,235
5.	Service tenants	16,214	12,083	18,037
	Total occupied area	15,56,080	3,88,514	6,16,998

No significant change took place till the Congress Ministry assumed the reigns of administration in the Central Provinces. The Congress Government appointed a Revenue Committee on 17th August, 1938, to consolidate the then existing land revenue and tenancy laws of the Provinces. In the meantime section 77 of the Tenancy Act was amended to enable a revenue officer to take action *sui moto* against a landlord for refusing to grant a receipt or for giving a defective receipt. A new Section 88-A, was also inserted in the Tenancy Act providing for penalty for *begar* taken by landlords. Again in pursuance of the recommendations of the Revenue Committee the Tenancy Act, 1920 underwent many amendments in 1939-40, under one of which it was provided that tenants of habitually let out lands, whether held by *malik makbuzas*, by *malguzars* as *sir* or by cultivators under occupancy rights, could become occupancy tenants thereof. Also a 12½ per cent reduction of rents was given in small holdings during 1937-38. Government by an amendment of the Act was empowered to declare absolute occupancy tenants and occupancy tenants as *malik makbuzas* on payment to the landlord of an amount equal to 10 and 12½ times, respectively, of the rent of the holding. By another amendment, sub-tenants of *malik makbuzas* and tenants were also recorded as occupancy tenants, if the lands were habitually sub-let. Further, if *sir* or *khud-kasht* lands were leased as one holding on or after 1st November, 1939, the lessee could acquire the right in *sir* land as he would in the *khud-kasht* land and the *sir* right in such land was extinguished.

First Congress Ministry

Apart from the general enactments mentioned above, a special legislation known as Central Provinces Land Alienation Act, 1916, was enforced for the protection of aboriginal land owners and for securing their retention on the land. The Act was reported to have been found helpful in preventing the aboriginal proprietors from being wiped out of existence.

A further measure for the relief of agriculturists was placed on the Statute Book in the shape of the Central Provinces and Berar Relief of Indebtedness Act, which conferred powers to re-open certain transactions and to grant relief both in respect of the principal and interest and to draw up schemes for the payment of balance of the debt. The Act came into force from the 18th July, 1939.

The Central Provinces and Berar Revision of the Land Revenue of Estates Act came into force in 1939, which resulted in the enhancement of *takoli* of zamindars. The object of the enactment was to enlarge the financial resources of the Province by re-adjusting the relations of the State and the zamindars on a basis more equitable to general tax-payers and to meet the increasing expenditure on social services and rural reconstruction necessitated by the multifarious and growing needs of the rural population. The effect of this legislation was the reduction of the financial position of the zamindars almost to the status of ordinary *malguzars*.

After the assumption of office by the Congress Ministry in 1946, the Central Provinces and Berar Legislative Assembly passed a resolution on September 3, 1946, for the elimination of intermediaries between the State and the tiller. In pursuance of this resolution a bill styled as the Madhya Pradesh Abolition of Proprietary Rights Bill was introduced in the Vidhan Sabha on October 11, 1949. The bill was passed into law on April 5, 1950 and received the assent of the President on January 22, 1951. While the Bill was awaiting the assent of the President, an interim legislative measure known as the M.P. Agricultural Raiyats and Tenants (Acquisition of Privileges) Act, 1950, (XVIII of 1950) was enforced for facilitating the abolition of proprietary rights, the protection of tenants from ejectments, etc. It also provided for the conferral of plot proprietorship right (*malik-makbuza*) on payment of a prescribed premium. In the shape of the Madhya Pradesh Abolition of Proprietary Rights Act, 1950 (I of 1951), an epoch-making measure was adopted by the State Government for the abolition of zamindari and *malguzari* system in the State. Under a notification issued under section 3 of the Act, all proprietary rights in estates and *mahals* were vested in the State Government on 31st March, 1951. All rights, titles and interests vesting in the proprietor or his co-sharer now stood transferred to the State. These rights pertained to holdings in land, grass land, scrub jungle, forest, fisheries, wells, tanks, ponds, water channels and other similar proprietary rights of holding *bazar* or conducting *melas*. These also included village sites, huts, pathways and ferries. The home-farm or other lands under the cultivation of the proprietor were settled with them. For the loss of proprietary rights, the proprietors were entitled to compensation in accordance with the scales prescribed in the Act. Moreover, the petty proprietors were entitled to rehabilitation grant. It was payable immediately and the amount of compensation was payable in instalments not exceeding eight. All secured debts and liabilities due by the outgoing proprietors except the excluded debts, were to be scaled down by the Claims Officer to be appointed under the Act. A special department under the name of Land Reforms Department was constituted in the State for implementing various provisions made in the Act. Under the set-up of this Department, a Deputy Commissioner of Land Reforms was appointed in Raipur District with Compensation-cum-Claims Officers and other supporting staff.

Abolition of Proprietary Rights

The revenue administration of the village was dealt with by the Patwari in the beginning but subsequently Patels were appointed through election for this purpose. The Abolition of Proprietary Rights Act besides abolishing the *malguzari* system, also aimed at giving greater security and additional rights to the tenants. For instance the Act allowed them to hold lands in their previous rights as tenants of the State and to pay rent to Government as payable to the ex-proprietors thus bringing them in direct relationship with the Government. The tenants were further given facilities to acquire "plot proprietary rights" in the lands held by them on payment of a nominal premium. The position in

former *malguzari* villages thus was that all cultivators, other than sub-tenants, became the tenants of the State and the ex-proprietors became *malik-makbuzas* of the land under their personal cultivation. The cultivators, however, took little advantage of the facility extended under the Act for the acquisition of the *malik-makbuza* rights. Persons holding service land were declared to be occupancy tenants of the State if the service was no longer required.

The enactment of the legislation on the abolition of *malguzari* and zamindari systems was followed by the adoption of measures for the simplification of the then existing multiplicity of land tenures. With this end in view the Government in the old Madhya Pradesh appointed a Committee to evolve a common land revenue code whose deliberations resulted in the enactment of Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code, 1954 (II of 1955) consolidating the current land laws of the State. This new legislation came into force from the 1st October, 1955. The Act brought the various types of land-holders under two categories: (i) *bhumiswami*, and (ii) *bhumidhari*. Under the Code all *malik-makbuzas*, *raiyat-maliks*, and absolute occupancy tenants were made *bhumiswami* or full proprietors of the land, while the occupancy tenants, *raiyat* or *raiyat sarkar* were given *bhumidhari* right, which was almost equivalent to a proprietary right except a restriction that a *bhumidhari* could not mortgage his interest in his holding nor could such interest be attached or sold in execution of any decree or order. But a *bhumidhari* had the option to acquire *bhumiswami* right by paying three times the land revenue to the State Government.

Land Revenue Code, 1954

As regards sub-tenants and lessees, the Central Provinces Tenancy Act of 1920 provided that any person who habitually sub-let his land for seven years in a consecutive period of 10 years ran the risk of having the last sub-tenant created as an occupancy tenant under him and such an occupancy tenant was given the right to acquire the rights of his landlord on payment of 12½ times the rent. In the Land Revenue Code 1954, the meaning of "habitual sub-letting" was further modified by substituting a lesser period of three years in any period of five years. An occupancy tenant of *bhumiswami* and *bhumidhari* was given option to acquire ownership right on payment of premium at ten and seven times the rent, respectively.

The position of land tenures and tenant reforms was again reviewed after the new state of Madhya Pradesh was constituted. The years following the formation of the new State saw many changes one of which was the enactment of a unified Land Revenue Code, 1959 (No. 20 of 1959) which came into force from 2nd October, 1959. It provides for the uniformity in tenure-holders, protection of tenants against arbitrary ejectment, termination of tenancy, occupancy tenants' right of transfer, rack-renting and conferring *bhumiswami* rights on them. Thus, in a nut-shell, it has brought into existence the peasant-proprietorship. This

Land Revenue Code, 1959

Code provides for only one class of tenure holders of lands known as *bhumiswami*. A *bhumiswami* has rights of transfer unless at least five acres of irrigated or ten acres of unirrigated land is left with him. He has a right to mortgage his land both by simple or usufructuary mortgage. A *bhumiswami* who held land for the purpose of agriculture is entitled to make any improvement on it for better cultivation or for its more convenient use. The Code also provides for the protection of the rights of sub-tenants, who were given the status of occupancy tenants with all rights and liabilities as defined under the Code.

An occupancy tenant can be conferred *bhumiswami* right on his paying 15 times the land revenue to be paid in five equal instalments. With a view to protecting occupancy tenant from being rack-rented, the Code provides that maximum rent payable by him shall not exceed four times the land revenue in case of irrigated land, three times in case of *bandh* land and two times in all other cases. The tenancy of an occupancy tenant in his holding shall be liable to termination by an order of the Sub-Divisional Officer on the ground of his failing to pay his rent on or before the due date, use of land other than for agriculture, transfer of interest in the land in contravention of the specified rules or doing anything to injure the land. No sub-letting or leasing of land is now permitted except in very special cases—once in three years or by certain classes of persons, such as, widows, unmarried women, minors, etc.

Nistar and Grazing Rights

As indicated earlier, in the previous years the *nistar* and grazing rights were regulated by the *malguzars* and zamindars in accordance with the customs and rules recorded in the *wazib-ul-arz*. Besides, the customary privilege of *bhet-begar*, under which a tenant was bound to render to the proprietor the service of his plough and sickle at specified times of the year, was sanctioned at the time of Settlement of 1905-11, for a period of 20 years. Subsequently abundant proof was available to show that *malguzari* body had misused it in every conceivable way. *Malguzars*, demands transgresssed the scale already laid down in the *wajib-ul-arz* in many a village, and the tenants could hardly call their time their own. In one case a village had been depopulated on account of uncontrolled demand. The *wajib-ul-arz* had prohibited commutation of *begar* for cash severely, yet *malguzars* made it a regular source of income. But this custom was found to be inconsistent with the spirit of the time, with the result that the Government decided not to recognise it any longer. The non-recognition of *bhet begar* proved for the tenants the most gratifying part of the re-settlement of 1926-1931. The Government during 1937 and 1938, made suitable provisions in the shape of the C. P. Tenancy (Amendment) Acts, 1938 (III of 1938 and IV of 1938). The first put an end to *begar* which landlords used to exact from tenants. More amenities were embodied in the second which empowered revenue officers to take action in cases of refusal to pass receipts, and extended the period of limitation by taking action on application by tenants or otherwise to one year. This enactment led to the curtailment

by landlords of some of the privileges and concessions previously enjoyed by tenants, but not legally established. *Malguzars* tried to create obstacles by ruthless exploitation of forests and denial of *nistar* rights to the ryots. Growing discontent against it resulted in the enactment of the Central Provinces Grazing and Nistar Act, 1948 (XXII of 1948). The Act prescribes measures for ameliorating the conditions under which the agricultuists lived, It, among other things, limited number of cattle of non-agriculturists in grazing area of all estates in the Central Provinces and abolished any tax that may be in vogue for the collection of *mahuwa* flowers.

Following the enactment of the Abolition of the Proprietary Rights Act, 1950, proprietary rights over all private forests were put to an end as a consequence of this extinction, the administration of *nistar* also devolved on the State Government. Subsequently, with a view to settling the grazing and *nistar* problems systematically the Government in the old Madhya Pradesh appointed a special staff consisting of Nistar Officer (of the rank of Deputy Collector), Assistant Superintendent of Land Reforms and other supporting staff in each tàhsil. *Nistar* enquiries were conducted during 1953-56 in all the tahsils of Raipur District and after settling disputed problems of *nistar* rights, grazing, extraction of fuel, etc., the *wajib-ul-arz* of each village was revised in the light of the enquiries and subsequent action. These operations were completed in the District by the end of 1956 and final reports were issued during 1957.

Consolidation of Holdings

Consolidation of holdings is one of the best methods of curing the evils of fragmentation and provides opportunity for efficient supervision and management of land through irrigation and better farming practices. The evil of small and scattered division of agricultural holdings has, however, been more serious in the rice tract of Chhattisgarh owing to the obsolete practice known as *lakha-batta* which was devised to equalise the holdings of land by a periodical redistribution of fields in the villages in order to ensure that each cultivator got his share of different kinds of lands. The result was that holding of each cultivator in that area was distributed all over the village in small plots of land. It was the existence of this evil which was responsible for introduction of the consolidation of holdings (*chakbandi*) in the former State of Madhya Pradesh as a normal feature of Land Records Department, in even as early a period, as the 'twenties. The work was mainly confined to Raipur, Bilaspur and Durg districts upto 1945. After the closure of operations for a period of about one year, they were restarted in Raipur District in 1947, and are being continued. The scheme was not compulsory either under the C. P. Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1928 or under the M. P. Land Revenue Code, 1959, which now governs this work. Before the passing of the Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1928, *chakbandi* was started on a voluntary basis in nine villages of Raipur District and was successful in four villages. The scheme is gaining popularity as the cultivators are now fully alive to its benefits. The

sanctioned strength of the field staff of Raipur party was : two Assistant Settlement Superintendents, 20 *Chakbandi* Inspectors and 25 helpers (*madadgars*). During 1962-63, one Assistant Consolidation Commissioner with his headquarters at Raipur was appointed to keep constant watch on the field staff. The Consolidation Training School was also started at Raipur during 1961-62 which functioned till 31st July, 1936. The scheme has been mainly confined to Raipur, Dhamtari and Mahasamund tahsils of the District.

The Table below shows the progress of consolidation work in the District during recent years :

Table No. XI—5

Area under Consolidation of Holdings

Year	No. of villages for which schemes were prepared and confirmed	Area consolidated (Acres)	*Khasra* Nos. before *chakbandi*	*Khasra* Nos. excluded for *chakbandi*, i.e., *baris*, *kothars*, etc.	Net *Khasra* Nos. after *chakbandi*	Percentage reduction
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1951-52	11	8,876	20,558	2,427	5,203	71
1956-57	5	4,251	13,034	717	4,042	67
1961-62	145	24,393	42,859	10,375	21,114	73
1966-67	6	3,274	7,258	632	2,478	64
1967-68	17	14,547	19,784	2,353	9,021	54
1968-69	35	21,255	33,461	3,642	15,571	54
1969-70	21	15,623	26,299	2,960	11,491	56
1970-71 (Upto July 1971)	14	10,476	16,912	1,733	7,024	58

Bhoodan Movement

More than 82 per cent of the country's population is rural, 25 per cent of which is composed of landless cultivators who are the pitiable have-nots of villages. If measures are not adopted to improve their economic condition, a vast segment of Indian people will remain weak and the concept of a democratic socialistic and classless society will remain unrealised. It may even lead to widespread discontent in the society. Therefore, for the betterment of this under-privileged class, awareness of village uplift is necessary and then only can the society as a whole take a definite move towards socialism. *Bhoodan* movement is one of such measures to ameliorate the condition of the villagers by the villagers themselves by donating land, wealth and personal services.

The *Bhoodan Yagna* or land gift movement was started in the country in the year 1951 by Acharya Vinoba Bhave with the aim of solving the problem of landless agricultural labourers. Acharya Vinoba said once that the landless labourers have the right to have land as they have the right to enjoy free air, water and the sun which are God's gift for all. Vinobaji used to quote a line of a famous Hindi poem: "सकल भूमि गोपाल की—या में अटक कहाँ" (All the land is God's, where is there an obstacle to it). Thus, this movement is a non-violent revolutionary movement to help the have-nots who include landless agricultural labourers. This movement caught people's imagination for three reasons, it generated a sense of duty on the part of the privileged ones for the unprivileged ones; it emphasised love against hatred, and thirdly it envisaged a rural society devoid of exploitation.

Although the movement started with land donations, yet it assumed wider implications which culminated in the donations of villages and wealth. Thus, *Gramdan* and *Sampattidan* became the two planks of this movement. *Gramdan* has brought in further advantages by boosting the morale of villagers. Every villager has to take part right from agricultural production to distribution of the village land as he would have taken part in a *Holika-Dahan* by contributing fuel and other articles for a common rejoicing. The donated land is utilised as desired by the villagers. In other words, it is a step to establish socialistic pattern of society by adopting the unique and novel way of revolutionising the organisation of land through goodwill, persuasion and co-operation.

This movement had its impact on Madhya Pradesh as elsewhere in the country. A legislation known as Madhya Pradesh Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1953 was enacted to facilitate the activities in connection with the Bhoodan Yagna movement. It was followed by the establishment of Madhya Pradesh Bhoodan Yagna Board with its headquarters at Nagpur which was responsible for administration of land received under the *Bhoodan* movement. The Board has been empowered to constitute tahsil committees which distribute the land to the landless persons capable of cultivating them personally. After the Reorganisation of States, such a Board started for Mahakoshal region with its headquarters at Narsimhapur. The Bhoodan Board receives annual grant from the Government.

A Bhoodan Samiti was organised in Raipur District after the enactment of the above Act, but later the Madhya Pradesh Bhoodan Yajna Mandal empowered the District Sarvodaya Mandal, Raipur, to deal with the receipt and distribution of land received as *Bhoodan*.

As regards Raipur District, the movement was started in 1953 with the visit of Shankar Rao Deo. Rama Nand Dubey was selected as convenor for Chhattisgarh area for organising the programme. He was already the convenor of Sarva Sewa Sangh for Chhattisgarh region. During the years 1951 and 1952,

the headquarters was located at Pathari village (Tahsil Bemetara) and at Kunwargarh (Kura) Raipur from 1953 to 1955. By the end of 1955 Sarva Sewa Sangh office merged with Bhodan Yajna Samiti office. The new office was established at Congress Bhawan, Raipur. For persuading the villagers to donate land, the members of the Samities undertook long tours on foot (*padyatra*). They had their camps at a distance of eight to ten miles where they arranged meetings of villagers. Shankar Rao Deo had his *padyatra* from 6th June to 15th July, 1953, from Raigarh to Nagpur, when he also visited several villages of this District. Dada Bhai Naik, Secretary Bhoodan Yagna Board also accompanied him in this *padyatra*. At Kunwargarh (Kura) village, 338 donors donated about 300 acres of land to Shankar Rao Deo in a mass gathering. Other camps were arranged at Nanghat, Simga, Sankra, Kura, Raipur and Kumhari. The tours of Dada Bhai Naik, Dada Dharmadhikari and Pyarelal Singh (popularly known as Thakur Saheb) were for propagating *Bhoodan* ideology among the villagers. Pyarelal Singh laid down his life in the cause of *Bhoodan* movement. In the course of *Bhoodan* march, he died at Jabalpur near Pisanhari-ki-Madhia. In 1954, a *padyatra* was arranged between 26th and 30th March when 289 acres of land was donated in Pat Sendri, 26.52 acres in Sakra, 39.62 acres in Basna, 12.50 acres in Pithora, 28.46 acres in Garhfuljhar, 4 acres in Jhalaya, 10 acres in Patewa and 28 acres in Tumgaon. Between 11th and 29th September 1954, another *padyatra* was arranged in Dhamtari Tahsil and 92.32 acres of land was collected as donations.

In this movement Ravishankar Shukla ex-Chief Minister had also co-operated and rendered every possible help to the movement. On 19th August 1955, Shri Krishna Das Jajoo, Chairman of the All India Charkha Sangh visited Raipur and propagated the ideology of *Sampatti Dan Yagna*. He presided over the Sarvodaya Conference held at Kunwargarh. The Second Madhya Pradesh Sarvodaya Conference was held on 14th June 1959 at Kasturba Matri Sadan, Balsoda (Mahasamund) which was presided over by Dada Bhai Naik. The annual conference of the Sarva Sewa Sangh was held at Raipur from 23rd to 27th Sept. 1963. It was attended by Jai Prakash Narayan also as the chief guest. The 15th All India Sarvodaya Samaj Conference was held in Raipur from 27th to 29th December, 1968, which was attended by Acharya Vinoba Bhave also. The Conference was historic as the *Bhoodan* movement took the shape of *Gramdan*. The triple programme of *gramdan, gramaphimukh khadi* and *shanti sena* was adopted at this Conference which on implementation will usher in the era of *Gram Swarajya*. The principal programme of the Sarvodaya movement crystallised at this Conference. Acharya Bhave entered Raipur District from Utkal at Kalapani village in Mahasamund Tahsil on December 12, 1963. He was received amongst others by Dwarka Prasad Mishra, the then Chief Minister. He stayed at Raipur for 12 days from December 21st, 1963 to January 1st, 1964. From Utkal boundary to Raipur Acharya had seven camps at Tanbat, Nawapara, Komakhan, Mahasamund, Belsoda, Arang, Labhandi and

Raipur. Dwarka Prasad Mishra made a gift of four villages, viz., Salebhada, Bhaswamura, Amanara and Khusrupali as *gramdan*.

Kunwargarh (Kura) Raipur has a special significance of its own with revolutionary halo as regards *Bhoodan* movement. The office of Sarva Seva Sangh also remained there till 1957. To serve as the centre of constructive activities, one Gandhi Ghar was constructed here from the funds received as assistance from Gandhi Smarak Nidhi and as voluntary donations. About 90 men and women of this village in groups worked for about 5 years in propagating this ideology amongst the masses. Mahant Lakshmi Narayan Das has also played an important role in *gramdan* activities of the District. He assisted different groups and *samities* formed for *Bhoodan* work.

During the Gandhi Centenary Year, *Gramdan* and *Gram Swarajya* camps were organised in 23 Blocks of Raipur District. Two District level *Gramdan* campaign camps and *padyatras* were arranged from Arjuni and Basna. Sixty-five *gramdans* were obtained from Tilda Block. Till the end of the year 1971 villages numbering 133 had been received as *gramdan*.

Till the end of 1971, March, 7,038.22 acres of land has been received from 7,873 donors as *bhoodan* and 5,145.80 acres of land has been distributed to 2,528 landless families.

One Gram Swarajya Fund has been formed for which about 87 thousand rupees have been collected. After contributing one-twentieth of it to the Central and State bodies of the Sangh, the amount has been given for *gramdan* activities to the District Gramdan and Gram Swarajya Samiti set up for the purpose.

Rural Wages and the Condition of Agricultural Labour

Hewitt in his Settlement Report (1869) had stated that, "The purely labouring classes in the District form a very small minority of the population, as almost all have some small plot of their own which they cultivate with their own or hired bullocks. At the head of the labouring classes stand the ploughmen who receive as wages one quarter of the crop they plough. This high rate of payment was fixed in times long past when grain was much cheaper than at present, and is retained now owing to the continual advance of this class to independence. As soon as they scrape together enough money to buy a pair of bullocks they set up on their own account, and this constant upward movement keeps up the rate of wages though grain is now nearly twelve times dearer than it was twenty years ago. In former days almost every ryot who owned four bullocks kept his ploughman, but of late years their services have become too costly a luxury for any except rich ryots and *malguzars*."[1]

1. Raipur Settlement Report, 1869, p. 68.

The other labouring classes who depended on occasional jobs were known as *bhootiar* and for their services in the farm work they used to get daily payment of one *kata* of paddy for weeding, two *katas* of paddy for cutting and also for treading out.[1] Of the labourers, Carey wrote in the Settlement Report of 1885-89: "Ordinarily the field labourer is a permanent servant remunerated by a share of the produce and is known by the name of *saonjia*. The share taken by the *saonjias* of a tenant is, as already stated, one quarter of the produce, and they are from time to time given advances of grain. The wives and children of this class work hard and a large family is not the burden,it would be to a tenant. Indeed, most of the casual labourers are sons, brothers or cousins of *saonjias* in regular employ, and their earnings go to supplement the *saonjia's* wages." [1]

An agricultural labourer used to earn three rupees a month in 1873 and till the first decade of the present century it had not exceeded four rupees except in isolated years. The daily rates for casual labour as existing then were 6 to 10 pice a day for a man and 6 pice a day for a woman in the interior. In towns, the rates were three annas a day for a man and two annas a day for woman. At the Settlement of 1905-11, (*khalsa*) the wages of agricultural labourers varied between Rs. four and Rs. five and in subsequent years ranged between Rs. eight and Rs. ten. The corresponding daily wages in the interior had risen from Re. 0-2-6 to Re. 0-4-0 and even Re. 0-5-0 at weeding time. During the Settlement of 1926-31, (*khalsa*) the daily wages came down to Re. 0-3-0 on account of the fall in prices and scarcity of money as well. Wages in kind given to *saonjia* or farm-servant engaged by the year took one-fourth of the produce left after deducting the wages of harvesting and of the grazier and other village servants and artisans. He also got certain small perquisites, but had on the other hand a liability in that his wife was required to help on a reduced rate of wages (except in harvesting). He also obtained cash advances carrying an interest of 19 to 37½ per cent and a grain advance on an interest of 25 per cent in kind. As a result of all these the remuneration did not amount to as much as would appear at first sight. Casual labourers got one *kata* of paddy per day which was three-fourths of the standard measure. At the time of harvesting and threshing a male labourer was paid two *katas*. These traditional rates had not varied since the first Settlement.[2]

It was only the more substantial tenants and the *malguzars* who were required to employ hired labour for their cultivation. On account of a general tendency for people in rural areas to shift from villages to towns or nearby districts in search of employment, paucity of agricultural labour was felt, which was also on account of the competition of non-agricultural works, e.g., roads, railways, and canals in the District and of industrial centres outside.[3] Besides,

1. Quoted in *Raipur District Gazetteer*, p. 167.
2. Raipur (khalsa) Settlement Report, 1926-31. pp. 7-8.
3. ibid. p. 8.

bidi-making industry, carried on in villages, offers better wages than agricultural employment. At one time, agriculture in rice areas suffered serious handicap owing to lack of adequate labour for seasonal operations, because agricultural labour was largely attracted to *bidi* industry. As a result the old Madhya Pradesh Government enacted a law directing seasonal closure of *bidi* workshops in rural areas. It was. however, held to be unconstitutional.

The collection of wage statistics in Madhya Pradesh, and in some other major States in India dates back to the last quarter of 19th century. The procedure for preparation and submission of the returns of wage rates in Madhya Pradesh was laid down in section 'c' of the Revenue Book Circular III, 9 in Vol. II of the Revenue Manual of the Central Provinces. The Deputy Commissioner of each district was required to submit this information to the Director of Industries, Madhya Pradesh. by 30th June annually. Later, in pursuance of the recommendations of the Government of India, the Director of Land Records has started from 1955-56 the collection of statistics of daily wages of agricultural and rural labourers from one to three representative rural centres. For Raipur District, three centres representing Raipur, Dhamtari and Mahasamund tahsils were selected. Now only two centres, Mandirhasod and Hathband, are serving the purpose.

According to the Census of 1951, as against the total population of 16,40,006 the cultivating labourers in Raipur District were 3,59,078 or about 22 per cent. The problem of agricultural labourers is a part of the wider problems of unemployment and under-employment in rural areas. The Five Year Plans included proposals for the settlement of agricultural labour and protection against ejectment from homesteads. In some parts of Raipur District the minimum wages have been introduced so as to check the exploitation of labourers. These minimum rates of wages per day fixed in different scheduled employments as on Ist November. 1970 in Raipur were as under.

Table No. XI—6

Rates of Wages

Rate per day (In Rs.)

	Adult Labour		
	Male	Female	Child
1	2	3	4
(1) Road construction and building operations	1.85	1.60	—
(2) Stone crushing and stone breaking	1.85	1.60	—
(3) Agricultural casual labour (Raipur District Community Project Area)			
(a) Ploughing	2.25	—	—
(b) Sowing	2.25	1.50	1.00

(c) Weeding	2.00	1.50	1.00
(d) Harvesting	1.50	1.25	0.87
(e) Threshing	1.50	1.25	0.87
(f) All other agricultural operations	2.00	1.50	1.00
(g) Transplantation	2.00	1.50	—

The daily agricultural wages for field labour, ploughman, other agricultural labour and herdsman prevailing in the District in June, 1961, and June, 1962, were Rs. 1.12, Rs. 1.25 and Re. 0.87, respectively.

Other Sources of Revenue—Central as well as State

The enactment of the Charter Act, 1833, was an important event in the financial history of India as it vastly changed the character of the Government and brought about a highly centralised and imperialistic administration. Thereafter, a series of revisions were made till the Government of India Act, 1919, based on the recommendation by Mr. Montague and Lord Chelmsford was passed. The revenues of India classified into 'Indian', 'Provincial' and 'Divided' heads till then, were abolished and a complete separation took place between the Central and Provincial revenues. Since the adoption of 'Devolution Rules' two types of revenues, namely, Central and Provincial (now State) have been current in the country.

The important items of Central revenues are Union Excise Duties, Income Tax and Estate Duty. Some particulars about these revenues, as far as they concern Raipur District are given below.

Union Excise Duties

The main excisable commodities in the District are tobacco, vegetable non-essential oil, cotton fabrics, soap, motor spirit, medicines, cotton yarn, copper and copper alloys, package tea, etc. A Superintendent of Central Excise, alongwith other staff, is posted at Raipur for the collection of these Duties in the District. The annual receipts in the District from this source from 1957-58 onwards are given in Appendix-A.

Income Tax and Estate Duty

Income Tax was in force in the former Central Provinces as far back as 1861-62. It was imposed for a period of five years only and was abolished in 1865-66. In the year 1869-70, the Government of India again levied the tax on all incomes, including the agricultural income, at the general rate of one per cent, but only to be again abolished in 1873-74. The Income Tax was again revived in 1887-88, and became a permanent feature of the taxation system. It

was only after the enactment of Income Tax Act, 1922, that separate administrative machinery for the assessment and collection of Income Tax was created as till then it formed part of the duties of the Revenue Department of the Province. At present the assessment and collection of Income Tax in Raipur District is the duty of the Income Tax Officer, Raipur Circle, with headquarters at Raipur. The Income Tax Officer has also been entrusted with the assessment and collection of three more taxes, viz., Wealth Tax, Gift Tax and Expenditure Tax. The collection, etc., of Estate Duty was also a part of the functions of the Income Tax Officer until 1954-55, when a separate Assistant Controller of Estate Duty (of the rank of an Income Tax Officer) was appointed with headquarters at Nagpur. The receipts from Income Tax from the year 1961-62 onwards are given below.

Table No. XI—7
Receipts from Income Tax

(Rs. In '000)

Year	Demand	Collection
1961-62*	32,80	17,17
1966-67	81,46	1,00,02
1967-68	1,07,50	63,43
1968-69	1,67,79	77,52
1969-70	1,19,73	1 00,64
1970-71	—	1,42,53

* Inclusive of Bastar District

Receipts from State Sources

Besides Land Revenue, important sources of State revenues, not earlier covered in this Chapter, are Excise, Forests, Sales Tax, Stamps, Taxes on Motor Vehicles and Registration. The following paras give a brief account of the items of State taxation and the receipts from them.

Excise

Excise revenue is derived both by way of direct and indirect taxation and is collected under the M.P. Excise Act, 1915. Excise duty is levied on Indian made foreign liquors, country liquors, *ganja*, *bhang*, and opium. Monopolies of retail sale of intoxicants are generally auctioned and thus, quite substantial revenue is being collected under this head. There has been a phenomenal increase in excise revenue in this District, since the repeal of the Prohibition Act on 1st August, 1967.

Apart from collection of revenues of Excise, this Department is also charged with the responsibility of collecting Entertainment Duty, Property Tax tabacco licence fees.

The following table gives figures of annual receipts under the four Acts, (viz., the Excise Act, 1915, the Madhya Pradesh Entertainment Duty Act, 1935, Property Tax Act, 1964 and the Tobacco Act, 1939):

Table No. XI—8

Receipts from Excise

(In Rs.)

Year	Excise	Entertainment Duty	Tobacco	Property
1965-66	11,94,619	12,43,732	37,812	1,528
1966-67	14,38,994	12,64,101	38,123	6,541
1967-68	42,08,511	13,91,824	35,178	67,086
1968-69	50,30,498	14,81,203	34,915	76,955
1969-70	59,96,841	17,61,472	30,080	86,949
1970-71	68,00,277	20,00,3316	42,929	1,1,4978

Forest

Forest revenue is mainly obtained from the following sources: (i) departmental sales of timber and fuel, (ii) auction of marked coupes consisting of timber and fuel trees, (iii) sale of minor forest produce, and (iv) recovery of compensation and licence fees. In 1907-08, the revenue realised from forests was barely Rs. 74,000. It rose to Rs. 3,34,813 in 1931-32 and Rs. 4,78,028 in 1941-42. The annual receipts in recent years from 1956-57 onwards are given below:

Table No. XI—9

Receipts from Forests

(In Rs.)

Year	Amount
1956-57	25,28,237
1961-62	37,04,599
1965-66	95,78,273
1966-67	1,00,41,697
1967-68	1,13,70,822
1968-69	1,46,98,499
1969-70	1,64,74,545
1970-71	1,64,42,761

The erstwhile State of Madhya Pradesh introduced this tax in the District with effect from 1st June, 1947, as provided under C.P. and Berar

PINCIPAL SOURCES OF
REVENUE
(IN '00000 RUPEES)
275
250
225
200
175
150
125
100
75
50
25
0
SALES TAX
FOREST
INCOME TAX
STATE EXCISE
LAND REVENUE
1961-62
1966-67
1967-68
1968-69
1969-70
1970-71

Sales Tax

Sales Tax Act, 1947 (XXI of 1947). Subsequently, after the Reorganisation of States and formation of reorganised State of Madhya Pradesh the existing Act was replaced by the Madhya Pradesh General Sales Tax Act, 1958 (II of 1959). The administration of this Act is being controlled by the Sales Tax Officer, Raipur Circle, Raipur, whose jurisdiction extends to Bastar District also. The annual receipts from this item in Raipur District are given below.

Table No. XI—10

Receipts from Sales Tax

(In Rs.)

Year	Central Act	M.S.L. Act	State Act
1956-57			23,79,435
1957-58			63,50,385
1963-64	11,22,434	13,97,057	1,00,66.678
1964-65	15,11,461	15,71,915	1,35,37,484
1965-66	13,97,023	16,88,108	1,39,75,169
1966-67	18,99,541	16,93,623	95,93,458
1967-68	20,46,519	14,45,278	1,35,38,283
1968-69	16,75,323	15,32,368	1,72,19,480
1969-70	23,06,286	1,35,786	2,17,93,808
1970-71	29,86,676	945	2,44,11,969

As indicated above, receipts from Sales Tax in the District have been steadily increasing except in 1958-59, which showed a fall due to the fact that since 13th December 1957, the commodities like cloth, tobacco and sugar were exempted from Sales Tax. The high receipts in later years are attributed to the introduction of first-point taxation.

Stamps

The income under this head is from the sales of stamps of various denominations, both judicial and non-judicial. The annual receipts from this item during 1907-08 were Rs. 87,000. These receipts reached Rs. 2,32,571. by the end of 1935-36, The following table shows the annual receipts in recent years.

Table No. XI—11

Receipts from Stamps

(In Rs.)

Year	Judicial Stamps (Court Fee)	Non-judicial Stamps (Revenue)	Total Receipts
1951-52	2,10,762	29,905	2,70,667
1956-57	2,32,259	39,335	2,71,594
1961-62	3,54,110	8,34,351	11,88,461
1966-67	4,58,382	13,50,436	18,08,818
1967-68	5,27,678	22,46,170	27,73,848
1968-69	6,51,179	24,89,663	31,40,842
1969-70	6,28,363	28,97,817	35,26,180
1970-71	5,83,239	33,64,115	39,47,354

Taxes on Motor vehicles

The income under this head is derived from the registration of motor vehicles, issue of licences to drivers, conductors, etc., which are levied under the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act and is administered by the Transport Department. The annual receipts from this item in the District are shown below.

Table No. XI—12

Receipts from Taxes on Motor Vehicles

(In Rs.)

Year	Amount
1956-57	99,187
1961-62	18,57,047
1962-63	20,33,435
1963-64	22,92,440
1964-65	23,00,338
1965-66	27,68,494
1966-67	1,05,84,092
1967-68	1,02,95,405
1968-69	1,05,84,515
1969-70	1,22,64,344
1970-71	1,33,29,464

Note:—Figures for the year 1966-67 to 1970-71 are inclusive of Raipur, Durg and Bastar Districts.

The annual income under this head is derived from registration fee, copying fee, etc. Since 1904, the office of District Registrar had been vested in the Deputy Commissioner. Besides the District Registrar's Office, there also existed then four sub-registration offices at Raipur, Dhamtari, Balodabazar and Mahasamund each being controlled by a salaried Sub-Registrar who used to get, in addition, three annas on each document registered. The average number of documents registered annually between 1892 and 1908 was 1,079 and the average receipts and expenditure were Rs. 6,339 and Rs. 2,377, respectively. Such receipts during 1928-29 went up to Rs. 18,133 and decreased to Rs. 15,364 in 1938-39. The figures of annual receipts and number of documents registered in recent years are shown below.

Registration

Table No. XI—13

Receipts from Registration

(In Rs.)

Year	No. of Documents Registered	Amount
1961-62	30,648	2.49,880
1965-66	39,131	4,16,418
1966-67	39,584	4 05,658
1967-68	60,436	6,08,327
1968-69	51,661	6.18,382
1969-70	49,446	6,67,741
1970-71	51,292	7,35,239

CHAPTER XII

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

Historical Background

THE system of administration of justice during the period of Marathas was simple and suited to the temper of the time. Modified law was not in existence and procedure was uncertain and informal. The judiciary depended upon the old Sanskrit treatises on law like *Mitakshara* and *Manu's Code* and for procedure they depended upon old customs. As those old customs prescribed, the Maratha judges allowed among other forms ordeal by fire and water as well as appeal to divine intervention in the form of an oath taken in a sacred temple. The *Chhatrapati* Maharajas, and the *Peshwas* after them, acted more like the patriarchs of old than modern judges. The law already prevailing was not strictly enforced in civil suits. Legal exactitude was not their ideal. Amicable settlement was encouraged, and an attempt was always made to give a suitor every facility of proving his case.

Judicial Officers in Maratha Period

The Judicial Officer in the village was the *Patil* as usual, above him the *Mamlatdar* and the *Sarsubhedar* and above all, the *Peshwa* or his minister as the representative of the theoretical head of the State. In towns, learned judges well-versed in the *Shastras* were appointed for judicial duties and were called *Nyayadhish*. The *Nyayadhish*, however, was a pure and simple judicial officer.

The great instrument of administration of civil justice was the Panchayat. For cases of minor importance the *Patil* in the villages and the *Sheta Mahajan* in the towns and market-places could appoint Panchayats. The parties on such occasions had to sign a *Rajinama* or agreement to abide by the decision; and the Panchayat then proceeded with its enquiry, drew up a summary of the case and passed its judgment. The judgment had to be confirmed by the *Mamlatdar*. But if it was discovered that the Panchayat was corrupt or prejudiced against a party, the case was to be reported to the *Mamlatdar*, and if the *Mamlatdar*, after proper enquiry, found the Patil's report correct, the case was to be sent to the *Sarkar*. If the *Patil* refused to appoint a Panchayat or to dispose of the case in a legal manner, or if the parties rejected a Panchayat of their own villages, the case was referred to the *Mamlatdar*; it was then the *Mamlatdar's* duty to appoint a Panchayat with the *Patil's* cognizance or assemble a Panchayat at a place other than the village of the

disputants. In serious cases beyond the jurisdiction of the *Patil* or officers of his rank, the *Mamlatdar* appointed in the first instance an arbitrator with the consent of the parties. Failing this measure a Panchayat in the usual manner was appointed and the usual *Rajinama* was signed. The decision of the Panchayat was generally confirmed and upheld by the Government unless there was a charge of corruption against the members of the Panchayat.

This judicial system prevailed in Raipur District also till the advent of the Britsh in 1818 A. D.

British System

In 1861 the district of Raipur was placed under the Commissionership of Chhattisgarh Division of the newly constituted. Central Provinces. Having been a part of the former Nagpur Province, the system of Civil justice prevalent in the District, roughly from 1818 to 1861, was the one according to the Punjab Civil Code. and "Jusice was administered, not by a separte judicial staff, but by the District Officers and their Assistants and in the interior of Districts by the Tehseeldars or local revenue officers in charge of Sub-divisions of Dissrict." So, when the Punjab Code was prescribed as a manual for general guidance throughout the province, no complete revision of the existing system had to be effected in this area. The uniformity in the system of judicial administration was further ensured by making the Civil Procedure Act No. VIII of 1859 applicable to the whole province This was followed by the introduction of other Laws which were hitherto implemented partly at various places.

Civil Judiciary

To begin with, under the new system of Civil Judiciary, courts of the Deputy Commissioner and his Assistants, i. e. the Assistant Commissioner or the Extra-Assistant Commissioner were established at the headquarters and the courts of Tahsildars at the tahsil places. These officers, known otherwise as Sub-Collectors, were classified into two grades, the first grade and second grade, and had powers of original jurisdiction.

Above all these courts was the court of the Deputy Commissioner empowered to hear appeals preferred against decisions of the subordinate civil courts of the District as specified in Act XIV of 1865.

Divisional Commissioner

The Divisional Commissioner, Chhattishgarh, with headquarters at Raipur, was the next superior court of appeal while the Judicial Commissioner at Nagpur enjoyed the status of a High Court. The Divisional Commissioner had no ordinary original jurisdiction.

The court of the Judicial Commissioner, being the Chief Appellate Court, heard on the Civil side special appeals from orders passed on appeals by

Judicial Commissioner

Deputy Commissioners or Commissioners. The Judicial Commissioner being normally the final appellate authority, his decisions were appealable only to the Judical Committee of the Privy Council in England.

The following table will show the location, territorial jurisdiction and powers of the various courts in the District which existed in 1862.

Table No. XII—1

Powers of Various Courts

S. No.	Court	Territorial Jurisdiction	Original Jurisdiction	Appellate Jurisdiction
1.	Tahsildar Grade II	Tahsil	Cases upto Rs. 100 in value	—
2.	Tahsildar Grade I	—	Cases upto Rs. 200/- in value	—
3.	Assistant Commissioner Grade III	Part of District	Cases upto Rs. 500/- in value	—
4.	Assistant Commissioner Grade II	—	Cases upto Rs. 1000 in value	—
5.	Assistant Commissioner Grade I	—	Cases upto Rs. 5000 in value	—
6.	Deputy Commissioner	District	Cases above Rs. 5000 in value	Appeals from courts 1 to 4.
7.	Commissioner	Division	No ordinary original jurisdiction	Appeals from courts 5 and 6.
8.	Judicial Commissioner	Province	"	Appeals from court at 7 and appellate cases from courts at 6 and 7.

To put a curb on the number of appeals to higher courts, it was further laid down in the Code of Civil Procedure that, in cases where two or even three lower courts had concurred on the decision, appeals should be admitted purely on merits of the case.

As a necessary corollary to the establishment of Station Court at the headquarters of the District a rule was introduced in 1868 according to which

Distribution of Judicial work

both at the headquarters of districts and at outstations the disposal of civil business was restricted, when possible, to one court presided over by the best officer available. This apparently resulted in having more than one officer at one place exercising the same powers. The Assistant Commissioner who was in charge of the Station Court at district headquarters was invested with the highest powers an Assistant could legally exercise so that no case was beyond his competency. Consequently, the Tahsildar at headquarters had no civil judicial work to perform. The inconvenience caused thus necessitated a complete revision of the system as such. The Chief Commissioner, therefore, directed in his Book Circular II of 1873 that "there shall not be either at headquarters or at an outstation more than one officer exercising simultaneously the same class of judicial powers, unless exceptional circumstances shall compel a departure from the rule .... Tahsildars at the headquarters of a district shall, in future, take up all civil suits within their competency to the extent to which the Deputy Commissioner thinks they conveniently can. At the headquarters of *every district there shall be a Station Court* presided over by an Assistant or Extra-Assistant who shall have the powers of a Court of the 3rd or 4th class under the Central Provinces Courts Act, i.e. shall have power to hear all suits upto Rs. 500 or Rs. 1000 in value. This officer will hear all suits above the competency of the Tahsildars but within his own, and such suits within the competency (as regards primary jurisdiction) of the headquarters Tahsildar as the Deputy Commissioner may wish to assign to him so as to relieve the Tahsildar." [1] Consequently, to sum up, all appeals from decrees and orders of Tahsildars and Station Court lay to the Deputy Commissioner, and those from Deputy Commissioner and court of the 5th class lay directly to the Commissioner.

Separation of Civil Judiciary

The question of separating civil judiciary from the executive also received active consideration during the period. Steps were taken to overhaul and strengthen the machinery of civil justice in the province. Consequently the Central Provinces Civil Courts Act, 1865, came into force on 1st January, 1886. The principal feature of the scheme was the gradual separation of the Administration of Civil Justice by the establishment of new civil courts in all places where there was work enough to occupy a Civil Judge. Thus in some places new courts called the *Munsiff's* Courts were established to relieve the burden of Tahsildars at headquarters of tahsils. Another important feature of the scheme was the appointment of more Assistant and Extra-Assistant Commissioners with civil powers and appellate jurisdiction in order to relieve the Deputy Commissioner.

Accordingly on the 1st October, 1885 a *Munsiff's* court was established at Raipur.

1. C. P. Administration Report, 1872-73, p. 8.

This was followed by the appointment of a Civil Judge at Raipur in 1886. In 1891 trained Civil Judges were appointed in various districts, and Raipur also had its share. In addition, civil powers were conferred upon one more Naib-Tahsildar in Raipur.

To sum up, for civil judiciary at Raipur, there were the courts of the Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, and Assistant Commissioners and Tahsildars of first and Second Class (called *Munsiffs* when invested with powers). The powers of the civil courts were regulated by Act XVI of 1885.

An interesting feature of the civil judiciary was the occasional appointment of Honorary Judges. Prominent local gentlemen were invested with powers of the court of an Assistant Commissioner or Tahsildar.

Honorary Magistrates

In 1891 two Judicial Assistants were appointed to assist the four Divisional Commissioners in civil judiciary. One of these officers thus assisted the Commissioners of Nagpur and Chhattisgarh Divisions. The institution of these courts and those of the Civil Judges and *Munsiffs* exclusively for civil work heralded the ultimate separation of Civil Judiciary from the Executive. Consequently, the Judicial Assistant to the Commissioner, Civil Judge and Extra-Assistant Commissioner selected for civil work were designated as Divisional Judge, District Judge and Subordinate Judge, respectively. Naib-Tahsildars and Tahsildars were also relieved of civil judicial work except in case of suits between landlord and tenants and rent-law cases. The *Munsiffs* continued to function as before. The arrangement worked out well throughout the year 1902.

The Central Provinces Civil Courts Act of 1904 (Act II 1904) was passed in that year. In the new set-up the District Judge was put at the helm of the civil judiciary of the District.

The year 1917 was signalised by the reorganisation of the Judicial Department. The courts of the Divisional Judges were abolished with effect from the 14th May, 1917. The whole province was divided into nine Civil Districts, each under a District and Sessions Judge, Raipur being one of the headquarters.

In 1933 the Central Provinces Debt Conciliation Act, (II of 1933) was also passed. When the Debt Conciliation Boards were constituted in the subsequent years with the Subordinate Judges as their presiding members, the number of litigation of a small cause nature decreased considerably.

On the 9th January, 1936 the Court of the Judicial Commissioner at Nagpur became a chartered High Court.

In 1943 the court at Dhamtari was made an independent one. A link was also introduced between Raipur and Bilaspur. The existing links between Bilaspur-Baloda Bazar and Raipur-Janjgir were broken in 1946 and replaced by links at Raipur-Baloda Bazar and Raipur-Durg. The link between Raipur and Durg was discontinued from the middle of 1947 and the additional Class I court at Bilaspur was linked with Raipur to cope with the accumulation of civil appellate work.

Link Courts

In 1945 the designation of Subordinate Judges was changed to Civil Judges. In 1950 an honorary Additional Judge was appointed to the court of Civil Judge, second class, at Raipur under section II (I) of the Central Provinces and Berar Nyaya Panchayats Act, 1949 (XXXI of 1949). This Judge was empowered to try suits of Small Cause nature.

The civil appellate work at Raipur was always on the increase. To remove the congestion of work, the grouping and linking of courts were tried from 1950 to 1951.

But the frequent grouping and the subsequent linking of courts caused great inconvenience to the Judges. The abolition of the linked court system was therefore given active consideration towards the end of 1951.

In 1956, consequent on the States Reorganization, Raipur Division was formed with headquarters at Raipur. The High Court at Nagpur was shifted from Nagpur to Jabalpur. The Munsiffs' Courts were also abolished. The Central Provinces Courts Act, 1917, was replaced by the Madhya Pradesh Civil Courts Act, 1958, and it came into force in the District with effect from 1st January, 1959.

Criminal Justice

The Administration of criminal judiciary which was systematized at the formation of Central Provinces in 1861 can be said to have remained unaltered for a little more than a century except for very minor changes.

In 1862 the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act XXV of 1861) was introduced throughout the Provinces. This was followed by the introduction of Act XV of 1862, being an Act to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, vesting the Judicial Commissioner singly with all the powers of a '*Sudder* Court'.

The Magisterial powers were vested in the executive staff of the District with the Deputy Commissioner at its head as District Magistrate. He was assisted by the subordinate magistrates who were Assistant and Extra-Assistant Commissioners on the revenue side at the headquarters, and Tahsildars in the interior of the District. Raipur having been the headquarters of Chhattisgarh Division, had

Magistrates for Criminal Cases

also the Court of the Commissioner in whom was vested the powers of a Sessions Judge. Above these courts were the court of the Judicial Commissioner (Nagpur), the highest court of final appeal.

Powers of different Magistrates

In Criminal Judiciary the Tahsildars were classified into two grades. Tahsildars of the 1st grade exercised powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second or first class under section 22 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act XXV of 1861). Under the same section of the Criminal Procedure Code the second grade Tahsildar was vested with powers of a Subordinate Magistrate, second class. The Assistant Commissioners and Extra-Assistant Commissioners exercised powers of subordinate magistrates of the first or second class. The Deputy Commissioner as District Magistrate was invested with special powers under section 445 of the Criminal Procedure Code to try all offences not punishable with death and to inflict punishment not exceeding seven years' imprisonment. In addition, the District Magistrate heard appeals from convictions by his subordinate magistrates. In all these courts a single magistrate presided, except in cases tried by the Deputy Commissioner as Sessions Court under his special powers, when the Assessors assisted him in trying each defended case. The Court of the Commissioner was an appellate court in the division. The Commissioner presided over the Court of Sessions and tried heinous offenders committed to his court by the magistrates for trial. He also heard appeals from the orders of magistrates with full powers. While trying Sessions cases the Commissioner was assisted by two Assessors. The Judicial Commissioner's court was the chief appellate court for Criminal Judiciary. He heard appeals from the orders of the Sessions Court and had also the powers of revision under the Criminal Procedure Code (Act XV of 1862).

In the 1870's Naib-Tahsildars were appointed in Tahsils to assist the Tahsildars, and were generally empowered to function as subordinate magistrates of the second class. The Naib-Tahsildar also presided singly in his court.

System of Jurors and Assessor

The Act of 1872 ruled that in the trial of important cases, the magistrate should be assisted by juries consisting of three persons. Accordingly the Criminal Procedure Code was amended. Under section 36 of the Code the Deputy Commissioner and his immediate assistants in magistracy, i.e. the Assistant Commissioner and Extra-Assistant Comissioners exercised 'Summary Powers'. This was extended to the Honorary Magistrates. Act X of 1882 and Act III of 1884 made further minor amendments to the Code.

By now the Honorary Magistracy had attained a sound footing. In the 1880's the 'Administration' made it a policy to establish benches of Honorary

Courts of Honorary Magistrates

Magistrates wherever it was found convenient. The decision was taken apparently to afford further relief to the Tahsildars. Benches of Honorary Magistrates were also constituted with experienced and less experienced magistrates so that the latter could be guided by the former. Raipur District thus had one Second Class and 15 Third Class Honorary Magistrates in 1886. The Third Class Magistrates included a Bench of seven magistrates at Raipur and the Honorary Assistant Commissioner of Nandgaon. At Rajim, there was only an Honorary Magistrate, Third Class, and no stipendiary magistrate. In 1887 there were nine Second Class and six Third Class magistrates. The Third Class Bench at Raipur was substituted by a Second Class Bench. A Second Class Honorary Magistrate was appointed at Khariar.

On the 1st January, 1892, two Additional Sessions Judges were appointed to relieve the Commissioners of a part of their civil work. Each Additional Sessions Judge was to look after two divisions. The Additional Sessions Judge of the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh Divisions took up the Sessions work of Raipur District.

In 1905, when the Chhattisgarh Division was reconstituted, the territory of Raipur District also had undergone a change. The newly constituted district had four Tahsils, viz. Raipur, Dhamtari, Baloda-Bazar and Mahasamund, each under a Sub-Divisional Officer who enjoyed first class magisterial powers. The fifth assistant of the Deputy Commissioner functioned as City Magistrate. Other subordinate magistrates included the three Tahsildars and an equal number of Naib-Tahsildars of the tahsils except Mahasamund and the Additional Tahsildar of Mahasamund.

The Central Provinces Courts Act, 1904 was amended by Act No. XI of 1910. Accordingly appeals from persons sentenced to death were to be heard by Benches consisting of two Judges. This was applicable also in cases of confirmation of death sentences.

New Civil District & Magisterial powers

On the 14th of May, 1917, when the Province was divided into nine civil districts each under a Sessions Judge, Raipur became one of the headquarters. All original criminal work except cases committed to the Court of Sessions was to be done by the magistrates. The Deputy Commissioner as District Magistrate continued to be responsible for the uperintendence of all other magisterial courts in the District. He exercised powers under section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to try as magistrate all offences not punishable with death. The District Magistrate, certain Sub-Divisional Magistrates and First Class Magistrates had powers to dispose of appeals from the courts of Second and Third Class Magistrates The Tahsildars with certain exceptions

were Second Class Magistrates. Some of them were invested with first class magisterial powers while the Naib-Tahsildars were third class magistrates.

High Court

On 9th January, 1936 the Court of the Judicial Commissioner at Nagpur was replaced by a chartered High Court. In 1947 the courts of Honorary Magistrates were abolished. In order to dispose of arrears of criminal work, the Government created a new cadre of Judge-Magistrates in 1950. They were invested with First Class magisterial powers and tried cases under section 30 of Cr.P.C., committed criminal cases and summary trials. They were exclusively meant for disposal of criminal work. Though they were under the control of the District Magistrate yet as regards their work they were responsible to the District and Sessions Judge was empowered, in 1955, to hear appeals and revisions from the decisions of second class and third class magistrates. In 1956, the system of trial with the help of assessors and jurors was abolished. In 1956, consequent on the Reorganisation of States, the High Court was shifted from Nagpur to its present seat at Jabalpur.

The Criminal Judiciary continued to function on these lines till it was completely separated from the Executive on 16th August, 1962.

Incidence of Crimes

Statistics of crimes for the preceding years, 1956-70, will perhaps reveal a gradual increase in their number. But considering the size and population of the District one cannot say that the incidence of crime in Raipur is of grave concern. To put it in other words, it may be attributed to the general awareness of the public in reporting all offences to police. Crimes of a serious nature like dacoity, gang robbery, murder, etc, are not frequent in the District.

Prominent among other crimes are murders, riots, house-breakings and thefts. Figures under these offences show a rapid fluctuation. As in other cases also this may be ascribed to the impact of a sudden rise in population in the adjacent areas like Bhilai, etc. The following table shows the number and frequency of serious crimes in the District.

Table No. XII—2
Incidence of Crimes

Year	Dacoity	Robbery	Murder	Riot	Burglary	Cattle theft	Ordinary theft	Kidnapping	Misc. I.P. C. Crime
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1956	1	20	43	77	1074	108	1804	13	927
1961	4	7	44	71	1032	124	1895	18	933
1966	7	18	51	51	1335	184	1705	12	744
1967	1	21	55	61	1215	142	1706	11	732
1968	5	29	35	122	1109	97	1792	18	1105
1969	7	26	57	96	951	128	1377	13	1161
1970	7	17	54	137	863	133	1242	16	1142

The investigation, trial and conviction of cognizable crimes in the District present the following statistics. The Police while investigating the reported cases have unearthed many unreported offences A great majority of cases have resulted in conviction.

Table No. XII—3

Cases Reported and Disposed

Year	No. of cases reported.	No. of cases investigated.	No. of cases set up for trial.	Persons tried.	Persons acquitted or discharged.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1956	4127	3837	1576	3622	1387	2235
1961	4128	4430	1621	5414	1097	2236
1966	4107	3903	1798	4943	937	1892
1967	3944	1820	1676	4617	617	1395
1968	4312	4202	1849	5986	731	2683
1969	3616	3728	1990	6255	1311	1984
1970	3611	3523	1705	7175	839	1540

The following table shows the number of cases of all classes involving property and the recovery effected thereof.

Table No. XII—4

Property Stolen and Recovered

Year	No. of cases in which property was stolen.	No. of cases in which property was recovered.	Value of Property stolen	Value of property Recovered.
1	2	3	4	5
1956	2897	1078 (37.21%)	5,41,726	83,213 (15.34%)
1961	2935	1033 (35.95%)	6,72,699	1,41,501 (21.03%)
1966	1675	625	1,64,057	46,004
1967	3156	1217 (38.719%)	6,19,689	1,47,610 (25.434%)
1968	3162	1130 (35.736%)	3,86,538	73,620 (18.97%)
1969	2476	928 (37.471%)	6,90,721	2,12,806 (30.809%)
1970	2200	828 (37.2%)	9,12,455	1,97,936 (21.7%)

The thefts mentioned above include thefts of copperwire, cattle, cycle, motor-vehicles and accessories, and fire-arms. Common among other crimes in the District are those against local laws, viz. Excise Act, Gambling Act and Prohibition Act. These offences furnish the following figures.

Table No. XII—5

Cases under Special Acts

Year	Excise Act		Gambling Act		Prohibition Act	
	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons
1956	538	548	586	2,389	921	943
1961	596	633	512	2,724	1,276	1,400
1966	217	217	377	1,867	868	963
1967	349	333	503	2,532	326	372
1968	413	488	772	3,348	—	—
1969	469	523	740	2,710	—	—
1970	408	430	1145	3,884	—	—

Organisation of the Police force

In 1861-62, Raipur got its share of the re-organized civil police of Central Provinces when the Nagpur Irregular Force, which almost had the bearing of a military body and the former civil Police consisting of a body of Horse called 'Moolkee' and of foot called 'Burkundazes', were broken up under the scheme of revision (Act V of 1961) of the entire police force in the various territories. The zamindars in the remote parts of the District continued to maintain their own police force, the 'Zamindaree police'. The general supervision and control, however, rested with the Police Officers.

Past set-up

The head of the police force of the Central Provinces was the Inspector-General. He was assisted by two Deputy Inspectors-General. These two posts were abolished in 1864. The District Superintendent of Police was the chief police officer at district level. Assistant Superintendents were posted to some important districts whenever such appointments were fully justified. Next to him were the Inspectors who were in charge of the foot and mounted constabulary.

Village Police

The 'Village Kotwar' or 'the Village Watchman' constituted yet another body to prevent crime in the interior of the District. They were not counted into the regular police cadre and were in the employ of the landholders and petty proprietors who enjoyed limited police authority prescribed by common law in the prevention and detection of crime. They also assisted the regular police in tracing out culprits connected with serious offences.

In 1863 the pay of the lowest grade of the foot constables was raised from five to six rupees per mensem. Arrangement was also made to educate the illiterate policemen. Selected policemen were given training in Law and Procedure at the Normal Schools of Sagar and Nagpur. Within a decade the efficiency of the police was boosted up satisfactorily.

In 1888 a scheme for establishing a well-armed and well-trained Reserve at the headquarters of certain districts got the approval of the Chief Commissioner. In 1891 this was implemented and a platoon of the Special Armed Reserves was stationed at Raipur.

Zamindari Police

A reorganization of the 'Zamindaree police' in the District also received active consideration during this period. "It has been arranged that in the larger and more remote Zamindaris in which it would be both difficult and expensive for the government to maintain a force of regular Police, the present system, under which the Zamindars maintain and supervise their own police is to be continued; while the smaller Zamindaris, in which it is impossible for the Zamindars, on account of want of means, to maintain an efficient police force, and a few others in which, in consequence of their position with reference to the Khalsa and of other considerations, it would be impracticable to allow the present system to remain in force without impairing the general efficiency of the Police administration, and to be brought under the control of the regular Police. At the same time, it has been laid down that in the event of any of the former class of Zamindars neglecting their Police duties, or showing themselves incapable of performing them, their estates will at once be brought under the management of the regular Police."[1]

Duties of Police

The duties and responsibilities of the Police were manifold. Besides their legitimate duties connected with the prevention and detection of crime and maintenance of law and order they had to serve summonses, supervise and contract conservancy arrangements in municipal towns, collect vital and mortuary statistics, escort treasures and prisoners, manage cattle-pounds and distribute medicines and disinfectants during outbreaks of epidemics.

Though maintenance of discipline and general control rested with the higher-ups in the police department, the district authorities were made responsible for keeping a vigil over their executive functions. The District Magistrate was to detect the errors or malpractice of the police officers. Efficiency was always encouraged by promotions and punishments were inflicted for neglect of duty and abuse of power.

In 1891 the pay-scales of subordinate police were revised ensuring better prospects in service. Another important feature of the reform introduced in the same year was the provision of residential accommodation to the police staff attached to Police Stations.

As already stated there were no Rural Police in the Central Provinces. However, when found necessary, Punitive Police were employed. Thus in 1904

1. ibid. 1888-89, p. 15.

a punitive police force consisting of one Head Constable and four punitive police were imposed on Kumhari village in Raipur District. In 1913 constables were employed in one of the villages of Raipur District.

Along with the other recommendations of the Police Commission, in 1907, the number of special armed reserves was increased. "Among the reforms introduced as a result of the Police Commission scheme was the interesting and so far successful experiment of appointing Deputy Superintendent of Police and an inauguration of the system of self-contained station house circles."[1] In 1908 there were 29 station houses at the rate of one to every 3879 persons. The total cost of police amounted to Rs. 1,56,660.

In 1956, when the new Madhya Pradesh was constituted, the State was divided into six Ranges, each under a D.I.G. of Police. Raipur was the headquarters of the Southern Range, which was formed in 1957. This Range comprised the districts of Raipur, Durg, Bastar, Bilaspur, Raigarh and Surguja, but, in 1967, with the formation of the Bilaspur Range, the latter district were separated from this Range.

Present organisation and set-up

The Superintendent of Poiice is the head of the Police force in the District. Consequent on the Police Commission Report of 1964 the post of an Additional Superintendent of Police was created in September 1970. Whereas the Superintendent of Police is in overall charge of the district, the Additional Superintendent of Police looks after the work of 2 Police Circles and other branches allotted to him by the Superintendent of Police. One Assistant Superintendent of Police and 2 Deputy Superintendent of Police hold charge of the four Police Circles with their headquarters in Raipur. There is a City Superintendent of Police of the rank of a Deputy Superintendent of Police who is in charge of three Police Stations of the City. He is assisted by an Inspector known as the Town Inspector and is mainly responsible for control of crime in the City and the maintenance of law and order.

The five tahsils of the District are divided into four Police Circles, each under a Circle Inspector of Police. The Police Stations of Raipur district have been divided among the four Circle Inspectors with their headquarters at Dhamtari, Gariaband, Mahasamund and Baloda Bazar; the Circle Inspectors supervise the work of the Police Stations under their charge. There are at present 31 Police Stations including the temporary one meant for the Mana Refugees Transit Camp. The list of Police Stations is shown in the Appendix. A Sub-Inspector of Police is in charge of each of the Police Stations and is designated as Station House Officer. In some bigger Police Stations, he is assisted by other Sub-Inspectors and Assistant Sub-Inspectors. Depending upon

1. ibid. 1906-07, p. VIII.

the size and importance of a Police Station, a varying number of Head Constables and Constables are posted in each of them the minimum being one S.I., two H.Cs. and seven Constables. Their duty is to see to prevention and detection of crime and maintenance of law and order within the area of their jurisdiction.

The Police force of the Distrtict is backed up by the District Reserve Police comprising a Sub-Inspector, Head Constables and Constables. In normal times the Reserve Police is reserved for traffic duties in Raipur City. The Reserve Inspector is in charge of the District Reserve Police. Among his other duties are maintenance and proper accounting of arms and ammunition and the distribution of articles of uniform to the entire Constabulary of the District and also the maintenance of service records of subordinate officer and men and the responsibility of their general welfare.

The Prosecution Branch of the District is headed by the Police Prosecutor, who is of the rank of an Inspector. He is assisted by eight Assistant Police Prosecutors, four of whom are stationed in the four tahsil headquarters and the Police Prosecutor and the other Assistant Police Prosecutors in Raipur. Their duty is to see to the successful prosecution of Police cases in the courts. Sessions trials, however, are conducted by the Government pleaders who do not come under the direct control of the Superintendent of Police.

The District Police has its own Wireless grid and an Inspector is in charge of the Wireless station and the workshop which caters to both Raipur and Bilaspur Ranges. The Garrage Motor Workshop situated in Raipur is in the charge of an Inspector who looks after the maintenance and repairs of motor vehicles of Raipur and Bilaspur Ranges.

Strength and Cost of Civil Police

The table below shows the details regarding the civil police for the recent period.

Table No. XII—6

Strength and Cost of Civil Police

	1956	1961	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
1. Supdt. of Police	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
2. A. S. P.	—	—	1	1	2	2	2
3. D. S. P.	2	3	3	3	4	3	4
4. Inspector	9	9	10	9	11	12	12
5. Police Prosecutors	7	7	8	N.A.	N.A.	N.A	N.A
6. S. Is.	43	51	63	68	75	75	77
7. A. S. I.	17	20	37	37	38	38	38
8. H. Cs.	139	147	183	174	189	189	195
9. Constables	682	725	865	808	815	815	849
10. Subedars	1	2	3	2	2	2	2
11. Cost Rs.	9,95,081	14,12,912	22,35,563	24,81,097	25,43,525		29,94,956

Railway Police

The origin of Railway Police force in the District can be traced back to its first organization in 1867 in the Central Provinces. But it was only in 1908 that a railway police district covering various sections of railway lying within the Central Provinces was constituted, following the recommendations of Police Commission. A Superintendent of Railway Police for the Provinces was also appointed. It was also decided that there should be a police-station for every 100 miles of railway line. In 1917 a Deputy Inspector-General of Police was appointed in charge of the Railway Police.

In 1920 the Railway Police in this area was split up into two sections, viz., the Western and Eastern with headquarters at Hoshangabad and Raipur, respectively. The first Superintendent of Eastern Section was E. D. Jones.

Present set-up

The Government Railway Police (G. R. P.) now in the District is headed by the Superintendent of Railway police of Eastern Section at Raipur, who is responsible for its working to the D. I. G., Crime and Railway, Bhopal. Their duty is to maintain law and order at railway stations within the railway limits and in running trains. The Eastern Section is again divided into two divisions, each under a Divisional Inspector with headquarters at Bilaspur and Bhilai (Durg). Each division consists of several station-houses, each under the charge of a Sub-Inspector. One Inspector is stationed at Raipur for conducting Railway police cases in the courts. One Subedar is also posted at Raipur who supervises discipline of the force stationed there. The Station-House Officer in charge of the Railway Police at Raipur railway station is assisted by two junior Sub-Inspectors in supervision and control of the force, and by a third Sub-Inspector as in charge of the Railway Intelligence Branch (R. I. B.) Four Head Constables and 29 Constables are attached to the Station-House at Raipur. A Railway Reserve force consisting of two Head Constables and 18 Constables, and an Anti-Rice Smuggling Squad consisting of one Head Constable and four Constables are also stationed at Raipur. The reserve force is to meet emergency situations.

Home Guards

Aim of Home Guards Training

The recruitment and training of Home Guards commenced in the District in 1947 with the passing of Central Provinces and Berar Home Guards Act (XV of 1947). The purpose of the scheme is to train able-bodied young men between the age groups of 19&25 on a quasi-military footing so that they may prove useful in supplementing the police force in situtations of emergency.

The Home Guards in the District are under the supervision and control of the Company Commandant. The supreme administrative control rests with the Commandant-General, Home Guards, Madhya Pradesh, Jabalpur. There are four Instructors, one each being stationed at Raipur, Baloda Bazar, Dhamtari and Mahasamund. In 1963 fifty-one N.C.Os. were sent to different Blocks in the District where they imparted training to *Dalpatis* and *Up-Dalpatis* of the Village Voluntary forces. The number of Home Guards sainiks trained yearwise during 1965 to 1970 were 50;125;55;53;51 and 97, respectively as against 288 in 1959 and 314 in 1960.

Administrative set-up

Jails and Lock-ups

When the Prison Organisation was set up as a regular establishment in 1862 it was decided that in smaller districts Civil Surgeons should hold administrative charge of their respective district jails in subordination to the district officers. Dr. Bensley was the first Superintendent who took charge of the Raipur Jail in 1862. It will be interesting to know about the condition of this jail then. The Inspector General of Prisons, wrote in his inspection reports that, "A detailed description of this jail is unnecessary, as it has been condemned and materials are being collected for a new Central Jail.............. The Darogah, on the occasion of my visit, could not read accurately, and is therefore, in my opinion, unfit for the post. The Deputy Commissioner urges strongly that an European Jailor should be appointed.[1] There were in all 1636 prisoners in the jail. Of them, 70 were able to read and write, 205 could read only, and 150 were under instruction. The percentage of mortality in Raipur Jail in 1861 was 3.79 while the daily average of sick prisoners was 4.53. The profit of jail manufacture in 1861 amounted to a little more than Rs. 905.

Prison Organization

In 1862 an Inspector-General of Prisons was appointed for the first time. In the same year the Police guards replaced the then current system of military guards.

The position of the jail being so, the one thing that immediately claimed the attention of the authorities was the erection of a new jail building. In the meanwhile it was decided that, four central prisons, one each at Nagpur, Jabalpur, Raipur and Hoshangabad, should be established. The Raipur Central Jail was to be the main jail in Chhattisgarh region, and the new building was expected to accommodate 750 prisoners on completion. Accordingly, the construction was started in 1862 and completed in 1868.

Jail Building

The recommendations of the Indian Jail Committee of 1864 brought out certain reforms in the general management of the jail. Arrangements were

1. Report on the Jails in the Central Provinces, 1862, p. 48.

Reforms Introduced

made to avoid over crowding. Sleeping wards were provided with raised earthen berths to prevent damp and cold. The prisoners were provided with filtered or boiled water for drinking, ample clothing and periodical medical inspection. Weak prisoners were exempted from hard labour. For females complete and separate accommodation was provided. Diminution of food as a punitive measure was prohibited. The "good conduct" system was introduced. As an incentive to this, prison labour was classified into 'hard', 'medium' and 'light', and prisoners of really good conduct came under the third group. Adult education was also provided in the Jal School upto primary standard which was periodically inspected by the District Inspector of Schools.

The Prisoners' Act XXVI of 1870 which came into force from 1st December, 1870 ensured more concessions under the Good Conduct Rules. Prisoners of exemplary conduct could receive concessions like visits from friends, exemption from fetters, good conduct badge and promotion to some prison office, money gratuities, remission of sentence and presents of tools, etc. on release.

In 1876 the appointment of Inspector-General of Jails was combined with that of Inspector-General of Police. The rules of classification of North-Western Provinces were adopted. Accordingly habitual prisoners were separated and specially dealt with so as to make prison life distasteful to them. The short term prisoners were also given hard labour in isolation, because companionship and delightful atmosphere in Jails always resulted in reconvictions in many cases. So also prisoners being overfed rendered prison life attractive. In 1876, a reduced scale of diet was attempted to for the first time. A revised diet scale for all classes of prisoners was introduced on 1st April, 1883.

Towards the close of 1889 the Government of India approved a scheme for the substitution of warder guards for the police guards in the Jail. The scheme also aimed at improving the pay of jail officials. To further systematizing the jail management a new Jail Manual was again revised in the 1890's and emerged in its final form as the Central Provinces Jail Manual with the approval of the Government in 1901.

A major change effected in the prison organization in 1903 was the separation of office of the Inspector General of Prisons from that of Police, which resulted in the improvement of Jail administration. An Advisory Board was constituted in the Raipur Central Jail in 1922 and sentences of long term prisoners came up for revision as soon as they completed half the term in case of casuals and two-thirds in the case of habituals. In 1923 the status of Raipur Central Jail was reduced to that of a District Jail.

In 1938 the Jail Department saw further reforms. Two important enact-

ments deserving special mention here are the Central Provinces and Berar Prisons (Amendment) Act, 1939, recognizing political prisoners as a separate class and making provision for preferential treatment, and the Central Provinces and Berar Prisoners (Ammendment) Act, 1939, providing the release on parole of well-behaved prisoners for short-term visits to their homes. The former was repealed in 1940. In 1948 more reforms were introduced which provided better food, better clothing, frequent grant of interviews with friends relations, full time medical attendance and improved treatment in general. It also liberalized the remission of sentences raising the total earnable remission from ¼ to ⅓ of the term. The educational facilities were also improved. Consequent upon the reorganisation of the new State of Madhya Pradesh and integration of the four existing units, i.e. old Mahakoshal, Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh and Bhopal in the year 1956, there is one Inspector General of Prisons for the whole of Madhya Pradesh. A new consolidated manual for the whole new Madhya Pradesh was published in the year 1968 as "Madhya Pradesh Jail Manual" in two volumes and the previous Jail Manuals relating to each integrating units were repealed. After integration of the four units all the four Central Jails at Jabalpur, Raipur, Indore and Gwalior and District Jails at Bilaspur and Jagdalpur were brought under whole time Superintendents.

The following District and Sub-Jails are under the jurisdiction of the Central Jail, Raipur.

1. District Jail, Bilaspur.
2. District Jail, Jagdalpur which was raised to the status of District Jail, Class I in the year 1969.
3. Sub-Jail, Raigarh.
4. Sub-Jail, Ambikapur (raised to the status of District Jail in the year 1969).
5. Sub-Jail Baikunthpur.
6. Sub-Jail Jashpurnagar.
7. Sub-Jail, Rajnandgaon.

Location of Lock-ups

In the District there is one Central Jail at Raipur and five judicial lock-ups at Dhamtari, Mahasamund, Baloda Bazar, Gariaband and Deobhog.

Central Jail, Raipur

The Jail is under the Superintendent of Central Jail, Raipur, who is responsible for its working to the Inspector-General of Prisons, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal. The Jail premises cover an area of 78.42

acres, the Jail building covering an area of about 18 acres, the vegetable garden 27 acres and the cultivable land 14 acres. The Jail had a big tank spread over an area of 19 acres. The Jail has the capacity to provide accommodation for 960 prisoners. One speciality of the Central Jail, Raipur, is that all leper prisoners are kept there in view of the availability of special treatment for that disease.

Prison population

The table below will give details regarding the number of prisoners in some selected years. The highest number of prisoners was 1,799 including 36 females in 1968, followed by 1,643 in 1967 and 1,640 in 1969. It will also be noticed that the highest number of female convicts i.e. 43 was recorded in the year 1961. The highest number of prisoners received was in 1970 when a total of 9,164 convicts including 198 females added to the prison population. Most of these prisoners, as usual were under-trials and bulk of the rest were short term prisoners. The year 1956 recorded the lowest number of prisoners both in receipt and maintenance. As regards number of prisoners discharged the year 1970 takes first place when 7,681 persons including 162 females were discharged from all causes.

Table No. XII—7

Prison Population

Year	Prisoners at the beginning of the year			Prisoners received during the year			Total prisoners			Prisoners discharged from all causes			Remaining at the end of the year		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1956	585	21	608	831	38	869	1,416	59	1,475	865	36	901	551	23	574
1961	1,019	43	1,062	3,517	123	3,640	4,536	166	4,702	3,617	43	3,760	917	23	943
1965	1,095	31	1,126	4,008	227	4,235	5,103	258	5,361	3,830	220	4,050	1,273	38	1,311
1966	1,273	38	1,311	6,425	331	6,756	7,698	361	8,067	6,087	337	6,424	1,611	32	1,463
1967	1,611	32	1,643	6,450	185	6,635	8,061	217	8,278	6,298	181	6,479	1,763	36	1,799
1968	1,763	36	1,799	6,873	249	7,122	8,639	285	8,924	7,033	251	7,284	1,606	34	1,640
1969	1,606	34	1,640	5,281	153	5,434	6,887	187	7,074	5,488	154	5,642	1,399	33	1,432
1970	1,399	33	1,432	7,567	165	7,732	8,966	198	9,164	7,519	162	7,681	1,447	36	1,483

A convict on admission to the jail is supplied with jail uniforms. His private clothes, safely kept, are returned on his release. The aptitude of the prisoner is ascertained and he is given work in that particular branch. Adult illiterate convicts are taught to read and write. Good conduct and obedience of jail rules entitle the convicts for attractive concessions.

Prison Discipline

Welfare of Prisoners

Under the vocational activities the prisoners are trained in carpentry, blacksmithy, *niwar* weaving, *durri* weaving, washing, tailoring and oil-pressing. Weaving has been a recognized industry since long. The manufacture of police uniforms for Central Provinces and the 'Jaglia' uniforms for Berar had exclusively been the work of the Jail till 1922. In that year the above said job was transferred to Jabalpur Jail and steps were taken to install *durri* looms and to enlarge the castor oil pressing industry. *Niwar* and *Durri* weaving continued to be one of the important industries. In 1948 hand-spinning was introduced. These industries not only keep the convicts busy throughout the day, but also offer training in the respective branches, so that a well-behaved prisoner on release can get suitable employment in view of his experience.

Vocational Training

There is a Jail School with two trained and paid teachers who teach the prisoners upto V standard. A Primary Certificate Examination is held annually. During the past 12 years the highest number of convicts appeared was in 1955, when, out of 16 candidates, six passed the examination recording a 38% pass. In 1960 and 1962 the percentage of passes was 80 when 8 out of 10 candidates were declared successful each year.

Educational Facilities

Table No. XII—8

Education among Prisoners

Name of Examination		1963			1964		
		Appeared	Passed	Percentage	Appeared	Passed	Percentage
Class I.	Hindi	23	20	87	39	29	74
Class II.		27	24	89	18	12	67
Class III.		21	17	81	22	14	64
Class IV.		12	10	83	12	9	75
Class V.		10	8	80	10	8	80

The Jail has a small library in which newspapers are also being subscribed. For the audio-visual education of convicts occasional film-shows are con-

ducted with the help of District Social Welfare Officer and Public Relations Officer. A radio-set has also been provided.

Medical Aid and Moral Education

The Jail Hospital is staffed by two doctors, two male nurses and one compounder. The convicts are medically examined periodically. A dairy is maintained for the supply of quality milk to patients in the Jail Hospital. There is an assembly-hall where prisoners assemble for *bhajans* and cultural programmes on jail holidays. Moral discourses are given to convicts by a paid moral Preacher. Maximum facilities are given to convicts for playing games and sports. They play volley-ball, *kabaddi*, etc. In order to introduce a change, on festival days, special sweet dishes are served in their meals.

Board of Visitors

A Board of Visitors has been constituted by the Government to inspect periodically and ensure its proper management. The Advisory Board meets twice a year under the chairmanship of the Inspector-General of Prisons to consider premature release of prisoners subject to the prescribed conditions. A prisoner sentenced for three years and above is granted temporary release of 10 days per annum to visit his home subject to good conduct, and on completion of half term of two years whichever is earlier. The State Government have constituted at the State level, a Committee for the welfare of discharged prisioners consisting of official and non-official members. In each district, a District Committee consisting of officials and non-officials has been constituted.

Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society

For the rehabilitation of discharged prisoners there is a District Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society of Central Jail, Raipur. The experiment began with the employment of released habituals in the Government Press. The society was started in 1912 with Rai Sahib Seth Nathomal as Secretary and Pantin, Deputy Commissioner, Raipur, as its Chairman. In 1912 there were 37 applicants for aid as against 11 of the previous year, and three of the ex-convicts were given employment in the Rajnandgaon Mills. In 1916 a grant of Rs. 150 was made to the society. But in subsequent years the society did not get sufficient encouragement from the public and consequently it ceased to exist in 1921, only to be revived again in 1922. The Raipur Society again became non-existent in subsquent years. It was, however, re-established on 21st July, 1960. Rules were framed by the Central Committee at Indore under whose directions the District Committee had to function. The District Committee, having jurisdiction over the revenue district, has not less than 15 members of whom the two *ex-officio* members, viz., the Collector and Superintendent of the Jail function as Chairman and Secretary, respectively. The funds of the society are administered by the Central Committee. The Panchayat and Social Welfare Department gives a grant-in-aid of Rs. 500 per annum to the Raipur Society for the welfare of prisoners. The society rehabilitated five ex-convicts in 1961, two in

1962 and twelve in 1963. Discharged Prisoners needing clothes are provided with a pair of them by the society. Till October 1965, twentyfive ex-convicts were helped by the society's fund. At State level also the Government has constituted a committee for the welfare of discharged prisoners consisting of official and non-official members.

Treatment of Political and Special Classes of Prisoners

Under the Borstal Act all juveniles were sent to the Borstal Institute, Narsimhapur. However, a separate section had to be opened in Raipur Jail for youthful offenders in 1935 as there was overcrowding of such convicts in the Borstal Institute. All short-term youthful offenders from the northern districts were, therefore, sent to Raipur Central Jail. Their professional training include carpentry, tailoring, mat-making, etc.

At present the Central Jail keeps only juveniles sentenced to less than four months' imprisonment. Other juveniles are sent to the Reformatory School, Seoni. Adolescents are confined in the Borstal Institute at Narsimhapur.

Organisation of Civil and Criminal Courts

The Civil District of Raipur consisted of Raipur and Bilaspur revenue districts upto 15th August, 1961 and thereafter only of Raipur revenue district.

Court of the District and Sessions Judge, Raipur

The District is under the jurisdiction of the District and Sessions Judge, Raipur. On the Civil side, as District Judge, he has original jurisdiction in suits where the value exceeded Rs. 50,000. He also hears civil regular and miscellaneous appeals against the decrees and orders passed by all Civil Judges, Class II of Raipur Tahsil, Rent Controlling Authority under M.P. Accommodation Control Act, 1951, appeals under the Trade Union Act and other appeals cognizable by the District Court under any other law for the time being in force. He also hears suits under section 92 of the Code of Civil Procedure where the valuation of the subject matter of the claim exceeds Rs. 50,000, claim petitions under section of the Motor Vehicles Act in his capacity as Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal, cases under Wakf Act, the Indian Divorce Act, Factories Act, Indian Companies Act, Indian Lunacy Act, local Funds' Act, Trade Marks Act, M.P. Public Trusts Act, Hindu Marriage Act, etc.

To assist the District and Sessions Judge, there are three courts of Additional District and Sessions Judges at Raipur. On the civil side, the First Additional District Judge has no original jurisdiction in civil suits but has been empowered to hear cases under sub-section (2) of section 20 and 172 (3) of the M.P. Municipalities Act, and revision petition under section 139 (3). He also hears civil regular and miscellaneous appeals against the decree and orders passed by both the Civil Judge, Class I, Raipur and Civil Judge, Class II, Baloda-

Court of the Additional District and Sessions Judge

bazar, miscellaneous civil appeals under the Municipal Corporation Act as 'District Court', miscellaneous appeals against order under Part X of the Indian Succession Act.

The Second Additional District and Sessions Judge, also stationed at Raipur, enjoys original jurisdiction over civil suits where the value of the subject matter of the claim in suit exceeds Rs. 20,000/- but does not exceed Rs. 50,000/-, cases under section 92 of the code of Civil Procedure where the valuation of the subject matter of claim in suit exceeds Rs. 20,000/- but does not exceed Rs. 50,000/-, cases under Co-operative Societies Act where the valuation of the subject matter of the claim in suit exceeds Rs. 20,000/- but does not exceed Rs. 50,000/-, all cases under Part I to IX of the Indian Succession Act in respect of the Raipur Civil district and Regular Civil appeals and Misc. Civil Appeals against the decrees and orders passed by the Civil Judges Class II of Dhamtari and suits, cases, appeals, petitions, etc., received on transfer.

The Third Additional District Judge, Raipur has original jurisdiction in Civil suits where the valuation of the subject matter of the claim in suit exceeds Rs. 10,000/- but does not exceed Rs. 20,000/- in respect of Raipur Civil District and small cause suits of the Revenue tahsil of Raipur where the valuatian of the subject matter of claim in suit exceeds Rs. 500/- but does not exceed Rs. 1000/- cases under section 92 of Civil Procedure Code and cases under section 92 of Civil Procedure Code and cases under Cooperative Societies Act where the valuation of the subject matter of the claim exceeds Rs. 10,000/- but does not exceed Rs. 20,000/- civil suits, regular appeals, misc. appeals and cases as may be transferred by the District Judge, Raipur. References under the provisions of Land Acquisition Act and civil appeals and miscellaneous appeals against decrees and orders passed by Civil Judge Class II of Gariaband and Mahasamund.

There are two courts of Civil Judge, Class I, in this district and both of them are stationed at Raipur. The Court of the First Civil Judge, Class I, Raipur, has no original jurisdiction over the civil cases and tries only transferred civil cases. The court of the Second Civil Judge, Class I, Raipur has original jurisdiction over the suits exceeding Rs. 5,000/- but not exceeding Rs. 10,000/- in value over the whole Raipur revenue district. He has also similar powers in respect of cases under the Co-operative Societies Act. He also enjoys powers over the whole Raipur district in respect of cases under the Displaced persons (Debt Adjustment) Act, Provincial Insolvancy Act, under Part X only of the Indian Succession Act for succession certificate, applications under Section 8 of the Hindu Minority and Guardian and Wards Act, civil and criminal revisions and miscellaneous criminal cases under the C.P. and Berar Panchayat Act and appeals under section 172 and 139 of the M.P. Municipalities Act. On small cause side, the court takes up

Courts of Civil Judges, Class I

civil suits arising out of Raipur Tahsil only where the subject matter exceeds Rs. 200/- but does not exceed 500/-.

There are fifteen sanctioned courts for Raipur civil district out of which seven are stationed at Raipur, 2 at Dhamtari, 1 at Gariaband, 3 at Mahasamund and 2 at Baloda-bazar. Out of these fifteen courts three courts were not functioning, one each at Raipur, Mahasamund and Baloda-bazar. The Civil Judge, Class II, in general has original jurisdiction in civil suits upto Rs. 5000/- excepting suits triable by Nyaya Panchayats, Small Causes suits upto 200/- excepting suits triable by Nyaya Panchayats under the C.P. and Berar Panchayats Act, cases under Co-operative Societies Act upto Rs. 5,000/-.

Courts of Civil Judges, Class II

Courts of 1st and 2nd Civil Judge, Class II, Raipur, only have original Jurisdiction over the civil suits. The court of First Civil Judge, Class II, Raipur enjoys powers to try civil suits exceeding Rs. 3000/- but not exceeding Rs. 5000 in value arising out of Raipur Tahsil, cases under the Co-operative Societies Act exceeding Rs. 3000/- but not exceeding Rs. 5000/- in value and suits of small cause upto the value of Rs. 200/- except the suits triable by Nyaya Panchayats under the C.P. and Berar Panchayat Act.

The Court of 2nd Civil Judge, Class II, Raipur enjoys powers in respect of Raipur Tahsil on the Civil side and cases under the Co-operative Societies Act where the valuation of the subject matter in suit does not exceed Rs. 3,000/-. The court of 3rd Civil Judge, Class II, Raipur, deals with the references under section 146 Cr. P. C. Other courts of civil judges, class II, at Raipur try cases as may be transferred from time to time.

The Courts of Civil Judges at tahsil places, viz., at Dhamtari, Gariaband, Mahasamund and Balodabazar have jurisdiction over their respective tahsils. Where more than one Civil Judge, Class II, is functioning, only one has original jurisdiction on the civil side as stated above. All the civil judges, Class II, except Raipur, also try suits of small causes of the value ranging from Rs. 200/- to Rs. 1,000/- as regular suits.

On the criminal side the District and Sessions Judge tries all Sessions cases and hears all criminal appeals and revisions that lie to his court from the magisterial courts. The First, Second and Third Additional Sessions Judges, having jurisdiction over the whole Raipur Revenue District, hear the sessions cases, criminal appeals and criminal revisions transferred to their files for disposal by the Sessions Judge, from time to time.

The Additional District Magistrate at Raipur and four Sub-Divisional Magistrates at the four other tahsil headquarters are invested with First

Class Magisterial powers. The Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars in the District also enjoy magisterial powers of class II and III.

Separation of Judiciary from the Executive

It has already been observed in the earlier part of this chapter that the present century brought with it a complete separation of civil judiciary from the executive. But criminal judiciary continued to be one with the executive till 16th August, 1963. The first step taken in this direction was the appointment of Judge Magistrates sometime in 1950. To begin with, some of the executive officers devoted to wholetime magisterial work were designated as Judge Magistrates. Three of the Deputy collectors of Raipur District were thus appointed as Judge Magistrates at Raipur, Mahasamund and Dhamtari.

A formal separation was, however, effected in this District on 16th August, 1963. On separation, the executive officers in the District are distinctively styled as 'Executive Magistrates'. They exercise such magisterial powers as are essentially required for the prevention of crimes and maintenance of law and order. In criminal judiciary the Civil Judges, Class I and Class II, are vested with powers of first class or second class magistrates and are styled Judge Magistrates or Judicial Magistrates.

The separation of judiciary necessitated the opening of more courts in the District. The District and Sessions Judge continued to be the head of judiciary in the District. The number of courts of Additional District and Sessions Judges and Civil Judges, Class I, remained unaltered. As against the two courts of Civil Judges, Class II, at Raipur (of whom only one was functioning) there are seven courts now. In place of one court of Civil Judge, Class II, at Mahasamund there are three courts. Dhamtari and Balodabazar have now two courts each. A Court of Civil Judge, Class II, was opened also at Gariaband. To sum up, the District has now 15 courts of Civil Judges, Class II, against five which existed before separation.

More Courts opened

On the criminal side the first Civil Judge, Class I, at Raipur functions as Additional District Magistrate (Judicial). The Second Civil Judge, Class I, and 1st and 2nd Civil Judges, Class II, at Raipur, function also as Magistrates 1st Class. The other Civil Judges, Class II at other places in the District, except 2nd and 3rd Civil Judges, Class II, at Mahasamund, enjoy first class magisterial powers. The 2nd and 3rd Civil Judges, Class II, at Mahasamund exercise only second class magisterial powers.

Nyaya Panchayats

The Nyaya Panchayats started functioning in this district since Independence. The nominated members from a total of 906 Gram Panchayats have

constituted 119 Nyaya Panchayats in the District. With the establishment of Nyaya Panchayats, the sphere of judiciary was extended to the interior of the District. The Nyaya Panchayats exercise civil powers upto a limit of Rs. 100. On the criminal side they can try cases under certain sections of the I.P.C. and can impose a fine of Rs. 50. No legal practitioner can plead in the Nyaya Panchayats. The decisions of the Nyaya Panchayats are not appealable. Application for revision can be filed with the Second Additional District and Sessions Judge, Raipur.

The figures regarding civil and criminal cases filed for revision from the decisions of Nyaya Panchayats during some selected years are tabulated below.

Table No. XII—9

Civil Revisions

Year	Pending	Instituted	Total for disposal	Disposed of	Balance
1961	10	23	33	28	5
1965	13	9	22	16	6
1966	6	7	13	12	1
1967	1	—	1	1	—
1968	—	3	3	1	2
1969	2	—	2	2	—
1970	—	—	—	—	—

Table No. XII—10

Criminal Revisions

Year	Pending	Instituted	Total for disposal	Disposed of	Balance
1965	3	16	19	19	10
1966	10	7	17	10	7
1967	7	5	12	7	5
1968	5	6	11	7	4
1969	4	—	4	4	—
1970	—	11	11	11	—

Nature and Number of Cases Handled

The criminal and civil cases handled in the various courts of the District are of various nature.

Criminal offences reported under the Indian Penal Code, Special and Local Laws and the Criminal Procedure Code numbered 10,149 in 1960. An analysis

Criminal Cases

of the nature of offences reported under the Indian Penal Code during the past six years will perhaps reveal that most of them were cases of theft. Cases under the Special and Local Laws, viz., Exisce Act, Prohibition Act, Municipal Act, Police Act, Public Gambling Act, Railways Act, Highway Act, Opium Act, Motor Vehicles Act, etc., also constitute a sizeable number of offences. The table below shows the details regarding the reporting and disposal of those offences.

Table No. XII—11

Number of Cases Disposed

Year	No. of offences	No. of cases		No. of persons	
	Reported	Disposed	Pending	Disposed	Pending
1961	19,890	181	3,108	26,825	6,386
1965	11,107	11,392	5,165	15,928	10,680
1966	10,636	10,318	5,483	13,657	9,751
1967	11,931	8,496	8,918	13,194	14,069
1968	16,381	13,914	11,385	20,488	16,849
1969	15,283	15,308	11,366	10,925	16,531
1970	20,021	23,620	7,767	83,851	12,955

Table No. XII—12

Punishment Awarded

Year	No. of persons sentenced to			Death
	Imprisonment	Fines	Security bonds	
1961	1,231	29,642	201	3
1965	692	8,439	—	2
1966	3,238	7,712	103	—
1967	2,457	7,457	71	2
1968	3,143	9,841	73	2
1969	1,605	9,411	141	2
1970	1,359	8,977	133	—

The number of suits disposed of by the various courts in the District during the period 1961 to 1970 is tabulated below.

Civil Cases Disposed of

Table No. XII—13

Civil Cases Disposed of

Year	District Court	Sub-ordinate Civil courts	Court of small causes
1961	49	1,866	1,192
1965	75	2,951	881
1966	40	1,432	537
1967	51	1,606	,618
1968	68	1,301	858
1969	120	1,029	979
1970	95	1,709	1,047

Table No. XII—14

Number of Suits for Money

Year	Suits for money and moveable property	Title and other suits
1961	1,365	606
1965	1,047	512
1966	1,065	349
1967	1,059	460
1968	1,218	579
1969	1,152	549
1970	1,034	530

Legal Profession and Bar Associations

The practising pleaders of the Central Provinces of 1861 were the 'native Vakeels' and Mukhtyars. Most of them were licensed to appear in the courts. Prior to 1862 unauthorised pleaders also used to appear in the local courts. In 1862, when the courts were reorganized, new rules were framed for the admission of pleaders to the courts. They were required to pass a certain examination before the grant of a *sanad*. Consequently, the number of qualified practising lawyers was considerably reduced.

Raipur, having been the headquarters of Chhattisgarh Division and also the seat of the Political Agent for Chhattisgarh States, attracted qualified pleaders from outside the District. A local bar thus began to develop gradually

resulting in the establishment of a Bar Association in 1882. In 1877 Raipur had three qualified pleaders. One Barrister-at-law started practising at Raipur in 1892. The number of pleaders rose to 7 in 1887 and 8 in 1891. Subsequent years witnessed frequent new additions to the Bar. A Public Prosecutor was for the first time appointed in Raipur in 1902 "for the better representation of the Crown in sessions cases" with success. The establishment of courts in tahsil places like Baloda Bazar, Mahasamund and Dhamtari also contributed to the growth of legal profession in the District.

Raipur Bar Association

This association was established in 1882 with five or six members. The Commissioner of the Division and the Deputy Commissioner were honorary members, one of them functioning occasionally as Chairman of the Association. The Bar now has a strength of 108 members. Every new entrant has to pay an admission fee of Rs. 25/- and monthly subscription of Rs. 3.50. Prominent advocates, jurists, educationists and politicians like Sir Harisingh Gour, founder of Saugar University, Sir Ghulam Mohiuddin, Additional Judicial Commissioner of Central Provinces, and Pandit Ravishankar Shukla, former Chief Minister of M.P. were members of the Raipur Bar Association.

CHAPTER XIII

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

THE ORGANISATIONAL set-up of some of the important offices in the District is discussed in this Chapter.

Agriculture Department

Since the year 1960-61 Raipur District is working the Intensive Agriculture District Programme, commonly known as the Package Programme. A Project Executive Officer-cum-Deputy Director of Agriculture is in charge of it. Another Deputy Director with headquarters at Raipur looks after normal departmental activities in Durg and Bastar districts. He works under the overall control of the Collector. The set-up of the Agriculture Department in Madhya Pradesh was reorganised in 1965-66 and now a Joint Director of Agriculture has been provided for Raipur Division and a Deputy Director of Agriculture works at district level under the technical guidance of the Joint Director of Agriculture, Raipur Division, Raipur. Two Class I officers, the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies (Package) and the Agricultural Engineer in charge of the workshop, are also associated with the Project Executive Officer cum-Deputy Director of Agriculture, since their work comes within the purview of Package Programme.

Subject Matter Specialists

The Joint Director of Agriculture and the Project Executive Officer are assisted by six Subject Matter Specialists (class II) for Agronomy, Plant Protection, Soil Chemistry, Soil Conservation, Farm Management and Water-Use Management. The Subject Matter Specialist for Agronomy advises the cultivators on Agriculture, while the one for Plant Protection, assisted by two Demonstration Kamdars advises the farmers on methods of pest control. The Specialist in Soil Chemistry, assisted by two Research Assistants, three Junior Research Assistants, a Junior Scientific Assistant and two Laboratory Assistants, analyses the soil to advise the cultivators regarding application of fertilizers. Besides the Specialist, the Soil Conservation team consists of four Agriculture Assistants and twenty Surveyors. They conserve the soil by contour bunding. In addition, the District is provided with the services of two Assistant Soil Conservation Officers, posted at Bhatapara and Raipur. The Farm Management Specialist collects data of individual farms and works out cost of cultivation to advise cultivators on improvement of practices. The Subject Matter Specialist for Water-Use Management is an Engineer. He is assisted by a Chainman, two Overseers and five Fieldmen-cum-Surveyors. The team helps in planning and suggests proper use of water-potential.

Other officers who assist the Project Executive Officer are the District Agricultural Information Officer, the Statistical Officer, the Research Officer, the Seed Development Officer, the District Livestock Officer, the Assistant Project Executive Officer, and the Assistant Director of Agriculture.

Information

The District Agricultural Information Officer is assisted by an Assistant District Agricultural Information Officer, a Photographer, an Artist, an off Set Press Operator and other subordinate staff. The staff is meant for giving publicity by means of posters, news and bulletins and audio-visual aids.

Bench Mark Survey

A team consisting of the Statistical Officer, a Statistical Inspector, a Statistical Supervisor, two Statistical Assistants and eleven Statistical Investigators is engaged in conducting what is known as Bench Mark Survey. It conducts crop-cutting experiments and collects agricultural statistics. The data are used for evaluating the impact of Package Programme. The statistics are vital to the agriculturists in that they help them to adopt improved methods of cultivation.

Research and Seed Development

A Research Officer and an Economic Investigator are provided to carry out research studies. The same includes investigation of problems and bottlenecks in the implementation of Package Programme. The studies help the Project Executive Officer in carrying out the Programme smoothly. The Seed Development Officer, who is assisted by four Seed Development Inspectors, is responsible for multiplication and distribution of quality-seed to farmers. Mostly the seed is sold to farmers at a reasonable price.

Animal Husbandry and Fisheries Development

A team consisting of a District Livestock Officer, an Assistant Fisheries Officer, a Livestock Inspector, a Poultry Inspector, two Veterinary Extension Officers and eight Stockmen, is provided for the Package Programme. The team is to intensify the work relating to animal husbandary, poultry and fisheries development in the District.

The Deputy Project Executive Officer assists the Project Executive Officer in all matters relating to Package Programme, while the Assistant Director of Agriculture (who is not included in the Package Programme) assists the Programme Executive Officer-cum-Deputy Director both in his field and administrative duties.

In addition to the above, all the 23 Blocks in the District are provided with five Agricultural Extension Officers each, of whom four in each Block are included in the Package Programme. Also, Block is provided with a team of 20 village-level workers. Of these ten belong to the Package Programme.

There is an Agriculture College in the District which provides courses upto the post-graduate level. A Regional Agriculture Research Station is also situated in the District for carrying out research work on paddy crop.

Agricultural Education

Veterinary Department

The Department in Raipur District is under the control of the District Livestock Officer. Treatment of animal diseases, control of epidemics, and cattle improvement form the main functions of the Department. There are 23 veterinary hospitals in the District, each under the management of a Veterinary Assistant Surgeon assisted by a Veterinary Compounder and a Stockman. In addition, there are 46 Veterinary Dispensaries in the District, each incharge of either a Veterinary Compounder or a Stockman. The Veterinary hospitals located at the Block headquarters are at Raipur, Simga, Bhatapara, Balodabazar, Kasdol, Magarlod, Chhura, Dhamtari, Dharsiwa, Mahasamund, Pithora, Bilaigarh, Saraipali, Gariaband, Deobhog, Nagari, Pallari, Abhanpur, Kurud, Arang, Fingeshwar, Nawapara-Rajim and Singpur.

There is also one Poultry Project at Raipur established during 1961-62, to help cultivators in improving local species of poultry. An Artificial Insemination Centre and seven Artificial Insemination Units for the improvement of local breeds of livestock have also been started. These are in addition to the four Cattle Breeding Units existing in the District. The A. I. Units and Cattle-Breeding Units are attached to the hospitals and dispensaries. There is a *Gosadan* in the District at Sarora to look after the useless and infirm cattle. A Fodder Experimental Farm is located at Chandkhuri to carryout tests on different types of fodder suitable for the area.

The District Livestock Officer as in 1970 is assisted by 32 Veterinary Assistant Surgeons, 78 Stockmen and Compounders, and a Poultry Supervisor. Since the District is engaged in working the Intensive Agriculture District Programme, commonly known as the Package Programme, an additional District Livestock Officer (Package) is posted here since 1963-64. He is provided with a team of assistants consisting of a Livestock Inspector, two Veterinary Assistant Surgeons, a Poultry Inspector and eight Stockmen.

Staff

The District Livestock Officer works under the control of the Deputy Director of Veterinary Services, Raipur Division, Raipur, who is incharge of the three Districts of Raipur, Durg and Bastar. The Department functions under the over-all control and direction of the Joint Director, Veterinary Services and Animal Husbandry, Madhya Pradesh, Raipur in charge of Raipur and Bilaspur Divisions.

Fisheries Department

In order to demonstrate improved methods of pisciculture, help pisciculturists in procuring quality fishseed, and organise fishermen's cooperative societies in Raipur District, an office of the Assistant Director of Fisheries has been established at Raipur. The Assistant Director is under the immediate control of the Deputy Director of Fisheries, Raipur, who exercises jurisdiction over the three Districts of Raipur Division. The overall charge of the Department is with the Director of Fisheries, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.

The Assistant Director of Fisheries as in 1970 is assisted by two Assistant Fishery Officers, fifteen Fishery Inspectors, five Fishery Extension Assistants, fifteen Fishery Jamadars and other subordinate staff, in the execution of both Plan and non-Plan fisheries extension in C. D. Blocks. In addition to the non-Plan and Plan Schemes of Rehabilitation, the other schemes undertaken are the Survey Scheme, the Applied Nutrition Programme at Arang, and the Reclamation of Fallow Waters Scheme.

A Fisheries Research Laboratory for Chhattisgarh region is also located at Raipur. Manned by an Assistant Research Officer, two Research Assistants, and a Laboratory Assistant, the laboratory carries out research on problems beneficial to the fishermen of the region.

Research

During the year 1965-66 the Department cultured about 60 acres of water area, extracted over 20,000 kg. of fishes, collected 76,000 fingerlings and 47 lakh seeds by harmone injection. In that year, it is estimated, the private parties extracted about 1,600 tons of fishes. Under the Extension Programme in C D. Blocks 79 acres of water area was stocked by the Department. The Survey Unit surveyed about 3780 acres of still water and 68 miles length of the Sheonath, the Jonk and the Mahanadi during the 3 years ending 1966. Private persons were advised, helped and encouraged for pisciculture.

Achievements

Industries Department

The Department looks after the development of both small-scale and large-scale industries in the District, the Officer-in-Charge of this work in Raipur District being the Assistant Director of Industries. His duties include rendering all possible assistance for setting up of new industries and the expansion of existing industries. He is assisted in this behalf by a District Industrial Inspector.

In his work relating to development of handloom industries, industrial cooperatives and marketing of products, the Assistant Director is assisted by a Superintendent of Factories, Regional Inspector (Handlooms), a Stamping Inspector and other subordinate staff.

There are 23 Development Blocks in the District, and the Extension Officers (Industries) working under the control of the Asssistant Director, are responsible

for the industrial development of the Blocks. The main programmes in the Blocks are setting up of Industrial Training and Demonstration Centres, grant of loans and subsidies to individual industrialists and industrial cooperatives, organisation of industrial cooperatives, supply of machinery on hire-purchase basis, registration of small-scale industries units and, grant of purchase permits of the controlled and imported commodities.

The Department is running a Training Workshop and Foundry at Raipur, which imparts training in moulding and blacksmithy trades. There are at present six pupils for each trade, each getting a stipend of Rs. 30 per month. Another Rural Work Shed has been recently established at Abhanpur for imparting training in carpentry trade.

Training Workshop & Foundry

The Assistant Director of Industries, Raipur, works under the immediate control of the Deputy Director of Industries, Raipur, whose jurisdiction extends to the Districts of Raipur, Bilaspur and Raigarh. The Deputy Director is entrusted with the task of overall supervision of industrial programmes in the Districts under his control.

Forest Department

The Raipur Forest Circle embracing the two Districts of Raipur and Durg is under the charge of a Conservator of Forests. The Circle which covers an area of 4,981.12 square miles of forests is carved into seven Forest Divisions, and of these four fall within the Revenue District of Raipur. Each Forest Division is in the charge of a Divisional Forest Officer.

The North Raipur Division covers an area of 447.64 sq. miles of forest. The Divisional Forest Officer of the Division is assisted by two Assistant Conservators of Forests, 7 Forest Rangers, 5 Deputy Rangers, 43 Foresters and 161 Forest Guards.

The Divisional Forest Officer, South Raipur Division, is assisted in his work by four Assistant Conservators of Forests, 15 Forest Rangers, 7 Deputy Rangers, 56 Foresters and 241 Forest Guards. There are two saw-mills located in this Division and each is in the charge of a Saw Mill Manager subordinate to the Fores. Ranger of the area.

The third Forest Division in the District is the East Raipur Division comprising the ex-zamindari forest areas of Bindranawagarh and Fingeshwar. The Divisional Forest Officer of this Division is assisted by 3 Assistant Conservators of Forests, 13 Forest Rangers, 11 Deputy Rangers, 60 Foresters and 180 Forest Guards.

The fourth Division in the District is the Mahasamund Division. The Divisional Forest Officer of this Division is assisted by Gazetted Assistants, 6 Forest Rangers, 5 Deputy Rangers, 12 Foresters and 138 Forest Guards.

All the four Divisions are divided into ranges which are further divided into Range Assistant Circles, only to be again divided into Forest Guard beats. The Table below gives the details of the subordinate territorial charges in each of the forest Divisions.

North Raipur Division

S. No.	Range	Range Head-quarters	No. of Range Assistants' Circles	No. of Forest Guard Beats
1.	South Laon	Barnawapara	3	16
2.	North Laon	Barnawapara	2	13
3.	Sonakhan	Barnawapara	3	14
		Total	8	43

Mahasamund Division

S. No.	Range	Range Head-quarters	No. of Range Assistants' Circles	No. of Forest Guard Beats
1.	Mahasamund	Mahasamund	3	21
2.	Saraipali	Saraipali	4	38
3.	Pithora	Pithora	3	24
		Total :	10	83

South Raipur Division

S. No.	Range	Range Head-quarters	No. of Range Assistants' Circles	No. of Forest Guard Beats
1.	Dhamtari	Dhamtari	3	17
2	Singpur	Modi	2	14
3.	Nagri	Nagri	2	31
4.	Risgaon	Sankra	2	17
5.	Birgudi	Birgudi	2	15
6.	Sitanadi	Sihawa	2	17
		Total :	13	111

East Raipur Division

S. No.	Range	Range Head-quarters	No. of Range Assistants' Circles	No. of Forest Guard Beats
1.	Gariaband	Gariaband	3	21
2.	Deobhog	Deobhog	2	14
3.	Chhura	Chhura	3	19
4.	Manipur	Manipur	2	12
		Total :	10	66

The above officers of the Forest Department are responsible for protection, exploitation, regeneration and maintenance of forests under their control.

Co-operation Department

This department in Raipur District is headed by the Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies (Package). The Deputy Registrar, Cooperative Societies, is also designated as Additional Project Executive Officer. He works under the over-all control of the Collector, Raipur. The Head of the Department is the Registrar, Cooperative Societies Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.

Staff and their Jurisdiction

The Deputy Registrar is assisted by 3 Assistant Registrars one of whom is attached to his office and the other two are posted each at Raipur and Mahasamund. The Assistant Registrar, Raipur has jurisdiction over Raipur and Balodabazar Tahsils. In his work, he is assisted by 1 Audit Officer, 3 Senior Cooperative Inspectors, 6 Coopera tive Inspectors and 20 Sub-Auditors. The Assistant Registrar, Mahasamund has jurisdiction over Mahasamund, Gariaband and Dhamtari Tahsils. He is assisted by 1 Audit Officer, 3 Senior Cooperative Inspectors, 3 Cooperative Inspectors and 11 Sub-Auditors.

Besides the above staff one Marketing Inspector, two Cooperative Extension Officers and six Sub-Inspectors are also provided in each of the 23 Blocks of the District for field work in connection with distribution of inputs for agriculture, preparation of loan applications, distribution of cash and kind component, and recovery of cooperative dues.

Divisional Employment Exchange, Raipur

In order to assist the unemployed seeking jobs and the prospective employers of Raipur District, a Divisional Employment Exchange is functioning here. At the head of this office is a Divisional Employment Officer, who also inspects various establishments to ensure the implementation of the Employment Exchange (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies Act, 1959). He works under the control of the Director of Employment and Training, Madhya Pradesh, Jabalpur.

The Exchange has also been provided with the services of an Employment Officer (Vocational Guidance), who conducts aptitude tests, gives vocational guidance to those who have completed their school and college courses. It also provides information about occupations and careers open to them.

A Junior Employment Officer has also been posted here to collect information pertaining to employment from various establishments employing ten or more persons. The information so collected is published every quarter. A Statistical Assistant helps him in this regard.

Employment Committees

In order to advise the Government on matters relating to employment and vocational guidance in Raipur District, two different committees have been appointed in the District. The first of these is the District Employment Committee consisting of 21 members. The Collector, District Raipur, acts as the Chairman of this Committee, while

the Divisional Employment Officer is its Secretary. The other is the Divisional Co-ordination Committee on Vocational Guidance headed by the Principal of the local Post-Graduate Basic Training College. The Employment Officer (Vocational Guidance) acts as the Secretary of this eight-member committee.

Information Bureau

Two Employment Information and Assistance Bureaux are also functioning at Kasdol and Bilaigarh Blocks of the District. Each headed by an Information Assistant, these Bureaux make available the facilities of the National Employment Service to the rural folk easily, thereby minimising the influx of rural population to urban areas.

Public Works Department

The Public Works Department is bifurcated into two distinct branches viz., (i) Roads and Buildings and (2) Irrigation.

Roads and Buildings

For administrative purposes the Roads and Buildings branch in the Raipur Commissioner's Division is placed in charge of the Superintending Engineer, Pubiic Works Department (Roads and Buildings), who is responsible for general professional control of public works in the charge of officers in his Circle. As far as Raipur District is concerned, he has under him three Executive Engineers, one in-charge of Maintenance, other incharge of Survey Division and the third in-charge of Construction Division.

Maintenance Division

The Maintenance Division, Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings), is again divided into four Sub-Divisions of Raipur, Mahasamund, Gariaband and Survey Sub-Division Rajim each in the charge of a Sub-Divisional Officer. Each Sub-Divisional Officer is assisted by a Tracer, and a team consisting of Overseers and Sub-Overseers; their numbers at Raipur, Mahasamund, Gariaband and Survey Sub-Divisions being 5, 5, 6 and 4, respectively. In addition, the Survey Sub-Division is provided with the services of a Junior Engineer. At his office, the Executive Engineer is assisted by a Divisional Accountant, two Tracers and a Draftsman.

Construction Division

Formed in August 1965, the Construction Division, Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings), Raipur, is divided into five Sub-Divisions. The headquarters of two Sub-Divisions are at Raipur while those of the other three are located each at Dhamtari, Bhatapara and Balodabazar. Each Sub-Division is in the charge of a Sub-Divisional Officer, assisted by a team of Overseers and Sub-Overseers in carrying out construction work. In 1971 the Division was engaged in constructing 45 roads or road-sections and 120 buildings which include students' hostel, staff quarters, Sant Ghasidas Memorial and office buildings.

For construction, maintenance and survey of irrigation projects in Raipur District, three Executive Engineers, viz., Executive Engineer (Upper Mahanadi), Executive Engineer (Lower Mahanadi) and Executive Engineer (Irrigation Division, Mahasamund) are posted here. The Superintending Engineer (Mahanadi Circle), Raipur, who exercises jurisdiction over all the three Districts of Raipur, Durg and Bastar, controls the offices of the Executive Engineers, Lower and Upper Mahanadi Divisions, and the Executive Engineer Mahasamund Division.

Irrigation

The Upper Mahanadi Division is divided into five Sub-Divisions, three located each at Raipur, Bhatagaon, Rudri, and two located at Dhamtari and Gariaband, looking after construction and maintenance of irrigation works in their respective areas. Each Sub-Division is in the charge of an Assistant Engineer designated Sub-Divisional Officer.

The Lower Mahanadi Division, which exercises jurisdiction over Balodabazar Tahsil and a part of Raipur Tahsil, is divided into six Sub-Divisions, viz., (1) Irrigation Sub-Division, Kanki, (2) Irrigation Sub-Division, Balodabazar, (3) Irrigation Sub-Division, Bangoli with headquarters at Raipur, (4) Satiara Project Survey Sub-Division headquarters at Raipur, (5) Minor Irrigation Sub-Division, Balodabazar and (6) Scarcity Sub-Division with headquarters at Raipur. Each Sub-Division is provided with the services of a Sub-Divisional Officer, who is assisted by a team of six Overseers to carry out construction of medium and minor tanks under Five Year Plans, remodelling of M. M. C., construction of Bhatapara Branch Canal, and maintenance of cannals and tanks already constructed. The Irrigation Division, Mahasamund was constituted with headquarters at Raipur. This Division is entrusted with the construction, maintenance and surveys of irrigation works of Mahasamund Tahsil. It constitutes three Sub-Divisions, namely (1) Irrigation Sub-Division located at Mahasamund, (2) Minor Irrigation Sub-Division located at Pithora and (3) Minor Irrigation Sub-Division located at Saraipali.

Office of the Assistant Labour Commissioner, Raipur Division, Raipur

Concerned as it is with the welfare problems of labour employed in various industries, the Madhya Pradesh Labour Department safeguards the interests of workers by enforcing the different Central and State Labour enactments. In the Revenue Division of Raipur the Assistant Labour Commissioner, Raipur, is charged with this responsibility. In this behalf he is assisted by a team of officials including two Assistant Labour Officers, Six Labour Inspectors and three Labour Sub-Inspectors.

A separate Labour Court, exercising jurisdiction over the Revenue Divisions of Raipur and Bilaspur, has been established at Raipur. It decides disputes under the Madhya Pradesh Industrial Relation Act, 1960 and the C. P. & Berar Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Office of the Senior Inspector of Factories, Raipur

Headed by a Senior Inspector of Factories, the office administers the Factories, the Payment of Wages, and the Maternity Benefit Acts in about 900 factories of Raipur, Durg, Bastar, Bilaspur, Raigarh and Surguja Districts. The office is controlled by the Chief Inspector of Factories, Madhya Pradesh, Indore.

Office of the Inspector of Boilers, Raipur

The Inspector of Boilers, Raipur, is empowered under the Indian Boilers Act, 1923 to inspect boilers of the various factories in the Districts of Raipur, Durg, Bastar, Bilaspur and Raigarh. He works under the control of the Chief Inspector of Boilers, Madhya Pradesh, Indore.

Regional Transport Officer, Raipur

The Regional Transport Officer, Raipur Region, with his office at Raipur is responsible for registering motor vehicles, realizing road taxes and, issuing licences to drivers and conductors in the districts of Raipur, Durg and Bastar. He also acts as the Secretary of the Regional Transport Authority, in so far as granting of permits to vehicles is concerned. Further he also acts as the Taxation Officer under the Passengers and Goods Act for realizing taxes on passengers and goods carried.

Assisting him are one Motor Vehicles Inspector, one Assistant Regional Transport Officer, one Goods Tax Inspector, a Passengers Tax Inspector, a Regional Transport Inspector, two Transport Sub-Inspectors, four Head Constables and fifteen Constables. The Motor Vehicles Inspectors ensure the fitness of vehicles, drivers and conductors for issue of licences applied for, while the Passenger and Goods Tax Inspectors are responsible for realizing the statutory taxes. The other officials listed above are all on deputation from the Police Department and are collectively called the enforcement staff. Their main duty is to check the violation of Motor Vehicles Act and Rules, and to book the offenders.

The Regional Transport Officer, Raipur, works under the control of the Transport Commissioner, Madhya Pradesh, Gwalior.

Office of the Assistant Controller of Weights and Measures, Raipur

This office was established in 1960 as a result of the introduction of metric weights and measures in the country. It is a Divisional Office covering all the three districts of the Revenue Division, viz., Raipur, Durg, and Bastar. The Assistant Controller as in 1970 is assisted by four Inspectors in Raipur District, one for Raipur City, another for Raipur and Mahsamund, the third for Baloda Bazar tahsil, and the fourth for Dhamtari and Bindranawagarh tahsils. The officials are responsible for verification and stamping of weights, measures and weighing instruments in their respective areas. Metric system of weights and measures has been introduced and made compulsory in the District.

The Raipur office works under the control of the Controller of Weights and Measures, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.

Home Guards, Raipur

The Home Guards Unit at Raipur which is in the charge of the Company Commandant, Raipur, imparts training for three months to villagers who are physically fit, and keeps them in reserve for three years for any emergency duty.

During the year 1963, 51 Non-Commissioned Officers were sent to various Blocks in the District to train Village Volunteer Forces.

The Company Commandant, Home Guards, Raipur, works under the immediate control of the Divisional Commandant, Home Guards, Bilaspur, who in turn is subordinate to the Commandant General, Home Guards, Madhya Pradesh, Jabalpur.

Public Health Division, Raipur

For execution of water-supply, drainage and rural sanitation schemes in the districts of Raipur, Durg and Bastar a Public Health Division is established here. It is headed by an Executive Engineer, who is assisted by four Assistant Engineers. Of them, three Assistant Engineers are in-charge of a district each. The fourth looks after the maintenance of Raipur Water Works and construction work. Again, each Assistant Engineer is assisted by three Overseers.

The Raipur Public Health Division is under the immediate control of the Public Health Engineer, Jabalpur Circle, who in turn is subordinate to the Public Health Engineer, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.

Information and Publicity

A Regional Publicity Office for the districts of Raipur, Durg and Bastar was established in 1954 but the same was turned to a District Office, when the other two districts had their own offices.

Staffed by a District Publicity Officer, a Public Relations Assistant, an Assistant Photographer, a Cinema Operator and others, the office is controlled by the Directorate of Information and Publicity, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.

Raipur is an important news centre in so far as four daily newspapers and a host of other periodicals are published from here. The office feeds the journals with news bulletins and other publicity material. It also plays the part of a liaison agency between the newspaper world and the Government offices.

Besides, the office has a Field Publicity Unit through which audio-visual publicity is done for Five Year Plans in rural areas of the District. The Exhibition Unit arranges exhibitions periodically in the District.

In addition, there is a Photo Unit attached to the Office, which looks after the photo coverage of all the important functions in Raipur and Bilaspur Divisions.

District Statistical Officer, Raipur

The office is headed by a District Statistical Officer, who is assisted by a Statistical Assistant and other subordinate staff. It is controlled by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.

Mainly the office collects statistical data from various departments and maintains record of the progress of the various Five Year Plans.

For collection of primary data through its own agency, the office is provided with a team of six Investigators and one Statistical Assistant. Of these, five Investigators are conducting National Sample Survey in selected villages of Raipur, Durg and Balaghat districts. The Survey includes collection of data for socio-economic and land utilization studies. For collection of births and deaths data one Statistical Assistant has been posted in the office.

The office also undertakes compilation of pocket compendiums, preparation of economic reports of the District, compilation of statistical abstract, monthly reviews, annual progress reports of the Five Year Plans, etc.

The District Statistical Officer is a member of various committees connected with the development of the District, such as the District Development Committee. He is also the Member-Secretary of the District Gazetteer Committee and co-ordinates the collection of data for District Gazetteers.

Electrical and Mechanical Division of Public Works Department (Buildings and Roads), Raipur

The Division is headed by the Executive Engineer, Electrical and Mechanical Division, P. W. D. (Buildings and Roads). It functions under the administrative control of the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department (Buildings and Roads), Raipur Circle, Raipur. The functions of this Division are to execute the electrification works and maintain the electric installations of Government buildings, tools and plants. The jurisdiction of the Division extends over the Public Works Department (Buildings and Roads) Circle of Raipur, Bilaspur and Bastar. Consequently, the Electrical and Mechanical Sub-Divisions, P. W. D. (B. & R.), Raipur, Bilaspur, Balaghat, and Jagdalpur are technically under the jurisdiction of this office, which were until 31st January, 1967, directly under the administrative control of this Division. Now the administrative control of E/M Sub-Divisions has been transferred to the respective Civil Divisions of the Public

Works Department (Buildings and Roads) and this Division functions in an advisory capacity.

The Executive Engineer, E. & M., P. W. D. (B. & R.) is assisted by one Draftsman, two Assistant Draftsmen, two Tracers and a Divisional Accountant, in addition to the usual office-staff. The Electrical and Mechanical Sub-Division, P. W. D. (B. & R.) Raipur is headed by a Sub-Divisional Officer (E. & M).

Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board

The office of the Superintending Engineer, Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board, Eastern Circle is controlled by the Chief-Engineer, Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board, Jabalpur. The Office of the Regional Deputy Chief Engineer has since been established. The Superintending Engineer is the head of this office controlling 8 Divisional Offices located in Raipur Revenue Division. In his office he is assisted by four Assistant Engineers, apart from the technical and non-technical office-staff.

Chhattisgarh Civil Division

Among the Division offices, Chhattisgarh Civil Division Office headed by the Divisional Engineer (Civil) is located at Raipur. He is assisted by three Assistant Engineers, three Overseers, one Draftsman, two Tracers and other technical and non-technical staff. A Divisional Accountant is also attached to his office to look after and advise the Divisional Engineer in the matters of accounts

Testing Division

The Testing Division of the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board, Eastern Circle, Raipur, was formed as a result of the bifurcation of the old Madhya Pradesh under the Reorganisation of States. At the time of its formation in 1950 this Division had its Jurisdiction over the whole of Mahakoshal and Vindhya regions of the reorganised State. After the formation of a new Testing Division at Jabalpur in April 1966, the jurisdiction of the Testing Division Eastern Circle, Raipur, extends over Raipur and Bilaspur Revenue Commissioners Divisions only. The main function of this office is to look after the testing and commissioning of all types of relays, meters, metering-equipments, transformers, switch-gears, etc. The routine maintenance of relays and meters is attended to by this Division. Besides this, the Division is responsible for testing, commissioning and maintenance of the carrier-communication system. The Division Office is headed by a Divisional Engineer who is subordinate to the Superintending Engineer, Testing Circle, Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board, Jabalpur. The offices subordinate to the Division office are those of the Communication Engineer, Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board, Bilaspur, and the three Assistant Engineers, in charge of a Testing Sub-Division, each. The jurisdiction of the Communication Engineer Extends over the six districts of Chhattisgarh. The Assistant Engineer—II also looks after the testing work in the whole of Raipur Revenue Division. The Assistant Engineer I also assists the Divisional Engineer in his office-work. Apart from the office-staff the Divisional Engineer and his junior officers are assisted by

technical porsonnel like Laboratory Assistant, Chargeman, Meter and Relay-Inspector, Telephone Mechanic, Mechanic, Meter and Relay Testers and Artisans.

Divisional Vigilance Board

Consequent on the abolition of Madhya Pradesh Anti-Corruption Board, a State Vigilance Commission was constituted at the State headquarters with effect from 1st March, 1964.

The Divisional Vigilance Board, Raipur is subordinate to the State Vigilance Commission and was established on 1st April, 1964. The Divisional Vigilance Officer is the Convenor of the Board, other members being the Divisional Commissioner and the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Raipur. The Board receives complaints of corruption, misconduct, lack of integrity, mal-practices or misdemeanour against any officer or office of the State Government including members of All India Services who are serving in connection with the affairs of the State Government and local bodies or corporations created under law of the State Government. The jurisdiction of the Divisional Vigilance Board extends over all offices located in the Revenue Division. The Board scrutinises the complaints and entrusts the information or cases for expeditious enquiry to the Special Police Establishment or to the officers concerned at the divisional and district levels. It takes suitable action against the defaulting officers and officials and gives suitable directions to the Collectors in such matters and ensures implementation of the functions entrusted to the Vigilance Officers in the districts.

Special Police Establishment

There is an attached section of the Special Police establishment in the Division which is manned by a Deputy Superintendent of Police, an Inspector, a Head Constable, and four Constables. The officers of the Special Police establishment in the Division are under the direct supervision of the Chief executive Officer of the Vigilance Commission who is the Deputy Inspector-General of Police.

The District Vigilance Officer is appointed by the Collector from among his gazetted assistants in consultation with the Divisional Vigilance Board. In addition to the general vigilance duties he also ensures that the existing procedure in the Collector's office is examined with a view to eliminating factors which provide opportunities for corruption and mal-practices.

Archaeology and Museums (Museums Branch)

The Office of the Deputy Director of Archaeology and Museums (Museums Branch), Madhya Pradesh, was at Raipur. It was until recently controlled by the Secretary to the Government of Madhya Pradesh, Education Department, as *ex-Officio* Director of Archaeology and Museum. But now the department of archaeology and museums has been transferred to the General Administration Department. In his office the Deputy Director is assisted by an Archaeological

Assistant. He has other staff both technical and non-technical. He controls all the twelve museums maintained by the Department. The office has since been shifted to Bhopal.

Mahant Ghasidas Museum, Raipur

The Museum is maintained by the Curator as Head of the Institution. He is assisted by a Gallery Assistant, a Librarian and the office staff. The Curator is responsible for collection and acquisition of museum-objects, their display, documentation, treatment, publication and maintenance. He is also responsible for maintenance of the Museum Garden and all possible help to the visitors. The average annual number of visitors during the years 1963 and 65 has been well over a lakh and is steadily rising.

Geology and Mining

The headquarters of the Department of Geology and Mining is located at Raipur, under the administration of the Director. This Department functions under the Government of Madhya Pradesh and the head office is responsible to the Secretary to Government, Natural Resources Department. It carries out work and advises the Government in all matters concerning geology and mining of minerals excluding the minerals scheduled as out of its purview and worked on by the specialist departments of the Government of India, e.g. the atomic minerals, oil and natural gases, coal, etc. The Deputy Director (Administration) is also posted at Raipur. The Director is assisted by Deputy Director of Administration, technical officers, technical personnel and ministerial staff who are attached to various sections of the office, viz., Geology, Mining, Map, Statistics, Establishment, Accounts, etc., and the attached office of the Geologist, who is the Officer-in-charge of Raipur and Bilaspur Divisions. A self sufficient laboratory for the purpose of analysing samples collected during prospecting is also functioning at Raipur.

The Director is also the overall controller of the sub-offices of the Directorate located at Bhopal, Indore, Gwalior, Rewa and Jabalpur working under the immediate charge of an Officer-in-Charge, each of the rank of Deputy Director or Geologist.

The Deputy Director of Geology and Mining, i.e., Officer-in-charge Raipur and Bilaspur Divisions, is authorised to inspect the mines and quarries and to supervise the field survey work conducted in his Divisions and to help the Collectors of their jurisdiction in disposing of complicated cases of mining by giving them periodical advice in mineral administration. He is supposed to inspect the Mining Section of these Collectorates and solve the difficulties on the spot. He is assisted by 3 Assistant Geologists, 5 Technical Assistants and ministerial staff.

At the district level a Mining Officer and 3 Mining Inspectors are attached to the Collectorate, Raipur to assist the Collector.

In Raipur District a survey of fluorite deposits was taken up in an area of 60 sq. miles lying near Chivrakutta, Chhatakachhar, Makarmutta and Singore villages in field season of 1962-63. Two veins were traced, one each near Chivrakutta and Nisheghatti. During the field season 1963-64 survey of limestone deposits along the Raipur-Bilaspur railway line was undertaken and bands of limestone, one each near Madhar and Silyari railway-stations, were located. It was estimated to be 1.5 million tons. Later on, detailed prospecting by drilling 36 bore-holes with total footage of 1621 in an area of 1.75 sq. km. proved 70 million tons of cement-grade limestone in Silyari band only. It is estimated to be sufficient for a cement plant of 1,000 tons per-day capacity. In the same year the demarcation of brick-soil and sand was done along the Kharun river at the request of the Collector, Raipur.

Survey

During the field-season 1964-65 detailed prospecting of fluorite at Chivrakutta and Makarmutta was done by pitting about 200' and a mineralization zone was established. A reconnaissance survey of Bindranawagarh was done but no mineral of economic value could be proved. One hundred and seven cases of illegal extraction of minerals were detected involving about Rs. 20,000.

Sales Tax Department

The Department has seven offices located at Raipur and is entrusted with the administration of the Madhya Pradesh Sales Tax Act, 1958, the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, the Madhya Pradesh Sales of Motor (Spirit) Taxation Act, 1957, the Madhya Pradesh Sugarcane (Purchase) Tax Act, 1961, and the Madhya Pradesh Vriti, Vyapar, Ajivika Seva Yojan Adhiniyam, 1966.

For the effective administration of these Acts as in 1970 Raipur District has been divided into two Sales Tax Circles each in charge of a Sales Tax Office. Raipur Sales Tax Circle I comprises Dhamtari and Balodabazar tahsils of Raipur District and the southern portion of Raipur town and Guidhiyari, the Great Eastern Road having been taken as the dividing line Raipur Circle II comprises Bindranawagarh, Mahasamund and Raipur tahsils excluding the southern portion of Raipur town.

The Sales Tax Officers are assisted by the additional Sales Tax Officers, Assistant Sales Tax Officers and Inspectors, their number depending upon the volume of work. The Inspectors of Sales Tax attend to the field work, inspect tax-payers' records, check the evasion of tax and also collect the dues. The Assistant Sales Tax Officers assess the cases of dealers, excluding the cases of new dealers, upto Rs. 2 lakhs turn-over. The Sales Tax Officers assess the cases of new dealers and the dealers upto Rs. 30 lakhs turn-over. They can order the refunds upto Rs. 500 only and are empowered to grant licences and registration certificates to dealers liable to pay tax. They are also empowered to cancel the registration certificates granted under the Central Sales Tax Act and Motor-Spirit Taxation Act but the cases for cancellation under the Madhya Pradesh General Sales Tax

Act are conducted by the Regional Assistant Commissioner of Sales Tax, Raipur. For the recovery of outstanding arrears on account of Sales Tax the Sales Tax Officers exercise the powers of Additional Tahsildar under the Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code.

Sales Tax Sub-Office

From 1st July, 1961 a sub-office of Raipur Sales Tax Circle I has been created at Jagdalpur and a Departmental Check Post has been established at Saraipali in Raipur District under the control of the Sales Tax Officer I, Raipur Circle II. The Check Post is manned by inspectors, clerks and peons who keep a vigil round-the-clock. Under the control of the Sales Tax Officers, in-charge Sales Tax Circles, an Assistant Sales Tax Officer has been posted in each of the Circle offices, separately for the administration of Madhya Pradesh Vriti, Vyapar, Ajivika Seva Yojan Adhiniyam, 1966. This replaced the Professional Tax on 1st April 1966 and was entrusted to the Sales Tax Department.

Flying Squad

An Office of the Flying Squad (Sales Tax) is working at Raipur since August, 1964. An Additional Sales Tax Officer has been posted as the Officer-in-Charge. The Flying Squad is manned, in addition, by an Assistant Sales Tax Officer and Inspectors of Sales Tax. Their main duty is to detect evasion of Sales Tax. The area of jurisdiction of the Flying Squad extends over the whole of this region of Sales Tax.

Recovery Office

An independent office of the Sales Tax Officer in-charge of Recovery has also been established at Raipur from 1st July, 1966, with jurisdiction over the districts of Raipur and Bastar for purposes of recovery. This office is manned by a Sales Tax officer, Inspectors of Sales Tax and subordinate staff. The Flying Squad and recovery offices are also controlled by the Regional Assistant Commissioner of Sales Tax, Raipur.

Regional Office

The Regional Assistant Commissioner of Sales Tax, Raipur Region, Raipur, functions under the administrative jurisdiction of the Deputy Commissioner of Sales Tax, Jabalpur. The Head of the Department is the Commissioner of Sales Tax, Madhya Pradesh. The Assistant Commissioner holds charge of the three districts of Raipur, Bastar and Durg (Durg and Rajnandgaon Sales Tax Circles) and is assisted by a Sales Tax Inspector in his office. He is the controlling Officer for the region and inspects the subordinate offices. The Regional Assistant Commissioner of Sales Tax deals with cases of more than Rs. 30 lakhs and can sanction refund of amounts above Rs. 500 only. He can also cancel the registration certificates under Madhya Pradesh General Sales Tax Act. He is designated Additional Collector under the Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code for recovery of Sales Tax dues. The Regional Assistant Commissioner of Sales Tax also controls the Flying Squad and Recovery Offices, each headed by a Sales Tax Officer.

Dealers who are aggrieved with the assessment orders passed by the Assistant Sales Tax Officers and Sales Tax Officers can prefer first appeal to the Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Sales Tax stationed at Raipur. The second appeal lies with the Tribunal which is the Board of Revenue, Madhya Pradesh, Gwalior. For appeals against assessment orders passed by the Regional Assistant Commissioner the Deputy Commissioner of Sales Tax, Raipur is the appellate authority and the next one is Tribunal. Reference against the orders of the Tribunal can be made to the High Court. Alternatively, the dealers can prefer revision before the Commissioner of Sales Tax. An Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Sales Tax is stationed at Raipur with jurisdiction in the whole of Raipur Region (of Sales Tax). He is assisted by an Inspector of Sales Tax in this office.

Appellate authority

The office of the Assistant Commissioner of Sales Tax (Inspection Wing) was established at Raipur in January, 1965. The Assistant Commissioner is assisted by a Sales Tax Officer. Their jurisdiction is over the districts of Raipur, Durg, Bastar, Bilaspur, Raigarh, Surguja, Shahdol and Balaghat. The Assistant Commissioner of Sales Tax (Inspection Wing) scrutinizes a certain percentage of assessment cases disposed of by the Sales Tax Officers falling in his jurisdiction. Similarly, the Sales Tax Officer (Inspection Wing) scrutinizes the cases disposed of by the Assistant Sales Tax Officers. The scrutiny is aimed at toning up the quality of assessment cases as well as taking appropriate action in cases where there has been under-assessment or escapement of taxable amount.

Assistant Commissioner

Local Fund Accounts

The Local Audit Department of the Office of the Accountant General, Madhya Pradesh, the Local Fund Audit Department of the erstwhile Madhya Bharat and the Comptroller's Office of the erstwhile Vindhya Pradesh were merged to create the Local Fund Accounts Department of the Government of Madhya Pradesh with effect from 1st July, 1957.

The Regional Local Fund Audit office is headed by an Assistant Engineer, a gazetted officer who is subordinate to the Examiner, Local Fund Accounts, Madhya Pradesh. The main functions of his office are to conduct the audit of the accounts of the Local Bodies and other miscellaneous institutions of Raipur and Bilaspur revenue divisions and to perform other ancillary duties connected therewith, such as, pursuance of objections, institution and follow-up of the surcharge proceedings. It also renders guidance to the Local Bodies on request, in matters relating to audit and accounts, interpretation of rules, etc.

The total number of accounts subject to audit by this office under the Local Fund Audit Act are:

Municipal Corporation	1
Janapad Sabhas	25
Agriculture-Produce Marketing Committees	49
Town Improvement Trust	1
Total	76

Other miscellaneous accounts subject to audit under the respective Act of the Legislature relating to the establishment of such Bodies or under Government Orders are:

Universities	2
Forest Benevolent Funds	17
Trust Funds	9
Commissioners under Workmen's Compensation Act	23
Courts of Wards	5
District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board	2
Transferred works under Janapad Sabhas	2
Ex-District Councils	2
Total	62

The Assistant Examiner has been provided with 9 Senior Auditors, 19 Assistant Auditors and other office staff. The Audit Region is divided into ten audit parties, with headquarters in the respective circles. The audit parties visit the offices under audit, and have statutory powers to require the production of records and attendance of persons. They audit the accounts in accordance with the procedure laid down in various Codes and Manuals and submit Draft Audit Reports to the Regional Office for vetting, editing and final approval by the Assistant Examiner before they are issued to the Local Body for compliance and return within four months from the date of receipt. Whenever a fraud or an embezzlement is detected or suspicion arises with evidence, the Senior Auditor reports the matter confidentially to the head of the office. In the event of suspected complicity of the head of the office the Collector is informed through the Assistant Examiner.

Set-up and Working

Panchayat and Social Welfare Department

The office of the Divisional Panchayats and Welfare Officer, Raipur Division, Raipur, functions under the Director of Panchayats and Social Welfare, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal. The jurisdiction of the Divisional Panchayats and welfare Officer extends over the Raipur Commissioner's Division and his functions include supervision and control over the District Panchayats and Welfare Offices of Raipur, Durg and Bastar districts. He co-ordinates the work of Panchayats, Social Education and Social Welfare and Physical Welfare. The Divisional Panchayats and Welfare Officer is assisted

Divisional Office

by the usual office staff, a Divisional Librarian, a Radio Assistant, two Radio Mechanics and two Audio-Visual Mechanics. The Radio Assistant in-charge Divisional Radio and Audio-Visual Workshop, Raipur, looks after and supervises the community listening and audio-visual work in all the three districts of Raipur Division. The Radio Mechanics repair the listening sets and audio-visual equipments.

Similarly, the Destitute Women Home, the Rescue Home, both at Raipur, are also placed directly under the supervision of the Divisional Panchayats and Welfare Officer, Raipur.

The office of the District Panchayats and Welfare Officer is a part of the Collectorate and the officer works as a technical assistant to the Collector.

District Office

Departmentally this office is subordinate to the Divisional Panchayats and Welfare Office. All the schemes of the Department are introduced and controlled by the district officer in his jurisdiction. The Madhya Pradesh Panchayat Act, 1962, seeks to establish a three-tier system of Panchayat on the lines recommended by the Rural Local-Self Government Committee appointed by the State Government. It aims at democratic decentralisation. Of the Panchayats recommended at three levels, the Zila Panchayats and Janapad Panchayats are yet to be constituted; but at the village level 904 Village Panchayats have been constituted in Raipur District. Many of the Gram Panchayats have been provided with Village Assistants to work as Secretaries and to help the Panchas. Some Panchayats receive grant-in-aid for the appointment of part-time Panchayat Secretaries. At Block level there are the Panchayat and Social Education Organisers who excercise organisational and supervisory functions. The District Panchayats and Welfare Officer, Raipur as in 1970 is assisted by 15 Sub-Auditors who audit the accounts of the Gram Panchayats, 7 *Kalapathaks* who give such programmes of dramas and music as are educative, 2 Balwadi teachers who educate women and children, and 167 Village Assistants who help the upliftment of villages.

The District Panchayats and Welfare Officer provides grants-in-aid to the Gram Panchayats for the building of Panchayat Bhawans, creation of remunerative assets and also for the recognised non-official *Kalapathaks*, reading-rooms, Social Welfare institutions and *Akhadas*. He is also responsible for organising *Yuvak Mandals, Mahila Mandals,* Literary Classes and Community Listening Centres in the Gram Panchayats. He is responsible for the audit of these centres and organisations.

Tribal and Harijan Welfare Department

The District Tribal and Harijan Welfare office, Raipur is in charge of the District Organiser. The office forms a part of the Collectorate, Raipur and in the execution of his duties, the District Organiser works under the immediate control of the Collector. For carrying out the Tribal and Harijan Welfare activities in the District, the District Organiser is assisted by 2 Development Assistants (Area

Organisers), 7 Circle Organisers, 2 Debt Relief Inspectors, one Marketing Inspector, one Overseer, one Sub-Overseer, 18 Managers of Co-operative Societies, 6 Ashram Superintendents and 4 Hostel Superintendents, besides an office staff consisting of 2 Accountants, 2 Upper Division Clerks, 6 Lower Division Clerks and 1 Progress Assistant.

Tribal Development Blocks

There are two Tribal Development Blocks, namely, Chhura and Gariaband headed by one Development Assistant each. One Accountant and one lower Division clerk is also attatched to each office. They also help the District Organiser for above activities at Tribal Block level. There are 6 Higher Secondary Schools at Panduka and Chhusa in Chhura Tribal Development Block, at Gariaband in Gariaband Tribal Development Block and at Nagri, Belargaon and Sihawa in Sihawa (Nagri) Block. The Principals of these institutions are of the gazetted rank. They have teams of lecturers, Upper Grade Teachers and other school staff. This Department controls 10 Middle Schools and 84 Primary Schools in this District having 180 graduate and matriculate teachers.

All the construction works are supervised by the Overseer with his headquarters at Raipur and the Sub-Overseer at Gariaband.

CHAPTER XIV

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

During the Hindu period the villages enjoyed autonomy and were governed by the *Panchayats* which were self-governing units. Each village had its own council or *Sabha* where probably the village elders assembled to discuss and deliberate over questions of public importance. The decision of five elderly persons of a village used to carry with it as much sanctity and sanction as is attached in modern times by legal fiction to the awards of a court of justice. These *Panchayats* enjoyed full administrative and judicial powers.

Introduction

The village communities, which flourished during the ancient Hindu period suffered a set-back under Muslim and Maratha rule and then disappeared under the British. The new policy of administrative centralisation and the tendency towards replacing the Indian political institutions by the new western ones, dealt a fatal blow to the village self-government. By the middle of the 19th century the Panchayats in their old form had disappeared. The form adopted during the British rule was an admixture of the British and continental patterns.

History

Lord Mayo's Resolution of 1870, emphasised the principle of developing local bodies as training agencies for self-government. Accordingly, the first Municipal Act in the Central Provinces was passed in 1873 (II of 1873) and remained in force till 1883, when the Central Provinces Local Self-Government Act I of that year was introduced. As per provisions of the Act of 1883, the municipality was reconstituted at Raipur and the area was divided into wards and the number of members to be elected was fixed. In 1867, a municipality was constituted at Raipur. In 1881, a municipality was constituted also at Dhamtari.

The District Council and Local Boards were constituted under the provisions of Local Self-Government Act of 1883, while in 1923 first steps were taken for establishing village panchayats. Lord Ripon's Resolution of Local Self-Government of 18th May, 1882, marks the beginning of a new chapter in the history of Local Self-Government. Following this Resolution the Central Provinces Local Self-Government Act (I of 1883) and Central Provinces Municipal Act XVIII of 1889 were passed providing further extension of municipal administration. The Raipur District Council was constituted as per provisions of the Act of 1883 alongwith six Local Boards, having jurisdiction over tahsil areas and eastern and western zamindari, respectively. Both the District Council and Local Board, had elected, nominated and *ex-officio* members.

Lord Elgin's Government laid down further conditions of progress in Local Self-Government in its Resolutions of 1896 and 1897. This led to the passage of Municipalities Act of 1903 which was more specific in regard to the powers of Municipal Committees. Under the Act, Raipur and Dhamtari Municipalities were reconstituted with 21 and 14 members, respectively.

Municipal Act of 1903

In 1907-09 the Royal Commission of Decentralisation recommended that the village should be the basic unit of democracy, with an elective panchayat for every village. In 1918 the Government of India laid down a broad pattern upon which the local Government was to move in order to achieve complete Local Self-Government. The Montford Report suggested certain reforms for further democratisation of municipal bodies.

The Government of India Act of 1919 transferred the subject of Self-Government to the control of popular ministers. The principles enunciated in these enactments and resolutions were accepted by the Government of Central Provinces and Berar and embodied in Local Self-Government Act of 1920, the C. P. & Berar Municipalities Act of 1922 and the Panchayat Act of 1920. The Act of 1920 was implemented in 1922 and the Act of 1922 in July 1923. In 1927 the Central Provinces & Berar Municipalities (First Amendment Act-IV of 1927) was passed which prescribed that the number of nominated members should not exceed that of selected members During the era of provincial autonomy the year 1939 witnessed the enactment and enforcement of the Central Provinces and Berar Municipalities (Second Amendment) Act 1939. It provided election of the President by adult franchise. The Third Amendment Act of 1939 provided for adult franchise while the Fourth Amendment of 1939 abolished the system of nomination. In 1939, a Municipality was established at Bhatapara with 13 elected and 3 nominated members.

Acts of 1920, 22 and 1939

In1 946, the Central Provinces and Berar Panchayat Act of 1946 was passed which renovated the old system. Later on comprehensively amending the Act, the Central Provinces and Berar Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1947 was passed. It was enacted to implement some of the recommendations of the Local Self Government Enquiry Committee, 1935. Under the Act, the president was provided with the power to perform all the duties and exercise all the executive powers conferred on him for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the above Act. In 1948, the Janapada Act was passed according to which the District Councils and Local Boards were replaced by Janapada Sabhas.

Acts of 1946, 47

To incorporate the recommendations of the rural Local Self Government Enquiry Committee 1957, Madhya Pradesh Panchayats Act of 1962 was passed.

Panchayat Act of 1962

It aimed at lowering the franchise and increasing the elected element in local bodies to the extent of making it the unquestioned immediate arbiter of policy in local affairs and passing executive direction into non-official hands,

The Madhya Pradesh Panchayat Act of 1962 seeks to establish a three-tier system of Panchayati Raj in the District, a village Panchayat at village level, a Janapada Panchayat at Block level and a Zila Panchayat at District level.

Municipalities

There is at present a Municipal Corporation at Raipur and Municipal Committees at Dhamtari, Bhatapara and Mahasamund.

(1) *Raipur Municipal Corporation*

As already stated earlier, in 1867 a municipality was created at Raipur. The Municipality was reconstituted in 1883, 1903 and 1925-26 under the Central Provinces and Berar Municipalities Act of 1922. In the year 1961, M. P. Municipalities Act (No. 37 of 1961) was enacted to consolidate and amend the law relating to municipalities and to make provision for their better organization and administration. After enforcement of the Act of 1961 the administration of Municipal Committee, Raipur was governed and regulated under the provisions of the aforesaid Act. The new committee had 26 members including 19 elected, 2 selected, 1 *ex-officio* and 4 nominated. An official President was elected in the Council. The constitution of the Raipur Municipality since 1910 to 1965 is shown below.

Table No. XIV-1

Constitution of the Raipur Municipality

Year	Population	Ex-officio	Number of Members			
			Elected	Nominated	Selected	Total
1910	32,114	—	15	5	—	20
1923	38,341	1	15	5	—	21
1927	38,341	1	19	4	2	26
1932	45,390	1	19	4	4	28
1945	63,465	—	22	1	6	29
1955	89,804	—	32	—	8	40
1965	1,39,792	—	35	—	8	—

It is clear from the above table that changes occurred in the composition of members according to the various Acts and their amendments as passed in the Provincial Legislature.

In the year 1967, the State Government promulgated the Madhya Pradesh Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance 1967 (No. 7 of 1967) and this ordinance was made applicable to Raipur city. Consequently the Municipal Council was upgraded as Municipal Corporation, Raipur from 26th August 1967. The present area of the Corporation is about 20 square km. with a population of 1,74,382 as per preliminary figures of Census 1971.

Dhamtari Municipality

The Municipality was constituted[1] with eleven members. Of these 8 were elected and 3 were nominated members. The municipal limits included the town of Dhamtari and about 20.23 hectares of land belonging to *mauza* Gokulpur.[2] The population of Dhamtari town had risen from 6023 in 1872 to 9151 in the year 1901. The Tahsildar, Dhamtari Tahsil, was appointed as the *ex-officio* President of the Municipality. *Haisiyat* tax was imposed by the Committee on 21st May, 1908 and the income of the Committee improved further when Terminal tax was imposed in the year 1909. The annual income of the Committee in 1907-08 was Rs. 9,319.

The Municipalities Act of 1922 abolished the system of appointing an official as the president, who was replaced by the elected president in the Council. By the same Act the principle of selection was introduced and Dhamtari Municipality was given the right to select two members. The reconstituted committee was composed of 16 members, of whom 10 were elected, 3 nominated, 2 selected and one *ex-officio* member in the year 1927. The population of the Dhamtari Town increased from 10,460 in 1911 to 12,721 in 1921. There was a slight change in the constitution of the Dhamtari Municipality in 1932, when it was composed of 17 members, of whom 10 were elected, 2 nominated, 2 selected and 3 *ex-officio* members. The year 1939 witnessed the abolition of the system of nominations. The Conmmittee was dissolved on 28th March, 1939, and an Officer-in-charge was appointed. In the year 1945, the committee consisted of 19 members of whom 12 were elected, 4 selected and 3 *ex-officio* members. With the passage of time the population of the town went on increasing. It has more than doubled in the two decades from 14,071 in 1941 to 31,552 in 1961. The provisional 1971 population is 43,440. The present area of the Municipality is 7.43 sq. km. which is divided into seventeen wards. Due to some extraordinary circumstances the Municipal Committee was dissolved in December, 1957, and an Officer was placed in charge of administration.

Bhatapara Municipality

The Municipality at Bhatapara was established in 1939 under the Municipal Act II of 1922. Prior to the formation of Municipal Committee the town was having Notified Area Committee since 1st June, 1913. It was composed of five

1. Notification No. 2778 dt. 27-7-1881.
2. *Raipur District Gazetteer*, p. 286.

members. After its upgrading into a municipality, the committee consisted of 13 nominated members. The population of the town at that time was 7,974 which increased to 12,262 in 1951 and to 16,930 as per Census of 1961. The provisional population figure for 1971 is 21,903. The area of the Municipality which was formerly about 3.9 sq. km. has now increased to 6.98 sq. km. At present the Committee consists of 18 councillors—15 elected and 3 selected. Besides there are 2 Vice-Presidents and the President. Out of these one seat is reserved for the Scheduled Castes.

The Municipality is providing various amenities to the civic population. A water-works was constructed in the year 1959-60 at a cost of Rs. one lakh with a capacity of 32,00,000 gallons of water-supply per day.

There is no underground drainage system. The sewage is disposed of by carts. The Municipality has constructed two public latrines. Since 1958 the Committee is managing one *Ayurvedic* and one allopathic dispensaries. The town is well lighted with electricity and the Committee spends a good sum on street lighting.

The Mahasamund Municipality has been recently constituted.

The income and expenditure figures of the municipalities of the District from 1956-57 to 1969-70 registered spectacular rise as is evident from the Table given below.

Table No. XIV-2

Total Receipts and Expenditure of Municipalities

Year	Raipur		Dhamtari		Bhatapara	
	Receipts (in Rs.)	Expenditure (in Rs.)	Receipts (in Rs.)	Expenditure (in Rs.	Receipts (in Rs.)	Expenditure (in Rs.)
1956-57	24,71,499	19,09,785	7,09,601	4,00,999	4,46,286	3,03,352
1957-58	24,80,136	30,18,726	7,08,211	6,47,719	3,59,814	4,57,067
1958-59	28,40,433	31,11,223	6,72,189	6,91,166	3,66,010	5,12,696
1959-60	34,66,828	36,95,891	8,50,658	8,29,469	4,34,738	4,21,166
1960-61	37,31,619	41.24,705	10,26,921	11,15,115	5,80,025	4,65,108
1961-62	33,52,107	30,98,076	9,21,325	8,68,169	5,74.185	6,26,098
1962-63	36,96,257	36,22,547	11,78,060	13,20,038	6,28,830	6,96,922
1963-64	42,62,632	34,09,419	11,02,393	9,12,733	5,96,329	5,82,106
1964-65	39,28,128	34,88 567	9,79,217	10,33,818	5,24,407	5,09,101
1965-66	38,08,543	35,14,946	10,89,511	13,55,321	4,48,688	4,45,338
1966-67	41,37,089	45,21,486	12,01,438	11,19,802	3,83,734	4,10,447
1967-68	52,56,877	53,50,036	12,20,406	10,96.825	5,05,124	4,41,813
1968-69	54,18,869	66,58.144	13,68,781	12,27,940	5,02,786	5,67.426
1969-70	57,85,685	58,79,991	13,74,545	12,30,490	5,28,671	5,38,355

In this sphere Raipur and Dhamtari Municipal Committees have achieved remarkable progress. In 1910-11 the Raipur Committee was running 5 primary schools which increased to 19 in 1947-48 and to 56 in 1963-64. Besides this, 7 middle schools were maintained by the Municipal Committee. Compulsory Education scheme was introduced in the Raipur town in the year 1921. As per decision of the State Government, services of teachers in primary and middle schools were transferred to the State Government on 1st October, 1963. The Corporation is now maintaining four boys higher secondary schools and two girls higher secondary schools. The total expenditure on education was Rs. 2,05,537 in 1947-48 which increased to Rs. 8,51,692 in 1963-64 and Rs. 8,17,505 in 1969-70. The Dhamtari Municipality is managing 9 primary and one middle school while Bhatapara Municipality has 2 primary schools, 1 middle school and 1 high school.

Education

The following Table gives an idea of expenditure incurred on education by the municipalities of the District:—

Table No. XIV-3

Expenditure on Education

Municipality	1940 41	1947-48	1950-51	1960-61	1962 63	1963 64
Raipur	—	2,05,537	2,48,234	8,27,750	9,53,502	8,51,592
Dhamtari	20,493	46,452	47,450	2,85,246	2,21,647	2,19,809
Bhatapara	6,088	27,182	1,09,592	1,47,499	1,27,353	10,00,378

Municipality	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969 70
Raipur	4,68,004	5,77,823	9,26,338	8,15,218	7,63,670	8,17,505
Dhamtari						
Bhatapara	—	51,909	46,772	48,207	78,709	68,219

The provision for street lighting is one of the primary responsibilities of the municipal committees. All the three municipal towns are having well-equipped lighting arrangement. Raipur Municipality was having 400 street lights in 1947-48 which increased to 2,416 in 1963-64. The local body is providing electricity lights on streets and road since 1930. After upgrading as Municipal Corporation, special attention was paid for providing sufficient light on streets and roads. As a result of this. Kerosene light posts were removed and tube light posts were fixed Recently the Corporation has been maintaining 1021 tube light posts, and 2542 bulb posts.

Street Lighting

The Dhamtari Municipality was having lighting arrangement with the help of kerosene oil lamps from the very beginning. From 11th June, 1956, electricity was switched on for street lighting. The Municipal Committee had 738

electric poles and 48 kerosene lights in 1961-62. The number of electric poles increased to 898 in 1964-65. The expenditure incurred under this head by the municipalities of the District for the last few years in shown below.

Table No. XIV-4

Expenditure on Street Lighting

Year (1)	Raipur Municipality (2)	Dhamtari Municipality (3)	Bhatapara Municipality (4)
1947-48	31,618	4,232	3,800
1950-51	37,024	5,751	6,345
1955-56	68,130	7,487	16,258
1960 61	1,20,424	13,631	27,115
1961-62	1,27,085	35,259	48,886
1962-63	1,63,105	38,301	61,825
1963-64	1,63,105	38,301	29,401
1964-65	1,13,714	45,171	32,095
1965-66	1,22,212	46,142	32.953
1966-67	1,51,309	N A.	32,123
1967-68	2,08,270	,,	36,645
1968-69	3,21,234	,,	35,897
1969-70	2,23,337	,,	44,282

Public Health

The municipalities are responsible for making necessary provisions for the maintenance of Public Health and establishment of dispensaries. The record shows that before the year 1955, the Municipal Committee was maintaining one Isolation Hospital and two *Ayurvedic* Hospitals. The city dispensary situated at Kankali Chowk was transferred to Municipal Committee on 1st April, 1955, by the City Dispensary Fund Committee. For promoting public health two more *Ayurvedic* dispensaries, one at Purani Basti ward and other at Rajatalab ward, were established in the year 1965. Besides these, the Corporation is maintaining one veterinary hospital. For vaccination work adequate number of vaccinators have been appointed by the Corporation Dhamtari and Bhatapara Municipalities had one *Ayurvedic* and one allopathic dispensaries, respectively. Besides, all the three municipalities of the District carried on vaccination in towns and appointed Vaccinators for the purpose. The following Table shows the income and expenditure incurred by the municipalities under this head.

Table No. XIV-5

Income and Expenditure on Public Health

Year	Raipur		Dharmtari		Bhatapara	
	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1947-48	71,666	3,00,279	46,839	44,924	8,884	15,335
1950-51	1,16,307	3,83,514	15,900	45,900	10,098	26,002
1956-57	1,46,976	3,11,325	13,841	77,230	12,814	33,186
1960-61	1,68,194	4,83,363	36,260	1,10 910	3,462	44,706
1961-62	1,70,216	5,24,930	38,234	3,22,833	16,612	69,878
1962-63	2,51,131	3,28,599	37,998	5,88,753	15,787	1,00,225
1963-64	2,55,344	8,33,025	40,187	4,31,063	14,234	71,465
1964-65	N.A.	12,29,929	40,265	5,65,016	12,128	80,420
1965-66	"	13,85,980	37,402	4,28,714	20,721	73,247
1966-67	1,90,313	11,48,311	N.A.	N.A.	13,928	87,807
1967-68	1,91,195	8,74,849	"	"	55,488	21,440
1968-69	2,22,890	10,26,142	"	"	27,654	11,839
1969-70	2,24,611	12,47,299	"	"	29,646	1,05,409

The supply of adequate quantity of pure water to the people is the primary responsibility of the municipalities. In all the three municipal towns of the District there is a provision for the supply of drinking water. In the Raipur town water was supplied from the Kharun river. The project for supplying water from the Kharun river by pumping was first seriously considered in 1883, when a scheme was drawn up with an estimated cost of Rs. 5,66,194. This sum being beyond the means of the Municipality of Raipur, further execution of the project was suspended. In 1890 and 1891 the question attracted serious attention of Col. M.M. Bowie, Commissioner of the Division, who enlisted the aid of the late Raja Bahadur Balram Das, Feudatory Chief of Nandgaon. The latter came forward with a donation of Rs. 2 lakhs. To honour his name the works were called the Balram Das Water Works. In 1891 a revised project was drawn up by G.M. Harriott, Executive Engineer, at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,48,691. In 1892, the work was practically completed. The actual cost of the work was Rs. 3,38,444. Water was drawn by means of an infiltration gallery with 37.16 sq. metre floor area from the Kharun river at a distance of 6.40 km. south-west of Raipur beyond Bhatagaon village. From there it was pumped up into a masonry reservoir built in the centre of the town. The scheme contemplated supplying water to a prospective population of 40,000 persons (the population then being under 30,000). In 1903-04 the maintenence charges amounted to Rs. 17,000, of which Rs. 13,000 were realized from the water rate.[1]

Water Supply

1. ibid. p. 328.

In 1930, one high level reservoir was constructed. It had a storage capacity of 2 lakh gallons (over 9,09,000 litres) which was subsequently raised to 3 lakhs (about 13.6 lakh litres). The pumping-station is situated near the Kharun river. The filteration plant was constructed in the year 1951-52 with a capacity of 2.5 million gallons (about 11.5 million litres) daily and is situated near Rawanbhata.

Looking to the rapid increase in population and heavy demand for private water supply connections, one more high level reservoir, for substantial water supply with a good force, was constructed in the year 1959. The reservoir has a storage capacity of 3 lac gallons (about 13.6 lakh litres). Later on, it had been felt that water-supply could not fulfil the demand of people as well as industrial and commercial enterprises. A scheme was, therefore, drawn for extension of water supply from 2.5 million gallons (about 11.5 million litres) to 7.5 million gallons (about 34 million litres). The scheme, estimated to cost Rs. 73 lacs and split up into three phases was sanctioned by the State Government.[1] The first phase costs Rs. 20 lacs, second phase, Rs. 35 lacs and the third phase, Rs. 18 lacs. This scheme is expected to be completed in about 15 years. The Corporation is receiving 50% loan and 30% grant-in-aid on the scheme.

In Dhamtari town water was supplied through hand-pumps and public wells. A water supply scheme has been undertaken by the Municipal Committee since 1963-64 at an estimated cost of Rs. 10 lakhs.

At present the Municipal Council Dhamtari is executing a scheme for the improvement of water works. Four tube wells have been bored and the laying of pipe lines is expected to be taken up shortly. After the complete execution of this scheme the position of water supply in the town will be improved considerably.

The Bhatapara Municipality also has its own water-works, constructed in the year 1959-60, at a cost of nearly Rs. 18 lakhs. The capacity of the reservoir is 32,00,000 gallons (over 14 5 million litres) of water per day. The following Table gives an idea of income and expenditure on water supply by the municipalities of the District.

Table No. XIV—6

Income and Expenditure on Water-Supply (In Rs.)

Year	Raipur		Dhamtari		Bhatapara	
	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
1947-48	100,176	122,858	—	1,919	..	554
1950-51	109,560	716,809	—	2,459	..	796
1956 57	150-547	391,010	—	1,653	..	4,138

1. Vide Public Health Deprtment's Letter No. 3393/3083 XVII (PH II), Bhopal, dated the 9th Nov. 1962.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1960-61	170,248	129,149	—	2,375	18,269	67,801
1961-62	165,014	500,842	—	2,465	41,541	29,971
1962-63	176,727	540,421	—	3,720	75,935	45,972
1963-64	532,897	235,344	—	1,04,558	63,585	70,762
1964-65	—	597,489	—	2,32,663	59,664	71,569
1965-66	—	422,162	—	2,12,102	67,042	72,423
1966-67	2,60,624	5,92,770	—	N.A.	68,017	60,432
1967-68	3,05,557	5,30,140	—	,,	10,070	77,839
1968-69	2,91,799	7,44,944	—	,,	79,081	89,756
1969-70	2,59,159	7,62,609	—	,,	84,800	92,374

The Corporation as well as the municipalities of the District do not have either sewage system or under ground drainage. But for keeping and maintaining the sanitation in adequate condition in important and densely populated areas, drains have been constructed in Raipur. The Corporation has constructed public latrines at Jorapara, Phaphadih and other wards. Garbage is being disposed of by trucks. Besides, dustbins have been placed at important places along the roads.

For construction of 112 tenaments for sweepers under slum clearance scheme a plan amounting to Rs. 5,32,000 has been accepted by the Corporation in the year 1967-68. The work is under progress. For execution of this scheme Central Government shall give Rs. 1,99,500 as loan and Rs. 1,99,500 as subsidy. Besides, Rs. 66,500 will be received from the State Government as subsidy and an equal amount shall be released as subsidy by the Central backward sector.

Raipur town ranks next to Durg in the Chhattisgarh area as a place of commercial and industrial importance. Besides being the chief educational centre in that region, the town is the headquarters of a number of Divisional, District and Central offices.

Town Planning

The growth of population during the decade 1951-61 shows a treamendous increase. The factors in their wake created various problems such as transport, housing, trade and commerce. This had made town-planning a *sine quo non* for all town-ships. Keeping this in view the Master Plan of Raipur town was prepared by the Town Planning Department and some of the schemes have been implemented.

At Raipur, a Town Improvement Trust was constituted on 11th February, 1963, under the provisions of the Madhya Pradesh Town Improvement Trust Act, 1960 (No. 14 of 1961) by the Government of Madhya Pradesh, with nine trustees.

From the year 1963 to the year 1967, the Trust prepared in all 21 schemes, the partiuulars of which are as detailed below.

The scheme has been prepared on a very important site of Raipur. It is a Government land situated near Telibandha tank. Plots have been provided on an area of 7.7 hectares for all income groups under the scheme and the estimated expenditure for development is Rs. 4,00,000.

1. Telibandha Housing Accommodation Scheme No. 1

The construction works of earthen dam and the bridge are to be completed with the help of available loan funds raised for the scheme.

In all, 160 houses were proposed to be constructed on the 2.02 hectares Government land at Tikarapara by the Trust. Out of these, 96 have been taken in hand for construction, of which 72 houses have been completed. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 10,69,679 fifty per cent of which is to be obtained from the Government in the form of loan. The houses are being given on rent to persons of low income group.

2. Slum clearance Scheme (Tilkarapara) No. 3

Apart from this, there is a scheme under which 250 plots are to be allotted to persons of low income group as per the plan approved by the Chief Town Planner. This site is a Government land of 1.62 hectares.

A total of 3.64 hectare land, both private and Government owned, is to be used for slum clearance scheme in Gudiyari ward of Raipur city. The estimated cost of this scheme, awaiting Government's approval, is Rs. 4,29,000, out of which Rs. 2,97,797 is to be received in the form of loan and Rs. 1,32,000/- as subsidy.

3. Gudiyari Slum clearance scheme No. 4

The main aim of the scheme under question is to vacate the unauthorised possession by poor families first and then to rehabilitate them systematically as per approved plan. Plots will be allotted to 209 families after development by the Trust.

An area of 0.82 hectares of Government land of Kushalpur has been proposed by the Trust for slum clearance scheme. The estimated cost of this scheme is Rs. 90,000, which will be received from the Government on the basis of 50% loan and 50% subsidy. Plots are being developed and allotted to 57 families. The scheme has been sent to the State Government for approval.

4. Kushalpur Slum Clearance No. 6

The scheme is proposed to be implemented on the Government land in front of Rajkamal Talkies in the heart of Raipur city. The estimated cost of the scheme, submitted to the Government for approval, is Rs. 18,91,720. In all 101 shops are to be constructed and given on rent to interested persons. The special feature of the scheme is that the entire cost of development and the construction of the shops is being borne by the concerned shopkeepers. On completion of the work, the Trust will get the monthly rent.

5. New Bombay Market Development Scheme No. 17

The Trust has prepared this scheme on 2954.31 square metres of Government land, situated in the vicinity of Vivekanand Aashram. The scheme has been sent to the Government for approval. In all 23 shops are proposed to be constructed at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,08,450. The Trust has already undertaken construction work of 13 shops.

6. Adarsh Bazar Kendra Scheme No. 18

Apart from the above mentioned schemes, the Trust has prepared a few more schemes the details of which are as under:—

This housing scheme has been prepared on 1.63 hectares of Government land at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,15,000. Provision has been made for 75 plots. In addition to the Government land, about 0.81 hectares private land shall also have to be acquired. The main purpose is to rehabilitate poor families.

(1) Telibandha (North) Scheme No. 2

Under this scheme a wide road is to be constructed linking Aama naka to Tel Ghani square and to develop the area spread upto Raipur Griha Nirman Samiti. The scheme has been sent to the Government for approval.

(2) Chilladih-Budhaipara Road Scheme No. 9

In Raja Talab ward this housing scheme has been prepared on 3.46 hectares of Government land at an estimated cost of Rs. 6,74,000. Under this scheme, 69 plots shall be developed and given to the low and middle income group applicants.

(3) Raja Talab Housing Scheme No. 10

The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 12,00,000. A 29.13 hectares plot of Government land has been chosen for the scheme. Plots are to be developed and given to 800 families of low and medium income group. The scheme is being sent to the Government for sanction, shortly.

(4) Gudiyari Housing Scheme No. 14

This scheme covers an area of 121.41 hectares land. The scheme is in its initial stage.

(5) Katora Talab Housing Scheme No. 16

District Council and Local Boards

In pursuance of Ripon's Resolution in 1882, it was recommended that District Committees might very well be consolidated into single homogeneous working bodies with ancillary subordinate committees for each tahsil or subdivision of the District. Under the Central Provinces Local Self-Government Act I, of 1883, a District Council at Raipur along with five Local Boards at Raipur, Dhamtari, Baloda Bazar, Mahasamund and for Eastern Zamindaris were created. In the Central Provinces, it was recognised from the very outset that the village was to be the unit of all administration. The Act, therefore, provided for the aggre-

gation of villages into circles and circles into groups. From these circles and groups were excluded such areas as were included in the limits of military cantonment or of a town having a municipal committee. Hence for each group of circles a Local Board and for each district a District Council was established.

The constitution of the Local Boards was as follows:—

Table No. XIV-7

Constitution of Local Boards

Local Board	Elected members	Nominated members
1. Raipur	17	5
2. Dhamtari	13	5
3. Balodabazar	20	5
4. Mahasamud	10	4
5. Eastern Zamindari	—	9

The management of rural schools, hospitals and dispensaries, cattle pounds, roads and ferries beyond the municipal areas was entrusted to District Council.

Functions

In the beginning, the District Council, Raipur, was maintaining 165 primary schools, 5 *serais*, 82 ponds and 2 veterinary dispensaries. In addition, it was rendering financial assistance to nine dispensaries, namely, Raipur main dispensary, Raipur branch dispensary and dispensaries at Dhamtari, Balodabazar, Mahasamund, Arang, Simga, Bisrampur and Sihawa.

In January, 1906, Bhatapara was transferred from Bilaspur. Bhatapara was the only village under the Sanitation Act. The *Mukaddam* Rules were in force in Arang, Simga, Balodabazar, Rajim and Mahasamund. The total assessment on these six villages amounted to Rs. 2,000 which was spent in keeping them clean and sanitary.[1]

The Local Boards had no independent source of income and were working as the agents of the District Council. Later on, in 1910, some of the duties were

Source of Income

transferred from District Council to Local Boards, which till then were entrusted with the management of minor civil works, rural schools and cattle-pounds under the supervision of the District Council. The management of village markets was also transferred to the District Council and Local Boards. The Local Self-Government (Amendment) Bill, 1908, proposed to extend the authority of Rural Boards (Local Boards) by giving them powers of establishment of schools, dispensaries, markets, etc. With the introduction of Local Fund Engineer Scheme it was decided, in order to relieve the pressure of work of the Public Works Department of the Govern-

1. *Raipur District Gazetteer*, p. 248.

ment, to transfer to the Council the supervision of a number of roads and buildings till then maintained from provincial funds.

Executive Control

The functions of the District Council were performed partly by Chairman, partly by the Secretary and partly through the various special committees. The executive control over the particular departments of the District Council was vested in the respective Government Departments at the District Headquarters e.g. the District Inspector of Schools, the Civil Surgeon, the Executive Engineer, etc., with the Deputy Commissioner at the helm of all affairs. The Tahsildar, in his double role as the agent of the Deputy Commissioner and the Chairman of the Local Board succeeded in retaining the executive authority in his hands.

The constitution of the District Council and Local Boards in Raipur District in the year 1911-12 stood as under:—[1]

Table No. XIV-8

Constitution of District Council and Local Boards, 1911-12

Name	Area (sq km.)	Population	Members			
			Ex-officio	Nominated	Elected	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Raipur District Council	8922.5	2,79,347	4	5	21	30
2. Raipur Local Board	2623.2	2,17,507	2	3	17	22
3. Dhamtari Local Board	830	2,10,966	2	3	13	18
4. Balodabazar Local Board	1,555	3,31,934	2	3	22	27
5. Mahasamund Local Board	463	1,03,045	3	1	10	14
6. Eastern Zamindari Local Board	4,584	4,15,895	2	8	—	10

Subsequent Changes in the Constitution of District Council and Local Boards

The constitution of District Council and Local Boards of Raipur District underwent changes during the year 1914-15. The Raipur District Council was composed of 9 nominated and 21 elected members. Of these. 3 were official and 27 non-official.[2] There were elected non-official Chairmen in case of Raipur District Council and Local Board. The elected official Chairmen still continued at Dhamtari, Balodabazar, and Mahasamund Local Boards in the year 1915-16. The system of *ex-officio* members was also done away with in 1914-15. The constitution of the Local Boards in the District in 1914-15 was as follows:—

1. Report on the Working of District Council and Local Boards in the Central Provinces & Berar, 1911-12, p. 4.
2. ibid. 1914-15, p. 4.

Table No. XIV-9

Constitution of Local Boards in 1914-15

	Name of Local Board	Number of Members				
		Nominated	Elected	Total	Official	Non-Official
1.	Raipur	5	17	22	2	20
2.	Dhamtari	5	13	18	2	16
3.	Balodabazar	5	22	27	2	25
4.	Mahasamund	4	10	14	3	11
5.	Eastern Zamindari	2	8	10	2	8

Montford Following the Montford Report and the Government of India Act, 1919, a new legislation, the Central Provinces Local Self-Government Act, 1920, was enacted and it came into force from the 15th May, 1922, in the District. a great advance, both in liberalisation of constitution and in grant of powers of It provided taxation. Under the new Act the District was divided into groups and circles. For each group of circles a Local Board and for each district a District Council was established. Accordingly, Raipur District was divided into 5 groups and 69 Circles.[1] Under the Act IV of 1930, the District Council was composed of two-thirds members elected by and from the Local Boards, one-sixth elected from amongst the general electorate by the above mentioned members and one-sixth other than Government Officials, appointed by Government by nomination. Local Boards consisted of elected and nominated members only. The latter were not to exceed one-fourth of the total membership. The District Council and all the Local Boards of Raipur District had, for the first time, non-official Chairmen during the period. The position during 1926-27 of the re-constituted bodies is shown below.[2]

Table No. XIV-10

Position of Re-constituted Bodies in 1926-27

	Name	Population	Members			
			Nominated	Elected	Selected	Total
1.	Raipur District Council	14,06,676	5	22	5	32
2.	Raipur Local Board	2,53,615	3	18	—	21
3.	Dhamtari Local Board	2,31,240	2	15	--	17
4.	Baloda bazar Local Board	3,37,732	4	22	—	26
5.	Mahasamund Local Board	5,54,089 (5 and 6)	2	10	—	12
6.	Eastern Zamindari Local Board		1	8	—	9

1. The C. P. District Council Manual, pp. 29-42.
2. Report on the Working of District Council and Local Boards in C. P. and Berar, 1932, pp. 1 and 2.

The Raipur District Council was dissolved in June, 1930 due to large number of cases of absentees. An opportunity was given for the existence of the Council by holding fresh elections to avoid the mistakes of absenteeism current among their predecessors but without effect. The Council was eventually superseded and continued as such till Febuary, 1932. An advisory board along with an officer-in-charge was placed for the supervision of the Council affairs. The Raipur District Council was reconstituted in March, 1934.[1] According to the revised policy of 1914-15, the system of *ex-officio* members was to be abolished but this result was not fully achieved till 1934-35 and in the whole district 5 officials continued to function as *ex-officio* members. The Table below shows the constitution of the District Council and Local Boards in 1934-35.

Table No. XIV-11

Constitution of Local Bodies in 1934-35

Name	Area in sq. km.	Population	Members				
			Ex-officio	Nominated	Elected	Selected	Total
1. Raipur District Council	21,691.2	14,62,704	—	5	20	5	30
2. Raipur Local Board	2,442.4	2,52,026	2	3	18	—	23
3. Dhamtari Local Board	2,149.7	2,34,593	2	2	13	—	17
4. Balodabazar Local Board	4,027.4	3,50,152	1	4	21	—	26
5. Mahasamund Local Board	1,199.2	1,66,852	—	2	10	—	12
6. Eastern Zamindari Local Board	11,872.5	51,908	—	1	8	—	9

In 1937, the area of Zamindari Local Board was reduced by one circle and the number of elected members was also correspondingly reduced. Later on, in 1939, a few changes were introduced in the constitution of these local bodies in Raipur District as a result of the Central Provinces Local Self-Government (Amendment) Act of 1939. It abolished the system of nominated members and introduced the principle of adult franchise for their election. Under the amended constitution, there was a provision for the inclusion of representatives from Harijans, Muslims and women. If the members failed to select persons from particular interest, the Government made necessary appointments.

The elections of the District Council were indirect, four-fifths of the prescribed number being elected by single transferable vote by their constituent Local Boards from amongst their members, and the remaining one-fifth selected by the above stated members from amongst the electorate residing in the District Council area. The inclusion of a Muslim, a Harijan and a woman was also provided for the District Council. The number of members in the Raipur District

1. ibid. 1934, p 1.

Council was fixed at 30. Of these six each were elected from Raipur, Dhamtari and Balodabazar Local Boards, four from Mahasamund and two from Eastern Zamindari while the remaining six were selected.

Each Local Board and District Council elected from among its own members or from other persons residing in the group or District Council area, respectively a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman. The Chairman and the Vice-Chairman held office during the term of the Council or Board. The Chairman had a two-fold capacity. He was the President of District Council as well as its administrative and executive head.

The working of the Local Self Government in Central Provinces under the Act of 1883 and 1885 unmistakably impressed that the financial resources of the District Council and Local Boards were meagre, scanty and inelastic. Under the Act of 1920 the Local Bodies began to impose and realise taxes. The Grant-in-aid to Local Bodies Act, 1939, provided for the payment of a grant to local bodies approximately equal to the sums realised by them in the shape of certain fees and fines which under the Government of India Act, 1939, were required to be credited to the provincial revenues. The recepits and expenditure of Raipur District Council are shown in the following Table for a few selected years:—

Financial Resources

Table No. XIV-12

Receipts and Expenditure of District Council

Year	Receipts	Expenditure
1900 1901	60,000	69,000
1911-1912	1,71,226	1,51,272
1920-1921	3,44,633	3,11,995
1930-1931	4,21,019	3,26,448
1940-1941	5,11,350	5,04,768
1947-1948	6,14,826	6,44,689

The most important source of income of these local bodies was the local rate or local fund cess. formerly known as provincial rate. Cattle-pounds formed the next important source of income. The Raipur District Council also adopted the system of voluntary registration of cattle. Besides, special grants were also made to the Council by Provincial Government.

With the inauguration of Provincial Autonomy in 1937, a scheme was prepared to make the District Council a unit of decentralised general administration. But owing to the resignation of the popular Ministry the scheme could not be implemented. In 1946, the popular Government took up the task of overhauling

the machinery of Local Self Government. The previous scheme in a modified form was embodied in the Central Provinces Local Self-Government Act (No. XXXVIII) of 1948. According to the Act the Local Boards were replaced by the Janapada Sabhas at tahsil level while no institution was created to replace the District Council.

Janapada Sabhas

As already stated, four Janapada Sabhas, one at each tahsil were constituted at Raipur, Dhamtari, Balodabazar and Mahasamund in August 1948. This Act, as amended from time to time, is still in force in the District.

Constitution of Janapada Sabhas

As a consequence of this measure, the tahsil became the primary unit of Local Self Government in which the local officials and representatives of the area were closely associated. The Janapada area was divided into rural and urban circles. At the time of their establishment the members were nominated by Government. The number of the nominated members of the Raipur, Dhamtari, Balodabazar and Mahasamund Janapada Sabhas were 33,32,42 and 52, respectively, including the Chairman and Deputy Chairman. These nominated members were representing rural and urban areas. Formerly, Mahasamund Janapada Sabha had an area of 9,743.5 sq. km. It was very difficult for local administration to manage such a huge area. Therefore, Government split the Mahasamund Janapada Sabha into two Janapada Sabhas– Mahasamund and Bindranawagarh. The headquarters of Bindranawagarh Janapada Sabha is at Gariaband.

These nominated bodies continued to function till March, 1954, when for the first time elections in all the five Sabhas of the District were held. The following Table gives the size and position after the reconstitution of Janapada Sabhas:—

Reconstitution

Table No. XIV-13

Particulars of Janapada Sabhas

Janapada Sabha	Area in sq. km.	Number of Members		
		Elected	Selected	Total
1. Raipur	2887.8	28	5	33
2. Dhamtari	2149.7	25	7	32
3. Balodabazar	4600 2	38	7	45
4. Mahasamund	4778.5	30	5	35
5. Bindranawagarh	3105.4	21	8	29

A Janapada area is divided into urban and rural circles, the urban areas consisting of municipal and notified areas. The number of rural circles was 28 in Raipur, 26 in Dhamtari, 39 in Balodabazar, 32 in Mahasamund and 20 in Bindranawagarh Janapada Sabha, respectively. The membership of the Janapada Sabha is of two kinds, elected and selected. Elected members again are of two kinds, those representing rural circles and others representing urban circles. From rural circles members are elected directly from the constituencies while in urban circles they are elected by the elected members of the municipal bodies. According to the Act there is a provision for one Harijan and Scheduled Tribe member, if not already included amongst the elected members. The term of the Sabha is for five years from the date of its first meeting and the term of office of every councillor co-terminates with it. The Chairman and the Deputy Chairman who are elected by the councillors from amongst themselves or from outside, hold office for the life time of the Sabha.[1]

Urban and Rural Circles

In pursuance of the Act of 1948, every Sabha in the district appointed, out of its own body, the Standing Committees on Finance, Public Works, Public Health, Education, Agriculture and Development.

Standing Committee

The Development Committee was, however, abolished in accordance with the recommendations of the Janapada Enquiry Committee, 1952 and instead an administrative Committee comprising eleven (or nearly equal to one-third of the total number of councillors whichever was more) was constituted in each Sabha. The Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of Sabha are to be the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Administrative Committee. The Administrative Committee deals with the co-ordination of other Standing Committees and looks after the implementation of their decisions and appointment of Janapada staff.

The Administrative Committee

The Chief Executive Officer is the *ex-officio* Secretary of every standing committee. The Sub-Divisional Officers and Tahsildars respectively, of Raipur, Dhamtari, Balodabazar, Mahasamund and Bindranawagarh act as the Chief Executive Officers and Deputy Chief Executive Officers of these Janapada Sabhas.

Chief Executive Officer

The Janapada Sabhas have been vested with larger authority and wider powers than the former Local Board. The functions allotted to Janapada Sabhas cover a wide range of subjects and include all measures likely to promote health, comfort, education and convenience of the people living in the rural area. However, the function of the Sabha can be divided into three categories, i. e., obligatory, discretionary and entrusted.

Functions

1. The Madhya Pradesh Janapada Manual, Pt. I, 1955, pp. 106-07.

The obligatory duties comprise, among others, establishment and management of rural schools (now transferred to Education Department), hospitals, dispensaries, rest-houses, (now transferred to P.W.D.), control of epidemics, vaccination, registration of births and deaths, management of cattle-pounds and ferries, construction and maintenance of roads, provision for drinking water by construction of wells and tanks, village uplift, etc.

Obligatory duties

Discretionary duties include management of fairs, agricultural shows, industrial exhibitions, sanitation, development of cottage industries, etc. In addition, the Act empowers the Government to entrust the Sabhas any other functions from time to time.

Discretionary duties

Though the Janapada Sabhas have more sources of revenues than the former District Council, the finances continue to be scanty. The rate of compulsory cess has been considerably enlarged. In pursuance of the Janapada Act, 1948, the income of the Sabhas originates mainly from rates, cesses (taxes), cess of various kinds and Government grants. The following Table gives the income and expenditure figures pertaining to a few selected years:—

Financial Resources

Table No. XIV-14

Income and Expenditure of Janapada Sabhas

(In Rs.)

Year	Raipur		Dhamtari		Balodabazar		Mahasamund		Bindranawagarh	
	Receipt	Expenditure	Receipt	Expenditure	Receipt	Expenditure	Receipt	Expenditure	Receipt	Expenditure
1956-57	—	—	5,46,109	4,79,231	5,64,419	6,02,335	8,51,618	5,16,463	4,18,303	2,70,181
1961-62	—	—	8,14,188	8,12,341	12,81,219	15,21,650	9,38,736	10,31,380	13,62,716	6,25,746
1965-66	4,33,129	5,99,479	2,26,821	2,65,667	5,10,238	5,57,497	3,63,113	4,36,569	1,72,570	2,16,265
1966-67	3,59,173	5,46,568	2,01,949	3,17,195	4,69,153	4,90,497	2,84,875	3,56,644	1,56,961	1,81,532
1967-68	6,62,263	5,30,549	3,06,110	2,71,990	6,30,971	6,35,886	4,89,951	3,93,828	2,47,300	1,47,557
1968-69	5,66,388	5,46,855	2,95,770	3,03,810	8,83,153	8,08,563	4,21,203	4,65,304	2,30,635	2,94,006
1969-70	5,52,762	5,96,879	3,23,930	3,46,645	8,14,503	8,95,956	4,10,426	4,56,815	2,12,007	2,13,170

As per recommendations of the Janapada Enquiry Committee the Government abolished additional cess and raised the rate of compulsory cess. In respect of educational grant 75 per cent of the approved expenditure on primary education was to be met by Government. In backward areas this pecentage could be upto 90 per cent. The Government also gave a share of land revenue at 5 per cent of the annual demand in each year to the Sabha. The services of teachers of the schools run by Janapada Sabha of the District were taken over by Government in 1964.

Important Functions

Of the various functions which the Sabha performs, those relating to education, medical and public health, veterinary services and public works are most important.

Education

The establishment, management, maintenance and inspection of schools has been an important function of the Janapada Sabhas. From the 1st December, 1963, most of these institutions have been transferred to the Education Department. From 5 middle schools and 75 primary schools in 1948-49, they increased to 9 middle schools and 129 primary schools in 1954-55 and two high schools, 37 middle schools and 298 primary schools in 1963-64, under Janapada Sabha, Raipur.

Dhamtari Sabha had 65 primary schools and 1 middle school in 1948-49 which subsequently increased to 148 primary schools, 10 middle schools and 3 high schools in 1963-64. Balodabazar Sabha had 4 middle schools and 59 primary schools in 1948-49 which increased to 17 middle schools and 139 primary schools in 1955-56 and 9 middle schools and 5 primary schools in 1970-71. Mahasamund Janapada was maintaining 83 primary schools and 5 middle schools in 1948-49. The member increased to 149 primary schools and 12 middle schools in 1954-55 and 295 primary schools, 28 middle schools and one high school in 1964-65. Bindranawa garh Sabha was managing 78 primary schools and 3 middle schools in 1955-56, which increased to 158 primary schools and 10 middle schools in 1960-61. Since 1948-49, the expenditure on education has rapidly risen owing to the ever increasing demand for schools in rural areas, as shown in the following Table:—

Table No. XIV-15

Expenditure on Education

Year	Raipur	Dhamtari	Mahasamund	Bindra-nawagarh	Baloda-bazar
1948-49	82,425	80,458	99,059	Nil	74,080
1951-52	1,54,417	1,44,981	2,11,926	Nil	1,76,634
1956-57	3,09,538	3,34,189	3,15,690	1,63,849	3,54,868
1961-62	—	6,18,334	6,55,769	4,16,363	9,71,400
1966-67	76,578	65,430	1,12,108	68,448	1,38,312
1967-68	2,48,579	75,770	62,266	31,000	2,19,749
1968-69	2,15,872	72,220	1,11,751	79,975	2,92,678
1969-70	2,60,658	1,14,250	1,14,204	27,465	3,68,017

Public Health and Medical

The main activities under this head are management of dispensaries, provision and purification of drinking water, measures for prevention of epidemics, vaccination and inoculation. The total number of *Ayurvedic* dispensaries in Raipur District is 92. In addition, the Sabhas are maintaining Allopathic and veterinary dispensaries. The amount spent on public health activities by the Janapada Sabhas of the District shows a gradual rise as tabulated below.

Table No. XIV-16

Expenditure on Public Health

Name of Janapada Sabhas	1948-49	50-51	55-56	60-61	65-66	66-67	67-68	68-69	69-70
1. Raipur	—	—	—	—	78,737	60,510	93,365	1,00,736	1,00,543
2. Dhamtari	1,786	2,594	4,093	3,366	4,262	10,419	58,820	66,630	77,840
3. Balodabazar	4,582	10,642	32,804	95,945	56,966	66,487	66,233	76,570	94,084
4. Mahasamund	8,515	1,909	55,119	51,917	58,621	69,282	60,949	68,189	86,626
5. Bindranawagarh	—	—	21,061	30,052	26,540	35,920	31,420	32,232	47,446

Public Works

The Janapada Sabhas of the District play an important role in the development of rural communication and construction of buildings for panchayats, schools and dispensaries, and construction and repairs of wells and tanks. The following Table shows the expenditure incurred under this head by the sabhas of the District for a few selected years:—

Table No. XIV—17

Expenditure on Public Works

Year	Raipur	Dhamtari	Balodabazar	Mahasamund	Bindranawagarh
1948-49	—	6,426	4,700	1,839	—
1950-51	—	13,754	24,734	306	—
1955-56	—	1,50,162	3,61,699	97,463	10,242
1960-61	—	15,762	54,009	37,228	6,478
1963-64	1,19,380	15,985	1,01,424	—	5,145
1966-67	26,735	83,417	47,514	17,462	11,291
1967-68	13,209	25,520	66,410	45,085	9,750
1968-69	4,033	18,210	16,302	34,395	10,706
1969-70	39,229	16,590	76,086	29,493	15,618

The Panchayats

From time immemorial Gram Panchayats formed an integral part of our national life and preserved our culture and tradition against all political upheavals. In the year 1907, the Decentralization Commission proposed village panchayat in every village to serve as basic unit of local Government. It also recommended certain functions for these local bodies, e. g. management of schools, cattle-pounds and markets and powers to decide petty civil and criminal cases.

History

In the year 1918, in the wake of the Montford Report, it was felt that an effective and essential beginning should be made by instituting the panchayats. In Central Provinces and Berar, two acts—the Central Provinces and Berar Village Sanitation and Public Management Act of 1920 and the Central Provinces and Berar Village Panachayat Act of 1920 were passed. Under the first Act, provision was made to create sanitation Panchayats in the areas notified by the Government, while under the other Act regular village panchayats were constituted in, ordinarily, rural areas. This Act, as amended from time to time continued to govern the panchayats of the District. In the year 1940, there were 18 Gram Panchayats in Raipur District which increased to 19 in 1941.

Financial

The Panchayat legislation of 1920 was amended by the Central Provinces and Berar Panchayat Act, 1946. According to the Act of 1946, the panchayats were split up into three stages : first, for every village with a population of 1,000 second, for villages with a population of not less than 500 persons and, in the third stage, with a population below 500. Since the year 1947-48 the progress in this sphere has been tremendous. They rose from 484 Gram Panchayats in that year to 502 in 1959-60 and to 1878 in 1962-63. The number of Nyaya Panchayats remained static at 119 during this period.

In the first instance Panchayats were formed by nomination and the *Sarpanchas* were also nominated by Government, after which elections were held. The number of *panchas* ranged from 5 to 15, and were chosen through secret ballot by qualified voters for a period of five years on adult franchise basis. The Patel of the village is also appointed a member of the Panchayat by virtue of his office. The panchayat elects its *Sarpanch* from amongst its own members or from amongst the residents of the village. The *Sarpanch* is nominated by the Sarpanch from amongst memebers of the panchayat or from amongst the residents of the village. The village Assistant or the Gram Sahayak acts as the *ex-officio* Secretary of a Gram Panchayat. Departmental Control over these institutions is exercised by the Panchayat and Social Welfare Department. The local Janapada Sabha also has the general powers of administration and control over the Panchayat.

Financial Resources

Financial resources admissible to these Panchayats may be classified into the following three categories:

(a) Self-earned or independent sources of income like compulsory and optional taxes, fees, rates, etc., and receipts from panchayat property.

(b) Government grant, both regular and *ad-hoc.*

(c) *Ad-hoc* public contribution for specific item of developmental work.

Compulsory taxes include cess on land revenue at the rate of 6 pies per rupee, a tax on building and non-agricultural land, a tax on profession, a yearly lincence fee on brokers, etc. Optional taxes which can be levied with the approval of the local Janapada Sabha include tolls on vehicles, pack-animals and markets, water rate and lighting fee. In addition, every panchayat is empowered to raise loans equal to 5 per cent of its revenue from a village Development Fund.

The following Table gives the income and expenditure of panchayats in the District from 1956-57 to 1967-70.

Table No. XIV-18

Income and Expenditure of Panchayats

Year	Total Income	Total Expenditure
1956-57	4,92,543	1,24,779
1961-62	8,16,333	5,59,499
1966-67	14,49,558	9,10,020
1967-68	3,95,996	1,93,596
1968-69	14,64,157	6,39,936
1969-70	9,65,907	7,81,559

Nyaya Panchayats

The Nyaya Panchayats are purely judicial bodies with powers to try minor offences and settle disputes of ordinary nature. The detailed functions and working of Nyaya Panchayats have been discussed in Chapter XII, Law and Order and Justice.

Under the Central Provinces and Berar Act of 1946, Nyaya Panchayats were constituted, one each for a group of villages. A Nyaya Panchayat consisted of at least five members. The *panchas* of this body were first nominated by the Government for three years but later they were selected from amongst the elected members of the village panchayat concerned for a five year term. In the District 119 Nyaya Panchayats were established about the year 1947-48. In 1964-65 the number increased to 153, of which 28 are in Raipur Tahsil, 27 in Dhamtari Tahsil, 42 in Balodabazar Tahsil, 21 in Gariaband and 35 in Mahâsamund.

Panchayati Raj

In 1962, the Madhya Pradesh Panchayat Act was passed. This Act brought new vision and responsibilities to the Panchayats. This is popularly known as the Panchayati Raj. Under this Act a three-tier system is set-up, viz., Gram Panchayat at the village level, Janapada Panchyat at the Block level and Zila Panchayat at the District level which is under implementation in Raipur District.

Panchayati Raj

Under the Madhya Pradesh Panchayats Act, 1962, in all 907 Gram Panchayats came into being. Gram Panchayat Mahasamund was Dissolved by the Government on account of establishment of a municipality there. Thus, there remained 906 Gram Panchayats. During the second general elections of the Gram Panchayats in 1970-71, elections of Gram Panchayat Navapara of Block Amanpur and Gram Panchayat Lalpur (Bag Bahara) of Block Bag Bahara were postponed, as it was decided to establish municipalities, at both these places. Similarly, elections were postponed on account of changes in the borders and headquarters in 12 Gram Panchayats of the District. Thus out of 906 Gram Panchayats having 12,523 wards, elections were held in 892 Gram Panchayats, having 12284 wards.

Gram Panchayat Elections

In 505 Gram Panchayats, actual election proceedings had to be carried out for 1,869 wards, where 3,924 candidates were in the field. In 387 Gram Panchayats all the wards either returned unanimous candidates or remained vacant. The percentage of voting in the District as a whole was 15.21. Later, elections were held in October, 1970 for the remaining 12 Gram Panchayats, which were earlier postponed.

Afterwards, cooption of women members of the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes and Presidents of cooperative societies was done. In all 1,716 women, 78 members of scheduled castes, 25 members of scheduled tribes and 287 Presidents of cooperative societies were coopted in the District.

Co-option

Janapada Panchayat

Janapada Panchayats were reorganised in the year 1970 in Raipur District, under the Madhya Pradesh Panchayat's Act, 1962. In all 22 Janapada Panchayats were constituted, one for each Block. Constitution of one Janapada Panchayat, namely, Magarlod was postponed by the Government. There were in all 446 constituencies, having 447 seats.

The members of these Janapada Panchayats were elected on 18th December 1970. The co-option of women, members of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and representatives of cooperative societies was done on 19th May, 1971. The President and Vice President of the Janapada Panchayats were elected on 29th May, 1971. In all 41 women and 8 members of scheduled tribes were reported to be

Elections and Co-options

coopted in the district. Members of scheduled castes and representatives of cooperative societies were not co-opted because their representation was upto the required strength in the already elected members of the Janapadas.

Representation of Municipalities

There is provision in the rules for taking one representative each in the Janapada from the municipal committee, corporation or Notified Area Committee, whichever falls nearest to its jurisdiction. Thus, Bhatapara, Dhamtari and Mahasamund municipalities elected one representative each respectively.

Standing Committees

This was followed by election of members for the 7 standing committees for each Janapada Panchayat; four members are elected to each standing committee and the Janapada President is the ex-officio member of each of the seven committees, dealing with the following subjects:—

1. Agriculture
2. Education
3. Social Welfare
4. Taxation and Finance
5. Communications and Public works
6. Cooperation and Industries
7. General

Except the Taxation and Finance standing committee, the Presidents of all these standing committees have been elected. The Janapada President is the President of the Taxation and Finance Standing Committee also.

CHAPTER XV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

FOR WANT OF adequate information it is difficult to make specific reference about Raipur with regard to the system of education in ancient times. However, an indirect reference is available in the accounts of Hiuen Tsang. Writing about this country, the Chinese traveller Hiuen Tsang in 639 A.D., referred to the existence of about 100 Buddhist monasteries, and about 10,000 brethren, all Mahayanists in the area.[1] Turturiya (Turturia), a place in Balodabazar Tahsil was noted for an ancient institution of nuns that existed here in the heyday of Buddhism.[2] A.E. Nelson in 1909 noted that, "the remarkable feature of this place, however, is that the *pujaris* in this lovely place are women and women only. They appear to be the modern Hinduised representatives of the ancient institution of nuns".[3] Legends surround certain places including Turturiya. "It is said to have been the hermitage of the sage, Valmiki, and it is claimed that 'Lava' and 'Kusa' were born here. They were sons of Rama, the hero of *Ramayan*".[4] A mention about the existence of hermitages of *Rishi* Shringin and Angiras *Rishi* is also available. The former had his *ashram* at Sihawa, the source of the Mahanadi, while the latter at Ratawa village. Muchkunda had his *ashram* in the village Mechaka in Dhamtari Tahsil.[5]

Education in early period

The association of Raipur with vast and varied literature and rich cultural traditions prevailing during the ancient and mediaeval periods is to some extent reflected in this background. The banks of sacred rivers which sheltered learned sages in the rigion with their *ashrams* filled with incensed smoke and *Vedic* chants provided a standard of learning in this area. The impressive traces to be recognised in ruins, images and beautiful carvings found in Jain remains at Arang, Vaishnavite shrines of Rajim, Laxman temple, etc., in Sirpur and Buddhist remains of Turturia and Sirpur, are a reflection of an era of art and civilisation in this area.

The history of education during the mediaeval period down to the period when systematic education on western lines started in the mid-nineteenth century

1. *Raipur District Gazetteer*, pp. 39-40.
2. ibid. p. 66.
3. ibid. p. 351.
4. ibid. p. 350.
5. ibid. p. 343.

Education in Mediaeval Period

was largely influenced by the policies of the rulers under whose domination the region passed from time to time. Generally, education was more or less in the hands of religious pedagogues and institutions during this period. The indigenous *pathashalas* run by the *pandits* imparted education to Hindus in Sanskrit and Hindi, according to their age-old system. For Muslims there were *maktabs*, and the religious leaders of their community imparted instructions in these.

Beginning of Western Education

The advent of western education in Raipur dates back to 'sixties of the last century when Hewitt recorded the existence of 58 schools in the then District of Raipur, with a daily attendance of 2,355 pupils in 1864.[1] Till 1897-98, about four-fold increase was registered in the number of institutions and 237 schools with 15,485 pupils were recorded in that year. After a temporary set-back owing to the famine and its after effects around 1900-01, and on the eve of separation of Durg, a District mostly carved out of Raipur, 21,728 pupils in 201 schools were recorded in 1904-05. It may be of interest to note that of these, 2,227 were girls, the largest in any district of the then Central Provinces. The total expenditure incurred by the District Council on the primary schools was Rs. 25,851 in 1900-01 and Rs. 52,300 in 1906-07. In the urban areas of Raipur and Dhamtari, the primary education was in the hands of municipalities. Out of 11 girls schools in the District, five were Government schools with 460 girls and six aided, managed by the Missionary bodies, with 395 girls. Besides, a private Urdu school at Raipur, especially for girls, and an Oriya school for girls in Khariar also existed during the period. An outstanding institution was the Government High School, Raipur (now Multipurpose Higher Secondary School), which was raised to this status in the year 1887 from a middle school. It was affiliated to the Calcutta University in 1887, and later to Allahabad in 1894. It had 475 pupils in 1906-07. A normal school also existed at Raipur with 92 students in 1909. Another important institution was Rajkumar College (now a public school), which was transferred from Jabalpur in 1894. It was meant for the sons of the ruling princes. The college had 26 students on the roll in 1909. The aided school, run by the American Evangelical Mission at Raipur, had 59 students in 1907. The American Mennonite Mission at Dhamtari managed three institutions, one of them a girls school in Raipur District. Apart from these institutions, a school for deaf and mute students, a school for blind, and an Industrial Workshop managed by the Mission were extant in 1909 at Raipur. In all 16 schools were under the Missionary bodies during this period.

Organisation and Set-up

Before the deposition of Appa Sahib in 1818 A.D., when the administration of Nagpur Territory was assumed by the British Government, the Chhattis-

1. Raipur District Settlement Report, 1864, p. 86.

Set-up in the 19th Century

garh Province was governed by a succession of *Subahs*, who exercised in all departments a very extensive authority. For the period of Superintendentship of Col. Agnew, and from 1830 to 1854, when the British protectorate ceased, no information about the organisation of education in the area is available. It appears that the same was in the hands of indigenous institutions. The Nagpur Government under the Bhonslas gave no support for the encouragement of education. Public schools were not established. Even after the receipt of the famous Despatch of 1854, the Government interest manifested only in Saugor and Nerbudda Territories. Even the Missionaries' labour of love, which centred round Nagpur did not penetrate into this region. After the formation of Central Provinces in 1861, and the creation of a separate Department of Education in 1862 under the Director of Public Instruction, the Chhattisgarh area came under the Eastern Circle with headquarters at Raipur. It was under a Circle Inspector of schools who administered all Government schools with certain exceptions, and all indigenous schools in the area. The schools at the headquarters of Raipur District were under the direct administration of Inspector-General of Education and Circle Inspector. In Raipur, while the number of Government schools during 1871 and 1881 remained 63, the number of private schools decreased from 237 to 146. The total number of scholars in these schools was 14,054 in 1881. The origin of School Committees was also witnessed during the period when inhabitants of the area were invited to visit the schools to record their remarks. Grants-in-aid were given, as required by the Despatch of 1854, to an efficient Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular school.

After the investigations of the Education Commission of 1882, and the transfer of all departmental rural schools under the care of District Councils and Local Boards during the mid-'eighties of the last century, good progress was registered. In accordance with the Education Commission's recommendations, the primary scholarship was thrown open to public competition in 1885-86.

After the reorganisation of Inspectoral Circles in 1904-06, the Chhattisgarh Circle, corresponding to the Commissioner's Division was constituted.

Set-up in the 20th Century

Apart from the appointment of a separate Inspectress of Girls Schools in the Provinces, the European schools were entrusted to a separate Inspector during 1904-05. In 1922-23 sanction was accorded by the Government by which Deputy Inspectors were to be transferred to the service of District Councils. In the same year two posts of Inspectors of Schools were kept in abeyance. In 1927-28 Chhattisgarh Division was reconstituted into a separate circle under an Inspector of Schools, as redistribution into four circles instead of five made in 1922-23 was found inconvenient. Again, after the reorganisation of the administrative branch of the Education Department in 1938, the post of Chhattisgarh Circle Inspector of Schools alongwith others was abolished and, instead, the post of

District Inspector was created. Three Deputy Directors were also appointed to assist the Director of Public Instructions. Two years later these posts were also abolished, because the high school education suffered owing to lack of inspection, etc., and instead, four posts of Divisional Superintendents of Education were created. Education in Raipur thus came under the Divisional Superintendent of Education, Raipur Division. These divisions were re-constituted in 1946-47. In 1949, there were eight divisions, after the creation of Chhattisgarh Division in January 1949. Raipur remained the headquarters of Raipur Division.

Girls Education

In 1946, the whole of the women's inspectorate was also reorganised. The Central Provinces was divided into three Circles under an Inspectress in charge of each. The Circles were divided into ranges, and each range was controlled by the District Inspectress of Schools, who was assisted by Assistant District Inspectresses of Schools. Raipur was covered by Nagpur Circle.

Vidya Mandir School

The Vidya Mandir Schools, which were hitherto under a Vidya Mandir Officer appointed in 1940, were put in charge of Assistant District Inspectors of Schools in Raipur in 1943, and the post of the Vidya Mandir Officer was abolished.

Present Set-up

In 1971, there were nine educational Divisions in Madhya Pradesh, and the position of Raipur remained unchanged. The Divisional Superintendent is the administrative and inspecting authority of the Government for higher secondary education in Raipur Division, both in respect of boys and girls, since the separate inspectorate branch for girls ceased to exist from 1960-61.

The primary and middle education in the District is administered and supervised by the District Educational officer, corresponding to the District Inspector of Schools till 1962. He is assisted by Assistant District Inspectors and Inspectresses of Schools for boys' and girls' primary education, respectively. For administrative purposes the District has been divided into 47 ranges. In 1964-65 there were 57 Assistant Inspectors and 3 Assistant Inspectresses of Schools in Raipur. The District Educational Officer is directly responsible to the Divisional Superintendent of Education, Raipur Division, Raipur. In this area a number of primary, middle and higher secondary schools are under the control of local bodies, who are given adequate grants-in-aid by the Government.

The collegiate non-technical education in the District is directly controlled by the Director of Collegiate Education, Bhopal, while the technical education at all levels is controlled by the Director of Technical Education, Bhopal. The

Director of Public Instruction is responsible for the administrative control of general education upto higher secondary standard, including teachers' training at school and collegiate levels.

Literacy and Educational Standard

According to 1961 Census, the number of literate and educated persons in the District was 3,70,254 Of these, 3,04,433 were males and 65,821 females. Standing 13th in descending order of literacy-rate in the State, Raipur District registered a general literacy rate of 18.49, according to 1961 Census. However, if we exclude the 0-4 years age-group, the general literacy rate of Raipur is calculated to be 21.70 per cent.

The Census of 1971 recorded 6,16,315 literate and educated persons in the District. Of these, 4,75,064 were males and 1,41,251 females. The District then registered a general literacy rate of 23.60.

There has been a great difference in the male and female literacy rates. The former was 30.97, while the latter registered only 6.45 per cent in 1961. According to 1971 Census, the male literacy was recorded to be 36.54 per cent, while the female literacy registered only 10.77 per cent. Similarly, the rural and urban literacy rates varied vastly in the District. The former had 15.14 per cent while the latter 44.59 per cent literate and educated persons in 1961.

The progress of literacy in the District during the decades 1951-71 is given in the following Table:—

Table No. XV—1

Progress of Literacy (1951 to 71)

Year	Percentage of Literates					
	Whole population			Excluding 0-4 years age-group		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1951	10.52	19.10	3.59	12.09	20.63	4.10
1961	18.49	30.97	6.45	21.70	26.39	7.56
1971	23.60	36.54	10.77	—	—	—

In the above Table, literacy rates on the whole population and that excluding 0-4 years age-group are given. Since 0-4 years age-group children do not go to schools generally, the literacy rates thus calculated show a more realistic picture. However, it can be seen that on both bases, literacy in the District has grown by over 75 per cent during 1951-71 decades.

A study of educational level attained by the literate and educated persons of the District may be interesting here. The Table below gives the population of such persons at different levels according to 1961 Census.

Table No. XV—2

Educational Levels, 1961

Educational Levels	Literate			Population	
	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban
Literate without educational levels	2,46,269	1,96,622	49,647	1,80,670	65,599
Primary or junior basic	1,08,139	94,004	14,135	84,187	23,952
Matriculation and above	15,846	13,807	2,039	3,663	12,183
District Total	3,70,254	3,04,433	65,821	2,68,520	1,01,734

A bulk, i.e., 66.51 per cent of the literate population in the District is constituted of persons without any educational level. About 29.21 per cent possess education up to primary or junior basic standard, and the rest 4.28 per cent only possess higher qualifications including matriculation, or higher secondary and above. Of the total literate population in the District, about 27.46 per cent were enumerated in the urban areas and the rest 72.54 per cent in the rural areas according to Census 1961.

Spread of Education among Women

Though female education had its beginning in the Central Provinces somewhere in the 'sixties of the last century, yet the Provincial Committee in its Report to the Education Commission (1884), recorded the existence of only three girls' schools in Raipur with only 105 girls on the roll. The traditional resistance to girls' education, economic backwardness and sparse and tribal population of the region were mainly responsible for its slow progress. As such, by 1894-95, the average daily attendance of girls in the primary schools of the District remained only 171. In 1902-03, special measures regarding the female education resulted in the provincialisation of girls schools, which were hitherto under the management of local bodies. In 1906-07, out of 11 girls schools in Raipur, 5 were managed by the Government with 460 girls, and the remaining six were aided schools, managed by the Missionary bodies with 395 girls. Besides, a girls Urdu school at Raipur and an Oriya school for girls in Khariar also existed during the period. By 1910-11 the average daily attendance of girls in Government primary schools was recorded as 456 and that in private primary schools 129. Apart from this, an average attendance of 153 girls in private secondary schools was also recorded.

Early history

Since 1894-95, the percentage of female scholars (public and private) to female population of school-going age increased from 0.2 to 4.6 in 1910-11. All out efforts were made for the promotion of girls' education. An Inspectress of Schools was already appointed by the Government after their provincialisation, and grants-in-aid to facilitate the opening of new girls schools in villages were sanctioned. By 1920-21, the average daily attendance of girls further improved to 566 in Government primary schools. In the secondary schools, average daily attendance of girls in this year was 77. Similarly, in private primary and secondary schools, 209 and 122 average daily attendance of girls, respectively, was recorded.

Female Education Committee, 1926-27

In view of the slow and tardy growth, the Government appointed a Female Education Committee in 1926-27, with elaborate terms of reference with R.H. Beckett as its Chairman.[1] In accordance with the recommendations of the Committee, the responsibility of opening new vernacular girls schools and their management was restored to local bodies which were already looking after the boys' education. It is noteworthy that 19 primary schools were, thereafter, opened by the local bodies, and Raipur also contributed to this number. Hereafter, the growth of girls' education became more steady, and by 1931-32, their average attendance in primary schools further improved to 814 in public schools and 427 in private schools. The girls' average attendance in private secondary institutions was recorded as 212 in that year. By this time (1930-31), the percentage of female scholars (public and private) to female population of school-going age advanced to 5.34 from 4.6 in 1910-11.

Primary Education Act (Compulsory -1920

After the passing of Primary Education Act (Compulsory) 1920, a Committee to prepare a programme was constituted in 1921. In respect of girls' education the Committee recommended not to enforce compulsion in their case,[2] and suggested that co-education in primary stage should be encouraged. This recommendation was also endorsed by the Female Education Committee, 1926-27. In view of the recommendations of this Committee, primary curriculum of girls was suitably amended. The primary schools for girls in Raipur during 1940-41 were recorded to be 24 with an enrolment of 2,119 girls. The only Indian middle school for girls during this period had an enrolment of 211 girls. During the 'forties, considerable improvement in female education was recorded. Girls were freely admitted to boys schools.

Female education

In the post-Independence period, female education made great strides in the State. In the beginning of the First Plan period in 1951-52, the number of primary girls schools were 22 with an enrolment of 1,995 girls, taught by 51 teachers. Of these, only eight were Govern-

1. Memorandum on the Development of Education in the Central Provinces and Berar, 1931, p. 29.
2. ibid. p. 11.

In the Post-Independence period ment institutions and the rest under municipalities (four), Janapada (five) and private bodies (five). Apart from these, about 4,332 girls were studying in the mixed primary schools in the District. In the only Indian English middle school, there were 108 girls in 1951-52.

By 1960-61 the District, like the State, enjoyed the fruits of two Five Year Plans. Vigorous steps for all round development of girls education were taken, and adequate funds spent. Consequently, the primary girls schools rose to 54 with 6,832 girls and 168 teachers. Of these, 24 were Government, 5 Janapada, 8 municipal and 17 private schools. Apart from these, there were three girls middle schools of the Government, and one each of Janapada and private body. One high/higher secondary girls school each of Janapada and municipality, and two private schools also existed by this time. The Government Girls College also came into being in Raipur in 1958.

In order to further promote girls' education in the State, the State Council for Womens' Education was constituted in 1960 in accordance with the recommendations of the National Council for Womens' Education. The Council, since its establishment, has been advising the Government on matters relating to girls' education.

State Council for Women's Education

To attract women to teaching profession, special incentives are offered to them in the shape of advance increments and provision of residential quarters in the rural areas. The progress of girls' education during 1963-64 and 1964-65 is shown in the following Table.

Table No. XV—3

Progress of Girls Education

Management		Primary		Middle	
		Schools	Students	Schools	Students
1	2	3	4	5	6
Government					
	1963-64	40	4,726	10	1,350
	1964-65	40	N.A.	21	N.A.
Local Bodies					
	1963-64	6	1,691	Nil	N.A.
	1964-65	16	1,820	N.A.	N A.
Municipality					
	1963-64	15	5,849	3	415
	1964-65	17	6,210	3	680
Private					
	1963-64	11	1,480	Nil	N.A.
	1964-65	11	1,610	N.A.	N.A.

The higher secondary schools for girls increased from 8 in 1961-62 to 10 in 1964-65 with an enrolment of 2,929 and 6,213 in respective years. Consequently, the number of women teachers also increased from 23 in 1961-62 to 62 in 1964-65. The expenditure also increased from Rs. 14,63,071 to Rs. 18,02,560 during the period. The Government Girls College, Raipur, had 386 girls on its roll in the year 1964-65.

Higher Secondary Schools

Spread of Education among Backward classes and Tribes

According to 1961 Census, the population of Scheduled Castes was enumerated as 2,99,050 or 14.94 per cent of the total population. The Scheduled Tribes, similarly accounted for 3,10,161 or 15.49 per cent of the total population of the District. Whereas the Scheduled Caste population was highest in Balodabazar Tahsil (21.24 per cent), the Scheduled Tribes abounded in Bindranawagarh (37.88 per cent), Dhamtari (29.18 per cent) and Mahasamund (28.52 per cent) Tahsils of the District.

Government has been alive to the dire need of the educational advancement of these classes and the year 1939 witnessed the inauguration of Harijan Chhatralaya, Raipur by the late Bhulabhai Desai. Babu Rajendra Prasad had laid the foundation of the said Chhatralaya in 1937. Free boarding and lodging arrangements were made for Harijan students in the Chhatralaya. This hostel in 1965-66 accommodated 40 boarders of mostly secondary schools. The Government granted Rs. 14,430 during 1965-66 towards the boarding, uniform, bedding, toilets and light provisions.

A similar hostel was also established in 1930 for the Kurmi boys, known as Bhola Kurmi Kshatriya Chhatralaya, Raipur.

As reported in 1970, the Tribal Welfare Department is running six higher secondary schools in the District, viz., at Panduka and Chhura, in Tribal Development Block, Chhura; at Gariaband in Gariaband Tribal Development Block; and three others at Nagri. Sihawa and Bolargaon in Sihawa (Nagri) Block of Dhamtari Tahsil. Besides, ten middle schools and 84 primary schools are also being run by the Department in the Tribal Development Blocks of the District. Much importance has been given to girls' education in tribal areas. Four primary and middle schools for girls in these Blocks were opened in 1966-67.

Schools run by Tribal Welfare Department

During the year 1961-62 there were 11,531 Scheduled Caste boys and 3,156 girls in the primary schools. Their number increased to 14,709 and 4,942. respectively, in 1963-64. In the Secondary stage, the number of students of these classes was 403 boys and 17 girls in 1961-62. Their number increased to 622 and 308 respectively, in 1963-64.

A *Balwadi* was started at Balodabazar in the year 1962. Children between four and six years were admitted to this institution. One *Samskar Kendra* was also started in village Latuwa in 1962. A building was provided to this *Kendra* for the performance of cultural programmes.

Details of the working of hostels and *ashrams* for Scheduled Castes and Tribes in Raipur are given in the following Table.—

Table No. XV—4

Hostels and Ashrams for Scheduled Castes and Tribes

Year	Hostels								Ashrams							
	Scheduled Tribes				Scheduled Castes				Scheduled Tribes				Scheduled Castes			
	Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls	
	No. of Hostels	No. of Seats	No. of Hostels	No. of Seats	No. of Hostels	No. of Seats	No. of Hostels	No. of Seats	No. of Ashrams	No. of Seats	No. of Ashrams	No. of Seats	No. of Ashrams	No. of Seats	No. of Ashrams	No. of Seats
1962-63	4	140	1	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1963-64	7	210	1	20	2	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1964-65	9	255	1	20	3	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1965-66	12	425	1	20	4	130	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1966-67	16	505	1	20	4	130	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1967-68	16	505	1	20	2	75	—	—	1	30	2	40	—	—	—	—
1968-69	20	585	1	20	4	130	—	—	1	30	2	40	—	—	1	20
1969-70	26	735	3	60	9	230	—	—	1	30	3	60	—	—	1	20

In the hostels, the number of inmates belonging to the Scheduled Tribes numbered 795 and that of Scheduled Castes 230 in 1969-70. A monthly stipend at the rate of Rs. 35 at the District headquarters and Rs. 30 at others is paid to each inmate.

To provide encouragement for educational advancement, the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students are awarded scholarships and stipends. The scheme in the initial stages was undertaken by the Social Welfare Department in the year 1957-58.

The progress of this scheme in Raipur District during 1960-61 to 1969-70 is given in the Appendix.

During the last five years (1961-62 to 1965-66), a sum of Rs. 22,48,600 has been disbursed as State scholarship among these classes. The students studying in the post-higher secondary stages get Government of India scholarships. During the year 1963-64 and 1964-65, a sum of Rs. 3,33,000 has also been disbursed among them. The *Adivasi* students studying in the primary classes are given study-material also, viz., books, slates, lead-pencils etc., free of cost every year. In 1969-70, the amount spent on study-materials (like books and slates) supplied to the tribal students studying in primary schools was Rs. 25,252.

A programme of mid-day meals was also introduced in the tribal schools under the Emergency Feeding Programme.

General Education

Pre-Primary Education

A systematic pre-primary education is of recent origin. and is preparatory to primary education. Formerly, it was entirely in the hands of private enterprise. A few kindergarten classes attached to certain European and Anglo-Indian schools and nursery classes, conducted by private individuals got Government recognition in 1948. Consequently, grants were sanctioned in some cases.

The facilities of pre-primary education are provided mainly with a view to inculcating proper habits of health, behaviour, and social sense among the children of the age-group of 3-6 years. In 1955-56, there were two Government pre-primary schools in Raipur with 60 pupils. The Government in the same year directed the Janapada Sabhas to take initiative in this direction, and in the following year (1956-57), two Janapada schools came into being. A sum of Rs. 4,751 was spent by the Government during this year.

On the recommendations of the Central Working Group for the Fourth Five Year Plan, vigorous steps were being taken, and it is provided that pre-primary schools in all villages having population upto 2,000 should have such a school. It was intended to either open new pre-primary schools or attach infant-classes to the existing primary schools. In smaller villages, programme of *Balwadis*, started by the Social Welfare Department took care of the children of this age-group.

The progress of all types of pre-primary education in Raipur District during the period between 1961-62 and 1969-70 is given below.

Table No. XV—5

Progress of Pre-primary Education (1961-1970)

Year	No. of institutions	Enrolment	Teachers	Expenditure (Rs.) (for girls)
1	2	3	4	5
1961-62	5	470	10	11,342
1962-63	7	600	12	28,130
1963-64	7	630	12	28.960
1964-65	7	722	12	27,855
1965-66	7	772	12	29.440
1966-67	7	829	20	31,000
1967-68	7	864	20	36,000
1968-69	8	949	22	43,405
1969-70	8	955	18	44.916

Primary Education

With the dawn of 20th century the economic backwardness of the District and the pattern of population structure, in which tribal population was sizable, combined in presenting not a very comfortable picture of primary education in the then Raipur District. Yet in respect of girls' education, it was most outstanding in the Province. The primary education was catered by about 143 public and 8 private institutions with an average daily attendance of 3,716 and 252 students, respectively, in 1900-01.

Consequent upon the recommendations of the Educational Conference at Simla in 1901, a general change in the pattern of education was witnessed. A decision was taken by the Government to "abolish middle school examination, result grant, and combined system, and to substitute an examination *in situ* for the present system of Primary School Examination."[1]

Revision of Primary School Curriculum

A revision of primary school curriculum made it more attractive for agriculturists by introducing half-time system.[2] A school for the sons of landed proprietors was opened in 1894 at Raipur, which became famous as Rajkumar College, and is now a Public School. Students were taught the "writing up of village account papers, to understand the village maps and writing up of village money lenders' books",[3] and elements of agricultural practice. A male Normal

1 C.P. Administration Report, 1901-02, pp. 125-26.
2. Under this system, the children of agriculturists were to attend the schools in the morning for only three hours.
3 C.P. Administration Report, 1901-02, p. 125.

School provided for training of teachers in the area. Further for the improvement of girls' education, their schools, which were hitherto under the management of local bodies, were provincialized. As a result of all this, the public institutions for primary education increased to 220 in 1910-11, from 143 a decade ago. The average attendance greatly improved during this decade, and recorded 16,479 in 1910-11. The expenditure on various items amounted to Rs. 72,083 in that year, which was met from the local funds. Apart from these, the number of private primary schools in Raipur in 1910-11 was 49 with an average attendance of 2061 students.

Growth of Primary education through the decades

By the beginning of the 'twenties, new grants-in-aid code was introduced to facilitate the opening of new boys and girls primary schools in rural areas, and to encourage non-Government efforts in this direction. Education became the primary concern of local bodies. But the Non-Co-operation Movement that followed, resulted in the boycott of schools and, consequently, the average daily attendance of pupils reduced to 17,345 in 1920-21, against 27,771 in the previous year. However, the number of schools increased to 311 in that year. Similarly, the average attendance in private primary schools was recorded as 2002 in 54 schools in that year. The total expenditure on schools was recorded as Rs. 2,08,349 in 1920-21.

The decade was eventful and was a landmark in the development of primary education. The Primary Education Act, 1920, which empowered the local bodies to enforce compulsion in primary education in their respective jurisdiction was enacted. But it was not till 1927-28 that we see that compulsion was introduced by the Municipal Committee of Raipur, and in 49 villages by the District Councils, Raipur. Consequently, the number of primary schools (public) further increased to 320 in 1930-31 from 311 a decade ago. However, the average daily attendance had not improved and it recorded 16,144 pupils. The total expenditure on public primary schools from all sources, however, increased to Rs. 2,11,459 in that year from Rs. 1,45,770 a decade ago. The number of private primary schools was 51 in 1930-31, with 2,659 average daily attendance.

Vidya Mandir Scheme

In 1937-38, a new chapter was added to the primary education with the inauguration of Vidya Mandirs under the Vidya Mandir Scheme. The Vidya Mandir Scheme was sponsored by the then Education Minister, Ravi Shanker Shukla. The Scheme contemplates that a village or group of villages within a radius of one mile, having no school, and having not less than 40 children of school going-age, shall have a Vidya Mandir. Agriculture was made the basis of Vidya Mandir school courses, the syllabus of which was prepared on the lines of the Zakir Hussain Syllabus. A number of Vidya Mandirs were opened in Raipur District as well. They were reported to be making satisfactory progress in 1940-41, especially the Nawapara Vidya Mandir in the District, which gave

a net-profit of Rs. 653 during this year. In subsequent years, owing to unsatisfactory progress, a few Vidya Mandirs were closed down.

As a result of all these efforts, the number of recognised primary schools (excluding primary departments of middle schools) increased to 351 in Raipur with 29,108 boys on the roll. At ten centres, covering 50 villages, compulsion was in force since 1927. A recurring grant of Rs. 7,912 was paid to the Raipur District Council towards the compulsion scheme.

During the post-Independence period, vigorous steps were taken for the qualitative and quantitative progress of primary education during the various plan periods. In 1957, the course of primary education was extended to five years' duration from four, hitherto in force in Mahakoshal region, with classes I to V. The age of admission to schools is six years. Integrated syllabus prepared on the basic pattern has been adopted by all Government and non-Government schools. The Madhya Pradesh Compulsory Education Act, 1956 remained in operation till 1962, when the Primary Education Act was enacted for the whole of the reorganised State. But this could not be enforced for want of adequate resources. In this region, the primary education continues to be under the control of local bodies largely. An important step was taken by the Government, whereby the teachers working in local bodies schools of Raipur were absorbed in the Government services.

Primary education in the post-Independence period

At the end of the primary course, a public examination is held by the District Education Officer and certificates are awarded.

Tremendous growth of primary education followed during the Plan periods. The position during the years 1963-70 is given below.

Table No. XV—6

Progress of Primary Education (1963-1970)

Year	Total No. of schools	Total No. of students	Teachers		Expenditure (in Rs.)
			Trained	Un-trained	
1963-64	1,847	1,76,884	2,416	2,182	67,54,045
1964-65	1,847	2,24,496	2,820	2,347	42,23,627
1965-66	1,806	1,54,013	3,099	1,784	71,32,750
1966-67	2,121	1,58,143	3,078	1,838	85,86,700
1967-68	2,129	1,69,457	3,174	2,038	1,06,89,762
1968-69	2,129	1,84,000	3,361	1,701	99,03,928
1969-70	2,129	1,90,967	3,635	1,955	1,01,65,744

(Note.—Inclusive of Junior basic education.)

During the year 1963-64, a sum of Rs. 30 lakhs was distributed among the teachers under local bodies on account of arrears. This was the reason of abnormal expenditure during that year.

Of the total 1,847 primary schools in Raipur in 1964-65, 356 were of Government, 1,368 of Janapada, 56 of Municipalities and 67 other aided schools. During 1964-65 no new schools were opened in the District; however, sections were added to the existing ones.

As stated earlier, compulsion was introduced in the District during the year 1927-28. Initially, it was introduced in the Municipal area of Raipur and 49 villages of Raipur District Council. The Dharsiwa Block and Arang Block in the District were also covered under the scheme since 2nd October, 1959. But this was on persuasion method. In Dharsiwa Block, as a consequence, the enrolment swelled to 13,868 in March 1964, against 6,549 before the introduction of this scheme. It is felt that in com- parison to urban areas, the attendance remains poor in rural areas. The pro- gress of compulsory primary education may be seen from the following Table.

Compulsory Primary Education

Table No. XV—7

Progress of Compulsory Education

Year	No. of Institutions			Private	Grants	Expenditure
	Government	Janapada	Municipality	bodies	in-aid (Rs.)	(Rs.)
1961-62	31	—	57	4	18,112	20,000
1962-63	31	—	57	4	20,240	21,152
1963-64	31	--	57	4	21,019	27,100
1964-65	31	—	60	—	21,902	28,152

The single-teacher schools in 1964-65 numbered 738 with an enrolment of 22,798 against 781 with 43,914 in the previous year. Of these, 290 schools were under the management of Government, 442 under Janapada and the rest 6 were aided institutions.

Single-teacher Schools

Basic Education

For long the concept of basic education has held the field. The activity-centred curriculum correlates the processes of learning with physical and social environment of childern. Education is imparted through socially useful productive activity like gardening, spinning, weaving, carpentry, leather-work, poultry, etc.

In the year 1954, on the recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission and of the Committee appointed by the State of Madhya Pradesh, it was resolved to introduce basic education. As a consequence the policy of transforming the primary schools into junior basic schools was carried through the successive Five Year Plans. Since teaching in all the schools has already been started on basic pattern, much stress is not being given now to the scheme of conversion.

Spinning as a basic craft has been introduced in all the junior basic schools and primary schools.

There are five basic training institutions for boys and one for girls in Raipur to cope with the increasing demand of trained teachers in the District schools. Pedagogy is taught in these institutions through the medium of basic education.

The progress of this scheme during the years, 1963-64 to 1969-70 is given as under;—

Table No. XV—8

Progress of Basic Education (1963-70)

Year	Total No. of institutions	No. of students	No. of teachers		Expenditure (Rs.)
			Trained	Untrained	
1963-64	503	50,709	N.A.	N.A.	5,99.441
1964-65	503	58,944	1 164	6,636	4,45,340
1965-66	503	55,693	1,359	597	23,98,335
1966-67	503	58,342	1,389	507	18,99,043
1967-68	503	68,519	1,389	507	23,41,293
1968-69	503	73,829	1,466	393	24,01,902
1969-70	503	75,712	1,489	390	24,48,795

Secondary School Education

Forming an important link between the primary education on one hand and collegiate education on the other, the secondary education consists of two stages, namely, the middle schools/senior basic schools and higher secondary schools/multipurpose higher secondary schools. The former consists of classes from VI to VIII, and the latter from IX to XI. Many of the middle schools have primary sections attached to them, as also the higher secondary schools have middle school sections.

From three in 1891-92, with an average attendance of 310, the number of

secondary schools increased to 20 in 1900-01. But the wide-spread famine of the closing years of the last century adversely affected the progress of education at this stage. The number of public institutions remained three during the ensuing decade of the present century. Steady progress was recorded thereafter, and from 3 public and 11 private secondary schools in 1910-11, the number increased to 18 public and 15 private in 1920-21, with an average daily attendance of 2,238 pupils in public and 757 in private schools. Their number further increased to 23 public and 14 private schools in 1930-31, with an average attendance of 2,360 in public and 1,129 in private schools. In 1941-42, in 21 public and 15 private secondary schools, the average attendance of 4,153 and 1,827, respectively, was recorded. The expenditure on secondary education in public and private secondary schools during the same year amounted to 1.25 lakhs and 2.12 lakhs, respectively.

Secondary schools in the 20th century

The landmark in the history of secondary education was the passing of the High School Education Act, 1922, which sought to impart a new system and content to the education in these stages. The Act provided for the establishment of a Board to regulate and supervise the system of High School Examination in the Provinces, to prescribe courses for middle school classes and to examine and award certificates to the pupils who have passed a High School Course. In the following year (1923-24), the reorganisation reduced the middle department from four to three years, and consequently increased the high school department from three to four years.

High School Education Act, 1922

The management of these institutions rested with three agencies, namely, the Government, local bodies and private bodies. But recently, the teachers in the local bodies schools have been taken over in Government service. In the preparation of syllabus for middle schools, the main principles of the National Syllabus for Basic Education, prepared by the Hindustani Talimi Sangh, Sewagram, have been adopted. From Class VI, the three language formula comes into force. According to this, every student in the middle school is required to study his mother-tongue, English and Hindi. Those students whose mother-tongue is Hindi will learn Sanskrit as a third language.

Syllabus for Middle schools

The terminal examination of middle stage, i.e., the annual Examination of class VIII is conducted by the Board constituted at Raipur for the purpose. The chairman of this Board is the District Educational Officer, Raipur.

The progress of middle school education during the years 1963-64 to 1969-70 is given in the following Table:—

Table No. XV—9

Progress of Middle School Education (1963-1970)

Year	Total No. of schools	Total No. of students	No. of Teachers		Expenditure (Rs.)
			Trained	Untrained	
1963-64	88	14,230	257	231	5,77,120
1964-65	146	28,052	296	273	4,06,367
1965-66	229	10,884	465	456	10,89,694
1966-67	241	34,625	761	222	16,43,058
1967-68	254	59,680	869	222	28,54,624
1968-69	253	66,623	914	186	29,32,840
1969-70	253	71,028	592	106	28,06,778

Senior Basic Education

The scheme of conversion of middle schools into basic type continued during the Second Plan period. One senior basic school of Nahanchandi was started in 1962. Three senior basic schools at Balodabazar, Kurud and Pithora were continuing. In the middle department of these schools, the syllabus prescribed by the Board of Secondary Eduation, Madhya Pradesh, is being followed. About six acres of land is attached to two schools at Arang and Balodabazar The progress of senior basic education during the years 1963-64 to 1969-70 is given below.

Table No. XV—10

Progress of Senior Basic Education (1963-1970)

Year	No. of schools	No. of students	No. of teachers		Expenditure (Rs.)
			Trained	Untrained	
1963-64	92	20,090	544	306	4,80,280
1964-65	92	21,712	544	308	4,06,367
1965-66	92	27,699	625	325	8,53,345
1966-67	92	29,093	445	330	6,23,457
1967-68	92	26,340	445	330	6,33,569
1968-69	92	27,582	470	341	6,73,469
1969-70	92	27,648	476	341	6,83,948

Higher Secondary Education

The history of high school education in Raipur dates back to 1887, when the Government High School, Raipur was raised to this status from a middle

Early History

school. It came to be affiliated to Calcutta University and later to Allahabad in 1894. The number of students in the high school classes increased as the Government took greater interest. From 87 students in 1887-88, the number increased to 156 in 1908-09. A hostel was also attached to it with an accommodation for 50 boarders. It also prepared students for the Bombay School of Arts Examinations. Having steered its way through the next 68 years, the school was converted into a Multipurpose Higher Secondary School in the year 1955. The number of students in 1961-62 was 432 which increased to 1350 in 1970-71, taught by 42 teachers. In 1968-69, the school was upgraded to a Junior College, with the addition of class XII to it, having an enrolment of 212 in Science section. Next year the Government Junior College of Raipur was converted into a Multipurpose Higher Secondary School. Incidentally it may be mentioned that the school has as its alumni three past Chief Ministers of Madhya Pradesh (Ravishankar Shukla, D.P. Mishra, and S.C. Shukla), and a Central Minister Vidya Charan Shukla. it also had a former Chief Justice of Supreme Court, Justice Hidayatulla on its roll.[1]

Rajkumar College Raipur

Another important institution in Raipur is the Rajkumar College, which was transferred from Jabalpur in the year 1894. Nelson in 1909 recorded that "The College is managed by a European Principal, and is supported by an income derived from the college fund and by grants".[2] In 1909, the final examination of the college was recognised by the University of Allahabad as equivalent to the Matriculation Examination. Further extension and reorganisation of the college was undertaken during the decade 1911-21 and, in 1917-18, it was recognised as a Chiefs' College. Special attention was paid to the physical training of the sons of the Chiefs (*Kumars*) which included instructions in riding, polo, tent-pegging, shooting, etc.

Now this 'College', as it is known, is a Public School, the admission to which was thrown open to all boys in 1939, without distinction of class, caste or creed. It is under the care of Rajkumar College Society, a registered body, and the management is vested in the hands of a Governing body consisting of a General Council and a Managing Committee.

The school is divided into two sections—the Junior School and the Senior School. The former accommodates 100 boys and the latter 175 in separate buildings. Four boarding-houses are also attached to the main building. The medium of instruction is English throughout. Apart from other subjects, music is taught compulsorily in the first six classes. With an annual budget of about six lakhs of rupees, the college had the strength of 272 in 1962, 288 in 1965 and

1. Collector, District Raipur.
2. *Raipur District Gazetteer*, p. 252.

275 in 1966. The strength of teaching staff in the respective years was 25,27 and 28. The college is equipped with a library containing about 6,000 books, a hospital, swimming pool, Arts and Music School, cricket pavilion, temple and guest-house. It has its own bakery and dairy.

The N.C.C. Junior Division was started in the college in 1952. The Naval Wing was started in the year 1959. From 1964 to 1966, the Army and the Naval Wings had 50 cadets each.

Reorganisation of Secondary Education

In Raipur, as elsewhere in Mahakoshal region, the programme of re-organisation and improvement of secondary education was taken up following the report of the Secondary Education Commission, 1953. A number of high schools were converted into higher secondary schools and multipurpose schools, including the oldest Government High School, which was so converted in 1955. The pace of conversion was accelerated after the States Reorganisation, and the duration of three years' education in this stage was adopted. Secondary Education Act came into operation in 1958-59, which required the reconstitution of the Board of Secondary Education. In 1959, a new Madhya Pradesh Board of Secondary Education was set up at Bhopal, responsible for enforcing the new curriculum, which provided adequate facilities for diversification at the higher secondary stage.

Higher Secondary Schools

Apart from the Government Multipurpose Higher Secondary School, Raipur, other institutions having a long meritorious standing are St. Paul's Higher Secondary School, established in 1911 and so raised in 1958, and Madhav Rao Sapre Municipal Higher Secondary School, Raipur, established in 1913, and converted as such in 1959. J.R. Dani Government Girls Multipurpose Higher Secondary School, Raipur had about 150 students during the year 1964-65. Salem Girls Higher Secondary School was established around 1907 by the American Evangelical International Mission. It was converted into a higher secondary school in 1961. It is owned by the Board of Christian Institution.

In order to provide a forum to Bengalee speaking people for their cultural activities a club known as Kali Bari was founded in 1925. Out of the nucleus of reading-room and library emerged the S.S. Kali Badi Higher Secondary School, Raipur, in 1932. Hindu Higher Secondary School (1931) and Rashtriya Higher Secondary School, Raipur (1921), are the other institutions which have grown from a humble beginning. The Multipurpose Higher Secondary School, Bhatapara, had its beginning as an Anglo-Vernacular Mission Middle School in 1930. It was managed and owned by the Evangelical Mission, Bishrampur In 1946, the ownership of the school was transferred to the Municipal Committee. In 1961-62, the same institution which came to be a High School in 1948, was handed over to the Government, which raised its status to

a Multipurpose Higher Secondary School in the year 1966. The school had a strength of about 1332 students in 1967-68. The staff consists of 46 qualified teachers. The progress of higher secondary education during the years 1963-64 to 1969-70 is given below.

Table No. XV—11

Progress of Higher Secondary Education (1963-1970)

Year	No. of schools	No. of students	No. of teachers		Expenditure (Rs.)
			Trained	Untrained	
1963-64	58	21,609	595	428	26,85,376
1964-65	64	24,819	784	479	36,85,455
1965-66	70	27,816	674	375	35,74,413
1966-67	78	29,195	710	510	38,20,591
1967-68	90	29,870	720	511	41,63,908
1968-69	92	34,158	787	439	57,50,610
1969-70	92	41,054	858	539	58,64,204

Note:—Junior Technical High School and Rajkumar College are treated as higher secondary schools since 1964-65.

Of the 64 higher secondary schools in the District in 1964-65, 23 were managed by the Government, 8 by the Municipalities, 9 by the Janapada and 24 by private bodies.

Collegiate Education

Chhattisgarh College, Raipur

Established in the year 1938 by the Chhattisgarh Education Society founded by J. Yoganandam, the college has the privilege of being the pioneer in the field of higher education in this area. The institution is an aided one, and receives grants from the Government. From Rs. 38,085 in 1958-59, the grant to the institution increased to Rs. 45,117 during the year 1962-63. In June 1963, the college was shifted to its own premises, the foundation of which was laid by the President, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, in 1957.

The college imparts instruction in arts and commerce, leading to a degree of the Ravishankar University. In 1964-65, there were 115 students in the college taught by 14 teachers. The college also runs M.A. classes in Philosophy.

The Durga Mahavidyalaya, which was known as The New Arts and Commerce College till May 1962, was started on the 15th of July, 1951. Owned

Durga Mahavidyalaya, Raipur

by the Durga Education Society, it owes its name to Kumari Durga Bai, the niece of Ramnarayan Dixit, the founder-donor of the college. The faculty of Commerce was added in 1953, and with the introduction of post-graduate commerce classes in 1962, it assumed the status of a post-graduate college. From 50 in 1951, the strength of students has risen to 1,377 in 1964-65, taught by 46 teachers. The total receipts during the year 1962-63 amounted to Rs. 2.88 lakhs and expenditure Rs. 3.32 lakhs. During this year the institution received an annual maintenance grant from the Government amounting to Rs. 37,545. A library containing 6,759 books, and well-equipped hostels accommodating 144 boarders in the new hostel and 42 in the old are also attached to the college. It has also started M.A. classes in Arts subjects.

Government College of Science, Raipur

Inaugurated by Ravishankar Shukla, the first Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh, the college came into being in 1948. Initially housed in the Commissioner's office building and in the adjoining temporary hospital building, the college shifted to its own premises in 1954. It is a post-graduate college, affiliated to the Ravishankar University, Raipur. It imparts instruction in science and arts (only M.A.) subjects. leading to a post-graduate degree. The strength of students on roll increased from 1024 in 1961-62 to 1,639 in 1969-70, taught by 88 teachers. The college is equipped with an up-to-date library having about 15,000 books.

Govt. Girls Degree College, Raipur

Established by the Government in the year 1958, the college came to be affiliated to Ravishankar University from May, 1964. In 1964-65, the number of girls on the roll of the college was 386, taught by 25 teachers.

Apart from these, the Nutan Arts and Commerce College, Dhamtari; Arts and Commerce College, Balodabazar; and K.L. Arts and Commerce College, Bagbahara also came into being during the year 1963. Yet another college, known as Gajanand Agarwal Mahavidayalaya, Bhatapara, was also established in 1964. In 1965-66, the Nutan College at Dhamtari catered for the education of 189 students taught by 8 teachers. It is managed by the Adarsh Shiksha Samiti, Dhamtari. The Municipal Council, Dhamtari started a Science, Arts and Commerce College at Dhamtari in the year 1967, and had on its roll 323 students during 1967-68. The college staff consisted of 13 teachers. A night Arts College is also being run by the Raipur Municipal Committee. Established and managed by the Balodabazar Education Society, the college at Balodabazar had 117 boys on its rolls, taught by 9 teachers in 1965-66. In 1969-70, the number of students and teachers in the college increased to 291 and 10, respectively. Similarly, the Bagbahara College and Bhatapara College were managed by the Education Societies of the respective places, and had on their

rolls 80 and 59 students in 1964-65, taught by 9 and 6 teachers, respectively. The Nutan Arts and Commerce College received grants from the Government which amounted to Rs. 16,532 in 1965-66 as against Rs. 7,500 in the previous year. The library attached to the college is equipped with 2,043 books. During 1955, a college at Mahasamund was started by Bagbahara Shikshan Samiti of the town. The college imparts instruction in Arts and Commerce subjects upto degree level. Its enrolment was reported to be 263 in the year 1970, taught by six teachers.

The college at Arang was opened in the year 1965 to impart higher education in Arts and Commerce subjects. In 1970, the number of students and teachers in the College was 159 and 8, respectively.

Professional and Technical Education

Legal

Law College, Raipur

It is a sister institution of Durga Mahavidyalaya, owned and managed by the Durga Education Society. It was established at Raipur in 1951. The Law College was inaugurated in its own building by Loknayak M.S. Aney, the then Governor of Bihar. The number of students in the college was 87 in 1964-65 which rose to 325 in 1969-70, taught by seven teachers. The college imparts instruction in law subjects, leading to a degree of Ravishankar University. The college was affiliated to the Saugar University, Sagar till the 1st May, 1964. When the Ravishankar University, Raipur was inaugurated, the affiliation was transferred to the new University. The college has a library having 2,852 books on its shelves in 1969-70. The income and expenditure of the college amounted to Rs. 63,702 and Rs. 35,586, respectively, in 1969-70.

Agriculture

Government College of Agriculture, Raipur

The College of Agriculture, Raipur, was established in 1961, its academic session starting from the 1st July 1961. It is the youngest and the sixth campus of the Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur. From the time of its inception, the college remained affiliated to the Saugar University, Sagar, upto May 1964, when the affiliation was transferred to the newly established Krishi University. Within a short span of about seven years of its existence, the college has grown steadily and has shifted from the old campus of Kawardha House to the new campus, about five miles from Raipur, across Labhandi Farm. With typical rural surroundings and with the largest acreage of land as its assets, the college is developing fast to acquire the characteristic pattern of a Land Grant College. With the construction of residential quarters, two hostel buildings and temporary sheds at the new site, shifting of the college was started from 1965. It has yet to construct the college building, auxiliary buildings like Dairy, Workshop, Farm buildings, and another hostel for the students. The

wife of the late Dau Kalyan Singh of Balodabazar donated a sum of Rs. 1.11 lakhs in cash and 1,700 acres of land for furthering the cause of agricultural education in Raipur. The services of the Government Experimental Farm, Labhandi, were utilized for the practical training of students. The College Farm of 269 acres, acquired at a cost of Rs. 2.12 lakhs in 1963-64, had made phenomenal progress. The development of Farm includes the construction of irrigation channels to irrigate more than 100 acres of land. Tube wells have been bored for irrigating an orchard of 15 acres and vegetable area of 10 acres. A barrage is also being constructed in order to harness irrigation potential of the nullah. Electric lines are laid for installing pumping-sets on the Chhokra *Nala* and Nakti *Nala* to irrigate about 150 acres of orchards, cash-crops and fodder areas.

The college developed a poulty and a dairy for the benefit of students since 1963-64. The members of the Peace Corps from U.S A. associated themelves with the college students in taking up poultry project in the three villages adopted by the college for rural uplift and extension programme.

The college imparts instruction to students under Agriculture faculty upto M.Sc. (Ag.). A knowledge of twelve subjects spread over a four year degree course of B.Sc. (Ag.), and advanced teaching in Entomology and Botany leading to M.Sc. (Ag.) degree of J. N. Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur, is imparted to the students. That the college has grown in popularity during the short span may be seen from the strength of students which has risen from 64 in 1961-62 to 156 in 1969-70. M.Sc. (Ag.) was introduced during the year 1965-66. The strength of students in M.Sc. (Ag.) was four. The teaching staff has also kept pace with the growing number which increased from 10 in 1961-62 to 27 in 1969-70. Since the year 1964-65, the traditional system of education was dispensed with, and complete trimester system has been introduced. The last batch of traditional system rolled out in May, 1967.

The college also provides for a number of scholarships and freeships to the meritorious and poor students. During the year 1965-66, 48 students were awarded merit and merit-cum-poverty scholarships at the rate of Rs. 75 per month, for 10 months; 12 students were in receipt of Government of India scholarship for Scheduled Castes and Tribes, and Other Backward Classes. Dau Kalyan freeship to 12 students is also awarded annually, with free accommodation facilities in hostel.

The college has been registered as 5/65 M.P. National Cadets Corps Rifle Company under 65 M.P. N.C.C. Battalion with twelve Lance Corporals, three Corporals, one Sergeant and one Company Commander. The number of cadets increased from 75 in 1963-64 to 103 in 1966-67, but decreased to 80 in 1969-70. The number of books in the library was 6,236 in 1969-70. The income and expenditure of the college, during 1969-70, was Rs. 27, 891 and Rs. 67,997, respectively.

Medical

Dedicated to the memory of Jawaharlal Nehru, the college was started by the Government of Madhya Pradesh in August, 1963. To start with, it had no building of its own, and the newly built O.P.D. Block of the Ayurvedic Hospital was allotted for the purpose. The building was suitably modified, and the Departments of Anatomy and Physiology, library, etc., were started in this building. In 1964, the laboratory departments of Pharmacology, Pathology, Social and Preventive Medicine and Forensic Medicine were also introduced, for which the Government allotted the old Ayurvedic Pharmacy building to the Medical College.

Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Medical College, Raipur

To start with, the college was affiliated to the Saugar University, Sagar, but with the setting up of Ravishanker University at Raipur, its affiliation was transferred to it on the 1st May, 1964. The college has been given D.K. Hospital and T.B. Hospital for teaching purposes. The college imparts instruction in courses leading to M.B.B.S., degree. A 4½ years' course followed by one year of post-examination compulsory rotating housemanship is being run by the college, which qualifies them for the award of Bachelors' Degree. The college admits on an average 60 students per year, and the number of students in 1965-66 was 180. The strength increased to 242 in 1966-67 and further to 302 in the following year and it was reported to be 311 in January, 1970. Started with only two members of the staff, viz., the Dean and one Demonstrator in 1963 the teaching staff grew in strength as new departments were introduced in the following years. Their number was 43 in 1965-66, which further increased to 53 in the following year and it was reported to be 69 in the year 1970.

Master plan for the construction of the main college building, associated hospitals, hostels, staff quarters, and other auxiliary buildings has been prepared, and a plot of 96 acres of land has been acquired for the purpose, facing the site of Ravishankar University, Raipur. The foundation stone of the college building was laid by Dwarika Prasad Mishra on the 16th April, 1965.

The college is equipped with a modest library containing 1,475 books on its shelves during the year 1966-67. The residential accommodation for the students and the staff has been provided in the campus of Ayurvedic College where 50 boys and 20 girls were provided seats.

The 6 M.P. Medical Coy. N.C.C., Raipur, came into existence on the 17th August 1965. The training was made compulsory for 1st and 2nd year students. The number of cadets in 1965-66 was 68.

Named after Narayan Prasad Awasthy, who donated, a sum of Rs. six lakhs, the college had its beginning as a Government Ayurvedic School in the year

Narayan Prasad Awasthy Government Ayurvedic College, Raipur

1950. It was recognised and affiliated to the Madhya Pradesh Ayurvedic and Unani System of Medicines Board, for a three year diploma course of L.A.P. In 1965, this school was upgraded to a college, affiliated to the University of Saugar, Sagar, till the 30th April, 1964. After the establishment of Ravishankar University at Raipur in May, 1964, the affiliation was transferred to it.

The college imparts instruction in Ayurveda with concurrent teaching of modern medicine and surgery for five years' course, leading to the degree of B.A.M.S. (*Ayurvedacharya*). The departments functioning in the college are *Kayachikitsa, Shalyashalakya, Sharir, Dashdhatu-Malvijnam, Dravyaguna Shastra,* and *Rasashastra*. On an average about 50 students are admitted to the college every year. The total number of students in the year 1965-66 was 316, which number increased to 328 in the following year, and further to 366 in 1967-68 and decreased to 320 in 1969-70. The teaching staff consists of 29 teachers inclusive of the Principal. The Principal is also the Superintendent of Government Ayurvedic Hospital, Raipur. The strength of teaching staff increased to 31 in 1967-68 and to 32 in 1970.

The college is equipped with a library consisting of about 6,669 books in the year 1967-68. A provision of 100 seats in the college hostel is also there.

During the year 1963-64, N.C.C. was introduced in the college on a compulsory basis. During the year 1965-66 there were 192 cadets, which number decreased to 190 in 1966-67.

Raipur Homoeopathic and Biochemic College, Raipur

Recognized by the Madhya Pradesh Homoeopathic and Biochemic Board, Bhopal, the college came into being in 1956. The college is affiliated to the Homoeopathic and Biochemic Association, and imparts theoretical and practical training of two years' duration for the courses of D.H.B. (Diploma in Homoeopathy and Biochemistry), as enunciated by the Board. The college received grant-in-aid from the Raipur Municipal Committee at the rate of Rs. 150 per year, during 1963-64 and 1965-66.

During 1965-66, on an average 60 students in Part I and 20 students in Part II attended the college. Apart from the Principal, there were 13 teachers on the staff during the year 1969-70. A small library is also attached to the college with about 100 books. In 1969-70, 77 students in Part I and 49 students in Part II attended the college. In the same year the number of books in the library was 500. The income and expenditure of the college, in 1969-70, amounted to Rs. 29,200 and Rs. 21,724, respectively.

Engineering and Technology

The Government of Madhya Pradesh established the College of Mining and Metallurgy at Raipur on the 1st July, 1956, to prepare students for a five year degree course in Mining and Metallurgical Engineering. Similar courses of five years' duration in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering were also started, and the college thus assumed the present name. A post-graduate three year course leading to a degree of M. Tech. in Applied Geology was transferred to the college from the Government College of Science, Raipur, in 1960. Chemical Engineering has been the latest addition to the six degree courses available in the college. Post-graduate diploma courses of one year duration in Light Metal and Alloys Technology has also been started in the college. The college is affiliated to the Raipur University since its establishment in 1964.

Government College of Engineering and Technology, Raipur

It is housed in its own building, which was declared open by Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru in September, 1963. The foundation of the Building was laid in March, 1956, by Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the then President of India.

The strength of students on the roll has risen from 588 in 1961-62, to 1,018 in 1964-65 and to 856 in 1969-70. The number of teachers on the staff was 69 in March, 1965, which rose to 94 in 1969-70.

Three hostels are also attached to the college with the capacity of 310 boarders. A library containing about 16,225 (in 1969) books is also attached to the college. The income and expenditure of the college, in 1969-70, amounted to Rs. 1,33,947 and Rs. 13,81,889, respectively. The number of N.C.C. Cadets in the college was 445 in 1967-68 which decreased to 234 in 1969-70.

The Institute was started in September, 1962, by the Polytechnic Society, Dhamtari, with 30 students in Civil Engineering Diploma course. The institute provides diploma course of 2½ years' duration divided into five semesters in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. The students are required to undergo approved practical training for one year after the last semester, before the award of diploma. The Polytechnic is affiliated to the Madhya Pradesh Board of Technical Education, Bhopal.

Dhamtari Polytechnic Institute, Rudri, Dhamtari

The number of students on the rolls of the Institute has risen from 30 in 1962-63 to 110 in 1964-65. The strength of teachers also increased from 19 to 37 during the same period. In 1969-70, the number of students and teachers in Polytechnic, however, decreased to 75 and 19, respectively. The receipt and expenditure and grants-in-aid received from the Government in 1964-65 were Rs. 24,327, Rs. 6,42,452 and Rs. 5,70,198, respectively. In 1969-70, the income and expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,75,042 and Rs. 3,75,042, respectively.

The Polytechnic is equipped with a library containing 3,558 books (1969-70) and hostel with 58 seats.

In 1963-64, all the vocational and industrial schools in the State were converted into secondary technical schools. The Raipur Technical School provides a general education which is equivalent to the former matriculation alongwith instructions in smithy and foundry. It is intended to award stipend to 50 per cent of the enrolment in each year, alongwith free hostel facilities. The duration of certificate course taught in this school is of three years. The school in 1964-65 had 250 scholars and 25 teachers, and the expenditure figure was Rs. 1,30,945.

Government Secondary Technical School, Raipur

Teachers' Training

The late Chief Minister, Ravishankar Shukla, who was a veteran leader in the field of education, inaugurated this college on the 5th July, 1956. *Vidya Dan Param Dan* as its motto, the college fulfilled the long-felt necessity of providing trained personnel for the secondary schools of the Chhattisgarh region. The college provides instruction in Master of Education, Bachelor of Education and Diploma in Teaching Courses. Besides regular stipendiary student-teachers from the Government schools, the college also enrols teachers form non-Government schools.

Government Post-Graduate Basic Training College, Raipur (now College of Education

The college library is well-equipped with books on pedagogy and verious magazines in English and Hindi. In 1965-66, 8,444 books were accessioned on the shelves of the library, which increased to 10,470 in 1969-70. The Ministry of Education, Government of India, started Extension Services Department in October, 1958, with the aim of extending useful educational services to secondary schools, situated within the area.

The strength of student teachers in the college grew from 225 in 1961-62 to 268 in 1965-66. The number of teachers on the staff also, consequently, increased from 25 to 29 during the period. In 1969-70 the number of trainees and teachers in the college decreased to 140 and 18, respectively.

The hostel provided for about 203 students in 1965-66, against 150 in 1961-62.

Apart from this, there are five other basic training institutions for male and

one for female teachers of primary and middle schools. These are located at Saraipali, Mahasamund, Nagri and at Raipur (two). In each institution there is a capacity of more than 100 trainees.

B.T. Institutions

The Government Basic Training Institute, Shankar Nagar, has been shifted to the old P.G.B.T. College, Raipur. It is an old institution and has a practising school attached to it. But other newly opened training institutions do not have practising schools of their own. The pupil-teachers go to Janapada or other schools for practice lessons. In Raipur and Mahasamund boys' training institutions, 20 per cent seats are reserved for Scheduled Tribes, 16 per cent for Scheduled Castes and 50 per cent for teacher candidates. In Institutions at Nagri, Mahasamund and Saraipali, 20 per cent seats are kept reserved for girl candidates also. The number of pupil-teachers in Government Basic Training Institutions increased to 697 in 1964-65, from 598 in the previous year.

The duration of course in these institutions is of one year. In the Government Basic Training Institute, Raipur, there were 10 teachers on the staff in 1964-65. The Basic Training Institutes at Vivekanandnagar (for women) and Raipur (for men) were amalgamated to form a new institution which was later shifted to Shankarnagar in 1968. In 1969-70, the number of trainees and teachers in the institution was 274 and 17, respectively. The Basic Training Institutes of Saraipali and Nagri were closed in 1968, but the institute at Nagri was reopened in 1970.

Schools for the Cultivation of Fine Arts

Kamla Devi Sangeet Mahavidyalaya, Raipur.

With a view to promoting fine arts and music, the college was started by Bhatkhande Lalitkala Shiksha Samiti Raipur, in the year 1950. It is affiliated to Indira kala Sangeet Vishwa Vidyalaya, Khairagarh. The college provides for vocal, instrumental and dance training. Since 1955, it has developed into a post-graduate college in music and dance. The number of students totalled 294 in 1964-65, and 348 in 1971 as against 185 in 1961-62. The college gets annual grant form the Government, which amounted to Rs. 21,590 in 1964-65. The strength of the college staff increased from 9 in 1961-62 to 12 in 1964-65 and remained the same upto 1970-71. The college library contained 543 books in 1964-65.

Mahakoshal Fine Arts College, Raipur

The college was established in the year 1961, and the Board of Technical Education, Bhopal, granted affiliation to it during the year 1963. The institution was founded to impart instruction to students in three year diploma course in fine and applied arts, as per syllabus framed by the said Board. The total number of students in the college increased from 16 in 1963-64 to 26 in 1966-67 and to 28 in 1969-70. The teaching staff consisted of six

teachers in 1966-67 which increased to 9 in 1968-69. The expenditure on the institution has largely been met from its own resources which increased from Rs. 2,953 in 1963-64 the year of recognition, to Rs. 9,108 during 1966-67. In 1969-70, the income and expenditure of the college amounted to Rs. 21,703 and 21,672, respectively.

Shri Ram Sangeet Mahavidyalaya, Raipur

This pioneering institution in the field of fine arts was established in the year 1937, with the sole object of training students in classical music. After the formation of Mahakoshal Sangeet Samiti, the affairs of the institution were entrusted to this Samiti. The Samiti housed this institution in its own building, purchased for the purpose in 1947. During the year 1960, a sister-institution of the college was also opened at Shanti Nagar Irrigation Colony to meet the needs of the area.

The students were trained for the degree examination of Madhav Music College, Gwalior. In 1961, the college was recognised by the Education Department and, after the formation of Indira Kala Sangeet Vishwa Vidyalaya, Khairagarh, the college was admitted to the privileges of this University in 1958. Now the institution imparts instruction in vocal music upto the *Sangeet Kovid* (M. Mus.), instrumental music upto *Sangeet Vid* (B. Mus.), and in dance upto *Madhyama* standard of the aforesaid University. The combined strength of students in all the faculties increased from 142 in 1961-62 to 288 in 1965-66 and decreased to 214 in 1970-71. The staff consisted of 14 teachers during the year 1965-66 and 15 in 1971 against 12 in 1961-62.

It may be interesting to record that the institution was donated funds for the purchase of a pair of *tanpuras* by Pattabhi Sitaramayya, the then Governor of Madya Pradesh. In recognition of the pioneering services, a discretionary grant of Rs. 500 was also placed at the disposal of this institution by Ravishankar Shukla, the then Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh. Apart from this, the Government sanctioned annual grants regularly to the college. During the years 1964-65 and 1965-66, a sum of Rs. 26,469 and Rs. 26,868, respectively, was sanctioned against an expenditure of Rs. 44,593 and Rs. 83,436. The total receipts during these years amounted to Rs. 56,262 and Rs. 72,720, respectively.

Dedicated to Khudadad, D. Doongaji, who donated a sum of Rs. 10,000 to the Music College library, it has on its shelves 438 books, 140 records and 18 tapes. Another library with 423 books on Hindi literature is also owned by the institution.

This institution celebrates annual public functions, viz., Bhatkhande *Punya-Tithi*, Paluskar Day Vasantotsava, etc., and organises Sangeet *Sabhas* and competitions.

Established in 1941, it is a Christian Institution, run on the pattern of Y.M.C.A. It is managed and controlled by the Board of Christian Institution, Raipur, through its agency known as the Governing Body of the Gass Memorial Centre. The Centre was built by the American Evangelical Mission as a memorial to the late Dr. Jacob Gass, a pioneer missionary in Raipur. The Centre is dedicated to the purpose which motivated Dr. Gass during the many years of his career in India, namely the "glory of God and service of man". Through its many sided programme touching the social, cultural, religious, educational and recreational aspects of life, it provides suitable amenities to the destitutes, and helps them in their rehabilitation. Housed as the Centre is in a modern four storeyed building with its chapel, large assembly hall, spacious recreation room, a reading-room and library and a hostel which can accommodate about 75 resident members, it is equipped to serve the need of rapidly growing Raipur City. Its programme is conducted by a well-qualified staff of full-time secretaries, assistants and others, numbering 70.

Gass Memorial Centre, Raipur

Oriental Schools and Colleges

Raipur has the distinction of having a full-fledged Sanskrit College, which was started in the year 1955. Initially it was admitted to the privileges of the University of Saugar in respect of courses of instruction in Sanskrit upto M.A. (Classics) standard and three years degree course in B.A. (Classics). But after the formation of Ravishankar University in 1964, the college has been affiliated to it since May, 1964.

Government D.S. V. Sanskrit College, Raipur

The number of students on the roll of the college was 104 in 1961-62. However, their number declined to 38 in 1969-70. The number of teachers was 13 in the year 1969-70. The college is equipped with a library containing about 15,416 books, in 1969-70.

Apart from this college, a number of Sanskrit *pathshalas* were also functioning in the District. Some of these are Dudhadhari Vaishnava Sanskrit *Pathshala*, Raipur, Ramchandra Sanskrit *Pathshala*, Raipur City, Shri Rajiv-Lochan Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Rajim, Chhattisgarh Brahmacharya Ashram, Raipur, Gayatri Sanskrit *Pathshala*, Dhamtari, Nathuram Motilal Sanskrit *Pathshala*, Dhamtari, etc.

Sanskrit Pathshalas

Sanskrit is taught as a compulsory subject from Class V to VIII to all those students whose mother-tongue is Hindi. At higher secondary stage, provision exists in the District schools for the teaching of Sanskrit to all such students whose mother-tongue is Hindi,

Ravishankar University, Raipur

Though the collegiate education in this area started with the establishment of Chhattisgarh College in 1938, yet it was not before May, 1964, that the efforts of the pioneers of education bore fruit, culminating in the establishment of the Ravishankar University at Raipur in that year. To honour the memory of Ravishankar Shukla, the University was named after him. The jurisdiction of the University extends to the six revenue districts, i.e., Raipur, Durg, Bastar, Bilaspur, Raigarh and Surguja, and covers about 30 per cent of the total area and 20 per cent of the total population of Madhya Pradesh.

The University is a teaching and affiliating one, and immediately after its inception 40 colleges were granted affiliation, of which the Agriculture College, Raipur, was later in October, 1964, transferred to the newly constituted Jawaharlal Nehru Agriculture University, Jabalpur. The University conducts diploma course in Journalism and post-graduate courses in Psychology, Anthropology, Sociology and Linguistics.

During the financial year 1964-65, the total receipts of the University amounted to Rs. 9,18,987 against an expenditure of Rs. 8,29,523. Of the total receipts, the grants-in-aid received from the State Government amounted to Rs. 2 lakhs. The Government also donated 107 acres of land to the University. In 1969-70, the total income and expenditure of the University amounted to Rs. 44,31,625 and Rs. 40,65,793, respectively.

Adult Literacy and Social Education

The Government launched the Social Education Scheme in May, 1948 for the general enlightenment and eradication of illiteracy among the masses. An Advisory Board was also constituted to advise the Government on all matters concerning planning and campaigning for social education. The scheme intended to impart many sided instructions in literacy, social health and hygiene, citizenship and recreation. Till 1953-54, Education Department administered the scheme, whereafter, on the creation of a new Social Welfare Department, it was transferred to its control. The scheme was to be supervised and executed by the District Welfare Officer, Raipur. Three-fold media were adopted to promote the programme, i.e., human medium, audio-visual means and through the dissemination of follow up literature.

Adult Literacy

The campaign for adult literacy forms an important part of the over-all scheme. It seeks to coach adults between the ages of 14 and 40 years, who had no earlier education, for Social Education Certificate courses. For the purpose, literacy classes were organised and teachers were engaged. During the Second Plan period, 402 literacy classes were organised. Out of 8,115 adults, who attended these classes, 4,986 were made literate during the period. A sum of Rs. 5,627 was spent on this scheme during the year 1960-61 against Rs. 5,820 in 1956-57.

The progress of adult education during 1962-63 to 1969-70 is given in the following Table:—

Table No. XV—12

Adltu Education

Year	No. of literacy Classes	No. of adults	No. of adults made literate	No. of teachers	Expenditure in (Rs.)
1962-63	94	1,869	1,268	94	9,500
1963-64	50	988	609	50	5,931
1964-65	72	1,404	1,010	72	7,274
1965-66	50	783	N.A.	Part-time Teachers	5,260
1966-67	50	790	N.A.	Part-time Teachers	6,026
1967-68	50	861	"	"	6,229
1968-69	50	874	"	"	7,240
1969-70	50	878	"	"	6,944

As early as in 1937, the Government appointed the Visual Education Committee to explore the possibilities of the use of motion pictures, etc., for educational purposes. After the adoption of the Social Education scheme in 1948, audio-visual aids as the means of education were adopted, which included films, filmstrips, epidiascope and magic-lantern, radio-broadcast, songs and drama, *bhajans*, *kirtans*, etc. The *Kalapathak* party at Raipur with a strength of seven members in 1963-64 visited different villages of the District for giving programmes of dramas, music, etc. The operator incharge of the cinema machine visited the villages in the District for giving cinema shows. For mass education the community listening sets have also been installed by the Government in Gram Panchayat areas. As for their servicing and maintenance, technical staff is maintained.

Audio-Visual Aids

To prevent the literates relapsing into illiteracy, the Government arranged for the follow-up education. For this purpose circulating and other libraries and reading-rooms were started in the District. In rural areas which are devoid of libraries, under the scheme of circulating library, a box containing books, etc., is given to Gram Panchayats for circulation. For the purpose, quarterly and monthly magazines, wall newspapers, booklets and posters, specially published by the Social Welfare Department, are supplied to these centres.

Follow-up-Education

Men of Letters

Shripur or Sirpur appears to have been a nucleus of Sanskrit studies under the Somvamshi rulers who held sway over the region. Ishan Bhaskar Bhatta,

Sumangal, Shrikrishan Dandi and Narayan were honoured and patronized by the kings of Shripur. King Yayati himself was a good poet of Sanskrit.

Later in the 15th century, we come across the hallowed name of Vallabhacharya, who was born in Champaran in Raipur District. A Vaishnav philosopher of the highest calibre, he wrote *Purva Mimansa* and *Uttar Mimansa*, besides about 18 smaller treatises. Ghasidas was the founder of the Chhattisgarh branch of Kabirpanth. His poetry has a simple moral appeal.

It is a strange fact that for about four centuries till the advent of Bhartendu on the literary scene the Muses seem not to have smiled upon any devotee in the District. It is only in the beginning of the twentieth century, that we witness literary awakening. The harbingers of modern literature were Madhav Rao Sapre, Saiyyad Amir Ali 'Mir', Hiralal, Ravishankar Shukla, Ram Dayal Tiwari, etc.

Born in 1871, Madhav Rao Sapre passed the longest and the most fruitful days of his active career in this District. He was a pioneer, veteran journalist of Mahakoshal. The first literary magazine in the region, *Chhattisgarh Mitra* was started by him. He also lent a helping hand in the editing and publication of Hindi *Keshri* and *Karmaveer*. *Swadeshi Andolan aur Boycott* earned the wrath of British Government and was prosecuted. Though his mother-tongue was Marathi, Madhav Rao Sapre was a great lover and scholar of Hindi and received the highest honour by being elected President of the All India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan. To his credit stands a number of translation of standard Marathi books like Ramdas Swami's *Dasbodh* and Tilak's *Geeta Rahasya*.

Ravishankar Shukla was among the most illustrious figures of not only Raipur but of Madhya Pradesh. Born in 1877, Ravishankar Shukla chose Raipur for his legal, civic, political and cultural career. He had the vision to realise the fact that the educational system needed a conceptual change. The Vidya Mandir Scheme of primary education was entirely his idea and it had the patronage of Dr. Zakir Hussain and Mahatma Gandhi. His powerful advocacy in the Constituent Assembly for giving Hindi the status of *lingua-franca* will go down in history. Madhya Pradesh Shasan Parishad was founded by him as the Chief Minister to give official impetus to Hindi, the language of the State. To facilitate the use of Hindi in the administration and at university stage, he ordered complilation of Shasan Shabdakosh and the services of Dr. Raghuvira, the eminent scholar and philologist were requisitioned. His virile personality found expression in varied fields. *Ireland-Ka-Itihas* marks him out as a scholar of patriotic history. It was during the period of his chairmanship of the District Council that a monthly magzine, *Utthan* was published. The weekly and daily *Mahakoshal* were published under his management.

Saiyyad Amir Ali 'Mir', born in Deori of Sagar District, passed the last days of his life at Bhatapara, where he met with a tragic end. A ready witted poet of repute, he was honoured for his selfless devotion to the Hindi letters. His well-known book is *Budhe-ka-Biah*, a satirical composition based on the them of social reform. Hiralal Upadhyaya, who hailed from Dhamtari, rendered a yeoman's service to Chhattisgarh by preparing the first Chhattisgarhi grammar, which was later edited by Lochan Prasad Pandey and translated by Grierson. Much is not known about the life of this scholar, except that he was a teacher and on him was conferred the academic title of *Kavyopadhyaya* by Sourendra Mohan Tagore, the renowned scholar of Bengal.

Ram Dayal Tiwari of Raipur city was a writer, critic, and patriot of distinction. Besides being a scholar of Hindi, Sanskrit and English, he was well-versed in Hindi Uriya and Bengali languages also. Literature as well as philosophy of both East and West attracted him. His critique on *Omar Khayyam* came out in a serial form and created sensation in the literary world. He also wrote penetrating criticism on *Saket*, and *Yashodhara*. Another notable and voluminous work of his is *Gandhi Mimansa* or *Gandhi X'rayed*. Mavali Prasad Shrivastava was born in Fingeshwari Zamindari. His literary career is a story of struggle, hardship and povetry. He started writing both in prose and poetry in standard periodicals during the World War I. Madhav Rao Sapre was his friend, philosopher and guide. History was his first love. *England Ka Itihas* and *Bharat Ka Itihas* are his published work.

Ghanshyam Prasad Shyam was a versatile man of letters. To him goes the credit of founding Hindi Sahitya Mandal at Raipur, which acted as a nucleus for integrating the scattered, disorganised literary efforts of the place. It was he who was mostly responsible for resurrecting the Provincial Hindi Sahitya Sammelan. The monthly *Alok* and weekly *Naya Rashtra* were started by him alone. He was a reputed poet, short-story writer and journalist. His published works are *Vaahri Sasural* and *Smriti*. Besides, there are a number of present day writers who published poetry, criticism and essays.

Yet another celebrity who won international repute was Dr. Hargovind Khurana. He was born at Raipur in 1923. He had his early education in the town for four years. He did researches at Cambridge. Later he left India and adopted American citizenship. He is now a noted molecular biologist of the United States of America. He, alongwith two others won the 1968 Nobel Prize (in Physiology and Medicine) for diciphering the genetic code. At present he is on the staff of Massachusets Institute of Technology (U.S A.).

Besides the education societies already mentioned a number of other societies are also working for promotion of education and culture in Raipur. The Shikshan Prasar Samiti, Gudhiyari, Raipur, owns Mahabir Higher Secondary School, Gudhiyari, Raipur. The Bagbahara Shiksha Samiti, established in 1959, runs

and manages a public higher secondary school at Bagbahara. The Samiti has attracted notice by starting K.L. Arts and Commerce College, Bagbahara. Ganpat Sindhi Education Society, Raipur, Kaudia Shikshan Samiti, Pithora, Shiksha Pracharak Samiti, Raipur, Bhatkhande Lalit Kala Shiksha Samiti, Raipur, Chhattisgarh Muslim Education Society, Raipur and Bengali Kali Badi Samiti, Raipur run and manage a higher secondary school each at Raipur.

Bhatkhande Lalit Kala Shiksha Samiti, Raipur

The Bhatkhande Lalit Kala Shiksha Samiti was established at Raipur in the year 1950, and is a registered body. The society owns a building which housed the Kamaladevi Sangeet Mahavidyalaya and L.N. Girls Higher Secondary School. An auditorium-cum-recreational hall was also constructed with the assistance received from the Government. The Samiti also organised an all India music conference and drama festival at Raipur. The membership of the society was 10 in 1966. The total receipt including the grant from Central or State Governments and expenditure from 1961-62 to 1965-66 is given below.

Table No. XV—13

Income and Expenditure of Bhatkhande Lalit Kala Shiksha Samiti

Year	Income Rs.	Expenditure Rs.
1961-62	56,604	32,399
1962-63	74,033	59,653
1963-64	60,810	26,699
1964-65	41,449	27,386
1965-66	29,349	13,781

The Polytechnic Society, Dhamtari, manages the Dhamtari Polytechnic Institute at Rudri, Dhamtari. Adarsh Shiksha Samiti, Dhamtari, manages a higher secondary school at Rudri.

Shri Ramkrishna Sewa Samiti, Raipur

Shri Ramkrishna Sewa Samiti, Raipur, founded by Swami Atmanand, with the object of cultural, educational and spiritual advancement was established in July, 1957. Apart from this, the Samiti is also managing Vivekanand Centenary Memorial Library, a free reading-room containing 6500 books in 1964-65 and Vivekanand Vidyarthi Bhawan with 55 students. The Samiti also runs a dispensary at Raipur.

With the aim of reviving the folk-dances, a cultural organisation was founded in 1955 in Balodabazar at Arjuni under the name of Karma Mandir. The organisation arranges dance, drama and music programmes in the District. The local branch of the Arya Samaj, which was established in 1914 at Raipur,

apart from its welfare activities, also aims at the propagation of *Vedic Dharma*, and for the eradication of illiteracy among the people. It is affiliated to Arya Pritinidhi Sabha, Madhya Pradesh and Vidarbha. The Mahila Mandal, Brahmanpara, Raipur, besides running a *Shishu Mandir* with about 80 children in 1965-66, also conducts every Saturday the *Ramayanpath*, and an adult ladies education class since 1963, with 15 ladies.

Cultural Literary and Scientific Periodicals

Established in 1963, *Barhte Chalen*, a Hindi weekly is published from Raipur. The periodical aims at the literary and cultural advancement.[1] Another Hindi monthly, devoted to the cause of religion and philosophy is *Masihi Awaz*, published by Gass Memorial Centre, Raipur. The periodical had a circulation of about 2,800 copies in 1964. Another Hindi bi-monthly, devoted to the cause of religion and philosophy is *Bandhu* which was started in 1941. The periodical is owned by the General Conference Mennonite Church. *Vivek-Jyoti*, a quarterly is devoted to the cause of religion, and is also being published at Raipur since 1963. The publication had a circulation of 1175 copies per quarter in 1964.[2]

Libraries and Museums

Libraries have a history in Raipur dating back to the first decade of this century Of the public libraries in the District, the Anand Samaj library is the oldest, having been established in 1908. It is run and managed by the Municipal Council, Raipur. The library contains about 9,815 books. Bal Samaj Library, Raipur, and Gyanodaya Pustakalaya, Raipur are other old libraries established in about 1910 and 1918, respectively. The former contained about 700 books in 1963-64.

Shri Sarvajanik Shrivastava Pustakalaya, Dhamtari, was also established during the year 1914. Now this library has about 1487 books on its shelves. During the 'forties (1942), Shri Magan Pustakalaya, Mahasamund, came into being, which is managed by a sub-committee of Shri Vivekwardhan Sewa Ashram. During 1963-64, the library received grants-in-aid worth Rs. 500 from the Janapada Sabha. It has about 2,554 books on its shelves.

Other libraries which were established during the 'forties are Gass Memorial library, Raipur (1914), Sarvajanik Pustakalaya, Nawapara Rajim (1942), Desh Bandhu Sangh library, Raipur (1945), Bal Samaj Pustakalaya, Raipur (1944) and Magan Pustakalya, Raipur (1946). Equipped with 3,360 books, the Gass Memorial Library, Raipur is managed by the Board of Christian Institutions. An expenditure of Rs. 9,353 was incurred on this library

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1 Press in India, 1965, pt. II, p. 137.

2 ibid. p. 150.

by the said body. Desh Bandhu Sangh library contains about 1,500 books, Bal Samaj Pustakalaya, 4,600 books and Magan Pustakalaya, 2,800 books on its shelves. The Pushtikar Library, Raipur, established in 1950; Motilal Nehru Municipal library, Bhatapara 1951; Kishore Pustakalaya, Raipur, 1957; Jain Pustakalaya, 1956; Gram Panchayat Library, 1956; and Phuljhar Sewa Samiti library, 1950 are other libraries which were established during the 'fifties. Pustikar Pustakalaya has 2,500 books, Motilal Nehru library, Bhtapara 2,978 books, Kishore Pustakalaya 4,862 books, Jain Pustakalaya 1809 books, Gram Panchayat Pustakalaya, Mahasamund, 829 books and Phuljhar Sewa Samiti Pustakalaya had 345 books on its shelves. Janata Pustakalaya, Lalpur, Bagbahara, is run by the Gram Panchayat, and has about 500 books on its shelves.

The Government District Library, Raipur, was established in 1955 under the 'Library Services Information Scheme'. In 1970, the library had on its shelves 7,848 books in Hindi and 352 in English. The average daily attendance of the readers was 65 in 1964 which increased to 195 in 1970. The library subscribed to 40 magazines and periodicals in 1964 and to 85 in 1970. The library remains open for its readers from 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. and from 4.30 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. daily.

Mahant Ghasidas Memorial Museum, Raipur

Established in 1875 by the late Mahant Ghasidas, the then ruling chief of the Nandgaon State, the Museum was housed initially in a small though beautiful octagonal building located near Silver Jubilee Hospital. After nine years of its establishment, the Museum came under the management of Museum Fund Committee, a sub-committee of the District Council, with financial assistance from the Municipal Board, Raipur. But the Museum suffered for quite a considerable time owing to the financial stringencies created by the stoppage of financialaid by the Municipal Board, Raipur. Efforts to rejuvenate the Museum were made from time to time by enthusiasts. But is was not before they enlisted the patronage of Ravishankar Shukla, the then Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh, that some progress in this direction was recorded. As a result, Jyoti Devi and her son Digvijaya Dass of Nandgaon donated Rs. 1.50 lakhs towards the construction of the present building of the Museum in 1953, in memory of late Mahant Ghasidas, the founder of the old Museum. Jyoti Devi also made an additional donation of Rs. 50,000 for the Public Library, named after late Mahant Sarveshwar Das, which is at present housed in the auditorium hall of the Museum.

The New Museum was taken over by the Government in 1953, and this alongwith the attached library was declared open by Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the then President of India, on the 21st March, 1953.

The Museum collections are mainly regional, but a number of exhibits recovered from the other regions of the State, and even from other States in India

are preserved here. They have been displayed in five main sections, namely, Arts and Crafts, Natural History, Anthropology, Archaeology and Inscriptions.

The Arts and Crafts section comprises the objects of Indian arts and crafts of varied material, like metal, wood ivory, clay, horn, stone and leather. The section is also equipped with a large number of enlarged photographs of certain important monuments in Madhya Pradesh, and elsewhere, and with sculptures from Khajuraho, Bhuvaneshwar, Konarak and Sirpur.

The Natural History section comprises mammals, reptiles, amphibians and birds. In the Birds' section, special mention may be made of the white crow, *shyama*, Bastar-*myna*, *baya*, *shikra*, crested cuckoo, cinorous vultures, emerald dove and peacock.

The section on Anthropology consists of articles used by the aboriginals of Mahakoshal and Vidarbha regions. The enlarged photographs of dance and other scenes of the tribal life are also displayed in this section.

The Archaeology section contains almost all types of antiquities of archaeological importance, which includes prehistoric antiquities, pottery, sculptures, bronzes, stone, terracotta, copper and iron objects and coins. These antiquities are displayed with a background of descriptive notes, charts, maps, drawings and photographs. Of the Gond sculptures, a Gond warrior on horseback is the most artistic, and throws light on the contemporary life, dress, etc.

The Inscription gallery or Epigraphy section comprises a number of copper-plates and stone inscriptions.

The Museum also provides for research facilities to scholars. The library attached to it contains about 6,000 books in different languages. It is estimated that about 30,000 readers are benefited by the library every year. There is another library for Departmental use and for research scholars, having about 1800 books and journals. Bonafide research scholars are permitted to make use of it.

The Museum is controlled by the Deputy Director of Archaeology and Museums (Museums Branch), Raipur, under the State Government. He is assisted by the Curator, the Gallery Assistant, and a host of other staff.

The average number of visitors in a day is estimated as 500, though on special occasions like Mahadevghat Mela and *Rath-Yatra* the number exceeds 6,000 persons.

Games and Sports

Every year various games and sports activities are organised at Tahsil, District and Divisional levels at different places in the District. Raipur District had the honour of organising 12th State and 14th National Sports Meet (Part I) in the year 1968 at Raipur City. About 744 competitors participated in the 12th State Meet from nine Educational Divisions of the State. Similarly 1,000 boys and girls from different States of India participated in the National Meet at Raipur in 1968. In the year 1970, the 14th State Meet (Part II) was held at Rudri-Dhamtari, District Raipur. About 1,000 boys and girls of nine Educational Divisions of Madhya Pradesh participated for four days, i.e from 17th to 20th December, 1970, in different sports and games.

CHAPTER XVI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

Early times

AUTHENTIC information regarding any specific system of medicine practised in this area during early times is not available. However, scattered references here and there show that the earliest system existing was *Ayurveda*. Quacks and faith-healers were also not uncommon. The factors that were responsible for popularity of the indigenous drugs were their cheapness, availability, efficacy, and proximity of local, though untrained, *vaidyas*.

With the advent of Muslim rule the *Unani* system of medicine also made its appearance. The *hakims* who generally practised in the urban areas also had no specific code of treatment. All the same, the *unani* medicines were considerably popular in urban areas.

Introduction of Western medicine

The introduction of Western or Allopathic system of medicine in Raipur was, roughly speaking, coincident with the advent of British rule there, i.e., in 1818. But available records speak of the systematic administration of these medicines through well-organized medical institutions only since the formation of the Central Provinces in 1861. During that year charitable dispensaries were established at several district headquarters, and Raipur, having been an important town of Chhattisgarh, had its share. The management of the dispensary was entrusted to a dispensary committee which consisted of Civil Officers of the district and prominent men of the locality. Medicines and medical treatment were rendered free of cost. Though special facilities for indoor treatment were not available at the initial stage, serious and deserving cases were accommodated in the dispensary building. The cost of maintenance of the dispensary was partly met by private subscriptions and the rest by the State. The officer who inspected the jails was also responsible for the inspection of this dispensary.

Thus in 1861, the very year of its inception, the dispensary at Raipur afforded medical relief to 6,087 outdoor and 363 indoor patients which, in all, included 5,349 males and 1,101 females.

Management of Dispensaries

On the 1st of April, 1885, the management of dispensaries was transferred to the local bodies which had jurisdiction over those areas. The Chief Commissioner impressed upon the municipalities that under Act XI of 1873 they were mainly responsible for maintenance of educational and medical establishments. Consequently, the receipts and charges of dispensaries were transferred from the

Dispensary Fund to the District Fund. For those situated within the limits of municipal towns it was transferred to the Municipal Fund. The local Medical Officer was required to visit a certain number of villages and to see a prescribed number of vaccinations daily. The Civil Surgeon was asked to regulate the tour of the Medical Officer.

During the 1890's more dispensaries were opened in the District. They included Local Fund dispensaries and private dispensaries opened in the Zamindaris. One of the Local Fund dispensaries thus opened in Bisrampur in Raipur[1] District was closed in June 1892. But in 1893 another dispensary was opened in its place at Simga.

Private and Zamindari Dispensaries

Private dispensaries were also opened by Missionary bodies during the early years of the present century. The Administration Report of Central Provinces and Berar for the year 1903-04 speaks highly of the medical relief rendered by the Dhamtari Mission dispensary in Raipur District. It is reported that the attendance at this dispensary rose from under 2,000 in 1902 to over 14,000 in 1903-04.

However, the Raipur District Gazetteer (1909) reports that the District had 13 public dispensaries located at Raipur, Arang, Balodabazar, Dhamtari, Simga, Mahasamund, Bisrampur, Surmar, Gariaband (Bindranawagarh Zamindari) Khariar (Zamindari), Saraipali (Phuljhar Zamindari) and Pithora (Kajria Zamindari) and the Police Hospital at Raipur. Missionary bodies maintained private dispensaries at Bisrampur and Dhamtari. In-patient accommodation was available at public dispensaries in Raipur, Dhamtari, Simga, Gariaband, Saraipali, Police Hospital and Dhamtari Mission dispensary. The daily average of indoor patients rose from 20 in 1890 to 34 in 1906. In all, 1,63,246 patients were treated in 1908. The operations performed averaged 2.380. The income of the dispensary fund was Rs. 27,154 towards which the Provincial Funds, Local Funds, subscriptions and miscellaneous receipts contributed Rs. 10,331, Rs. 10,893, Rs. 1,435 and Rs. 4,495, respectively. The Zamindari dispensaries were maintained by the respective Zamindars. Government contribution or aid was by way of payment of salary of Hospital Assistants.

More public dispensaries

The ticket system or the system of charging fee of two pice on each new patient except paupers at the out-patient section of hospitals and dispensaries, which was in force since 1933, was discontinued in 1936 as it adversely affected the popularity of western medicines. During this year (1935-36) a scheme for opening of Cheap Plan Dispensaries was sanctioned by the Government. The aid was also sanctioned by the Government. The aid was in the form of a non-recurring grant to the District Council to meet half of the cost of their construction. In 1938 a Cheap Plan dispensary was opened at Koma Khan in Raipur District,

Cheap Plan dispensaries

1. The exact date of opening is not known.

accordingly. Another important event during this period was the transfer of the hospital at Khariar in Raipur District to the newly constituted province of Orissa with effect from 1st April, 1936.

General supervision and control of the dispensaries in the District rested with the Civil Surgeon as heretofore. The Civil Surgeon also functioned as an adviser to the Deputy Commissioner in medical and public health matters.

Vital Statistics

Registration during nineteenth century

It was after a long period of experimentation that a systematic registration of births and deaths in the Central Provinces could be effected. Though necessary steps were taken in this direction immediately after the formation of the Central Provinces, the arrangements were not complete till the close of 1866-67. The agencies depended upon for the collection of such statistics were the Municipal Police in the urban areas and the District Police and Patwaris (Village accountants) in the rural tracts. One flaw in such an arrangement was that complete coverage was often impossible, for the vast expanse of rural areas was unwieldy and lacked proper supervision. Consequently, the figures collected were apparently unreliable. The year 1870 opened with a new set of registration forms issued by the Government of India to be used in all provinces. The registration which had so far been limited to municipal towns and certain selected rural tracts, was extended to all parts of the District. Through proper instructions to the Kotwar and arrangements for immediate reporting this system worked with some satisfaction in respect of rural areas. But the accuracy of figures relating to urban areas still remained doubtful, for the reporter was the householder himself.

New system of Registration

On 1st January, 1920 a new system of registration was introduced wherein the towns were required to publish weekly returns showing deaths and their causes separately, including infant mortality. Deaths under one year were also subdivided into (1) upto one week, (2) between one week and one month (3) one month to six months, and (4) seven to twelve months. This facilitated speedy reporting and thus avoided inaccuracy to a considerable extent. The railway authorities were made responsible for reporting births and deaths that occurred within the railway limits. The various registers were periodically inspected by revenue, medical and police officers, and by the vaccination staff.

Present system

Under the present set-up the municipal committees record births and deaths in respect of urban areas and submit a statement to the Civil Surgeon. The vital events are also reported to the nearest Police Stations and the statements are forwarded to the Civil Surgeon. The Kotwar is responsible for the reporting of such cases in the rural areas to the Civil Surgeon through the Station-Houses. The Civil Surgeon compiles separate figures for urban and rural areas and transmits the same to the Director of Health Services, Madhya Pradesh.

Thus, the Civil Surgeon at district level and the Director of Public Health at State level have been responsible for collection and compilation of vital statistics, an arrangement that obtains till today.

Statistics—past and present—present the general standard of health in the District thus. The birth-rate for the period 1891 to 1920 mostly varied between 34 and 50 per mille. The birth-rate went down only in 1897, 1898, 1900 and 1901 when it recorded 26.83, 29.29, 26.82 and 24.42 per mille, respectively. It, however, exceeded the limit of 50 per mille in 1905, 1907, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1914 and 1917 registering 50.39, 51.60, 55.46, 61.63 (the highest), 50.42, 51.49 and 50.24 per mille, respectively. Coming to still recent years, the mean decennial birth-rates of Raipur for the decades 1921-30, 1931-40 and 1941-50 were 38.3, 37.7 and 34.1 per mille, respectively. Of these the birth-rate in rural areas in the District declined from 38.4 to 37.8 and to 34.9 per mille in the three decades. As against this, the urban rates registered 36.5 and 36.7 per mille in 1921-30 and 1931-40, respectively, declining to 23.7 in 1941-50.

Birth rate

The death-rate in Raipur District varied between 24 and 42 per mille during 1891 to 1920. The only two years which recorded lower death-rates were 1898 (32 per mille) and 1901 (22.95 per mille). The highest death-rate recorded was 81.51 per mille in 1897 followed by 76.92 in 1918, 57.67 in 1900 and 55.13 per mille in 1919. In 1897 there were in all 98,637 deaths, out of which cholera accounted for 12,610 deaths, smallpox 1,153 and fever 54,873. Similar was the case in 1900 when cholera alone was responsible for 13,038 deaths. Fever was the greatest killer in 1918, and at its height during this period, taking away 77,209 lives. For the comparatively higher number of deaths in 1919 (compared to general death-rate) cholera was chiefly responsible. The mean decennial death-rates for 1921-30, 1931-40 and 1941-50 were 30.1, 27.3 and 27.3 per mille, respectively. Taken separately, the urban death-rate declined from 33.4 per mille in 1921-30 to 28.3 in 1931-40 and to 17.3 per mille in 1941-50. As against this, in the rural areas the death-rate recorded 29.9, 27.2 and 28.1, respectively.

Death rate

The following Table will show the number of births and deaths in the District and their rates in recent years.

Table No. XVI—1
Birth and Death Rates

Year	Live Births	Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population	Deaths	Death Rate Per 1,000 Population
1	2	3	4	5
1961	24,306	12.14	11,464	5.73
1962	60,433	29.50	28,544	13.94
1963	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

1	2	3	4	5
1964	23,304	10.87	3,802	1.77
1965	53,079	24.20	23,045	10.51
1966	28,875	12.87	18,330	8.17
1967	49,980	21.77	22,956	10.00
1968	76,664	32.63	28,315	12.05
1969	78,790	39.35	28,177	14.07

Causes of Mortality

The causes of mortality in general are cholera, small-pox, plague, fever, tuberculosis, bowel complaints, injuries, suicides and others. During the present century cholera visited the District almost every year with occasional gaps, so also smallpox, but mostly with lesser intensity. Plague was at times responsible for a sizable number of deaths, but in recent years the District has been free from its onslaught. Fever has been the one single cause of high mortality in the District, and it has always been responsible for reducing the population. Mortality from other diseases constitutes only negligible numbers comparatively.

Infant Mortality

The chief causes of infant mortality in general are prematurity, malnutrition (owing to want of mothers' milk), diarrhoea, respiratory causes and fevers. Smallpox also has been responsible for infant mortality in the Distirct. In 1948 the infant mortality was 194 when the State rate stood at 209.74. Similarly, the mortality-rate of 1951 (167.84) was much lower than the State rate (193.96) in that year. However, the extension of increased medical facilities to all parts of the District, especially in the rural areas which suffered from higher mortality than urban areas, lowered the infant mortality-rate considerably in subsequent years. Thus, in 1955 the infant mortality per 1,000 live births in Raipur District was only 143.21. The year 1958 certainly showed an increase. The infant mortality rate in recent years is tabulated below.

Table No. XVI—2
Infant Mortality Rate

Years	Infant Deaths (Total)	Rate of Infant Mortality (Per 1,000 Live Births)
1961	1,582	65.08
1962	3,574	59.14
1963	N.A.	N.A.
1964	522	22.40
1965	2,299	43.31
1966	1,808	62.61
1967	3,461	59.60
1968	4,224	61.05
1969	3,925	51.3

Diseases Common to the District

The diseases common to the District have been indicated earlier. Details regarding their incidence and preventive measures undertaken will now be discussed,

Cholera

It is reported that "Chuteesgarh had always had a bad repute for cholera. The country was bare and treeless, the water-supply was bad, and the habits of the people were against its improvement, for they preferred drinking from muddy tanks stirred up by the village cattle and defiled by bathers, washermen, or even sometimes by dead bodies, to drawing a purer supply from wells. Hence when the returning caravans of pilgrims from Jugurnath spread through the country, the cholera, which they almost always brought with them, found a field prepared to receive it."[1]

Cholera visited the District in 1864-65, 1868-69, 1878-79, 1879-80, 1891-92, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897 and 1900 during the last century. Authentic references to its visitations prior to 1864 are, however, not available. The mortality from this disease was very high in 1892, 1896, 1897 and 1900 when it took away 16,949, 11,301, 12,610 and 13,038 lives, respectively. Coming to the present century, cholera visited the District in 1905 after a pause of four years. Since then it visited the District practically every year, except 1922. It did not, however, affect the population much in 1910 and 1923. The highest number of deaths (13,248) was recorded in 1919 followed by 7,256 in 1921, 5,807 in 1942, 5,607 in 1934, 3,779 in 1927 and 3,251 in 1913. In the remaining years it did not exceed 2,000, being mostly below 1,000. Compared to other diseases cholera accounted for the highest number towards the total number of deaths in the District in 1919. The only year that recorded still higher number of deaths from cholera in the history of this disease in the District is 1892, when it killed 16,949 persons. In recent years, except 1958 (1,318 deaths), its intensity has not been very high. After a gap of 12 years cholera again visited this District in an epidemic form resulting in 600 seizures and 110 deaths.

Water being the main source of infection, disinfection of the sources of water-supply by disinfectants like permanganate is one of the anti-cholera measures. Whenever outbreaks of cholera are reported anti-cholera medicines are distributed and mass inoculation campaign is conducted. Emergency cholera regulations are also enforced when the situation warranted it. Inoculation work is also carried out by the *vaidyas*, vaccinators and sanitary inspectors of the various janapada sabhas and municipalities in the District.

Anti-cholera Measures

1. C. P. Administration Report, 1868-69, p. XIV.

Plague

The District is reported to have been completely free from the onslaught of plague during the past century. This deadly disease is reported to have visited the District for the first time in 1902. The attack having been very mild, only one death was reported. However, it continued to visit the District in the four subsequent years, each time scoring two or three deaths. In 1907 and 1908 there were severe outbreaks taking away 221 and 214 lives, respectively. The worst attack was in 1912 (653 deaths—the highest number) followed by 557 deaths in 1917 and 241 in 1918. The years in between had only much smaller figures to offer. The last spell of this epidemic appears to have been in 1919 when only two deaths occurred. Since then the District is said to have been free from plague.

The anti-plague measures include inocculation, evacuation, isolation, disinfection, and rat-destruction. Plague regulations under the Epidemic Diseases Act are also enforced temporarily at the time of serious outbreaks.

Smallpox

This dreadful disease visited Raipur District practically every year, each time taking a toll of sizable number of lives. During the past century also smallpox had its sway in 1873-74, 1886, 1887, 1888-89 and continuously every year from 1891 onwards. The highest number of deaths was recorded in 1897 when 1,153 persons died of this disease. In other years it varied from 33 to 400, occasionally exceeding that limit. The years in which the District suffered most in this century are 1902, 1903, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1913, 1914, and 1919 when they registered 1,336; 534; 2,506 (the highest); 867; 641; 632; 729 and 920 deaths, respectively. During the years in between, the number of deaths was mostly below 300, occasionally crossing that limit. However, effective implementation of vaccination has curbed its intensity since 1928. Except for 273 deaths in 1940 mortality from this epidemic was not so high till 1942. In still recent years serious outbreaks have not been frequent. In 1951 and 1958 there were 896 and 1,160 deaths from smallpox, respectively.

The only effective measure for the prevention of this disease is vaccination. The introduction of vaccination in Raipur District can be traced back to 1862 when vaccinators were employed throughout the Central Provinces. In 1862 as many as 480 vaccinations were administered of which 374 were reported successful. However, a successful campaign was not possible owing to the prejudices of the local population and lack of proper arrangement. A new scheme for vaccination was, therefore, chalked out in 1862-63 and was introduced in 1863-64. In September, 1867, the District Officers were instructed to associate the municipalities in the cause of vaccination and also to employ vaccinators under their special supervision. In subsequent years Dispensary vaccination was also introduced. The Hospital Assistants were entrusted with this work.

Vaccination

The vaccination staff of the Province swelled in size gradually and by 1875-76, the district establishment consisted of a Superintendent and a number of vaccinators, proportionate to its size and population.

Till 1931, vaccination was compulsory only in municipal and notified areas. In the rural areas it was optional. By the Central Provinces Vaccination Law Amendment Act, 1932 (VI of 1932) vaccination could be made compulsory in selected rural areas. In recent years intensive vaccination campaigns for primary and revaccination in the rural and urban areas of the District have been launched. The work is being carried out by the staff of the Health Department and of the local bodies. During serious outbreaks the *vaidyas* of the janapada and municipal *ayurvedic* dispensaries also do vaccination and inoculation work.

Compulsory Vaccination

In the Dhamtari and Bhatapara municipalities the Sanitary Inspector is also a trained vaccinator and does vaccination work.

Smallpox Eradication Programme was inaugurated in the District on 15th August, 1963. The following Table will show the vaccination work done in the District.

National Small-pox Eradication Programme

Table No. XVI—3

Vaccination

Year	Vaccination		
	Primary vaccination	Re-vaccination	Total
1963	1,02,477	6,94,150	7,96,627
1964	10,593	7,21,798	7,22,391
1965	1,04,231	2,88,294	3,92,525
1966	79,326	2,23,186	3,02,512
1967	85,795	4,26,039	5,11,834
1968	1,09,112	2,10,923	3,20,025
1969	1,10,908	1,98,528	3,09,436
1970	2,03,588	2,74,240	4,77,828

Fever

Fever used to be the chief cause of high mortality in the District. The Administration Reports of the last century often referred to a dangerous type of low fever which was very prevalent in those days in Chhattisgarh areas, caused by frequent droughts, and scarcity of good drinking water during hot season. It is reported that only two wells existed on the 120 mile route from Raipur to Sambalpur. The villagers mainly depended upon tank-water which was invariably polluted by the pouring in of surface drainage during the rain. Improved sanitation in later years alone could check its incidence. The number of deaths from

fever varied from 20,000 to 40,000 during 1891-1942. In certain years it exceeded this limit so much that the statistics were appalling. The highest number of deaths (77,209) was recorded in 1918. However, its number decreased in recent years and there were only 6,504 deaths in 1957 as against 25,009 in 1951, 24,024 in 1955 and 23,712 in 1956.

Malaria

Malaria was diagnosed as the main form of fever in 1910 when a survey was conducted by Major W. H. Kenrick of the Indian Medical Service to examine the incidence of malaria in Central Provinces and Berar. The survey revealed that practically the whole of the forest and hilly country south and east of the Mahanadi river was hyper-endemic while areas in the neighbourhood of the headquarters, such as, Narra, Khariar, Gariaband, Saraipali, Suarmar, Deobhog, Kauria, Sihawa, Mahasamund, etc., were moderately endemic.

Intensive anti-malaria programme was launched in 1950; before that mild measures were adopted to check the disease. The National Malaria Eradication Programme aims at the reduction of the reservoir of malaria parasites in human body to a negligible degree. The Programme envisaged a six-year scheme, commencing from 1958-59, which included intensified D.D.T. spraying operations in all endemic areas, extension of D.D.T. spraying to all hyper-endemic areas and surveillance operations, both active and passive. The National Malaria Eradication Programme was inaugurated in the District in 1959. The unit has its headquarters at Raipur, staffed with a Malaria Unit Officer and other subordinate staff. The Malaria Unit Officer is responsible for the working of the Unit to the Zonal Officer (A.D.H.S.) at Raipur.

National Malaria Eradication Programme

The Unit has not yet entered the consolidation phase. It has to cover an area of 5,502 sq. miles and protect a population of 11,40,629 according to N.M.E.P. census of 1964. The active surveillance is mainly meant for rural areas and passive surveillance for urban areas. Surveillance operations were started in Raipur District in August, 1960, gradually substituting spraying work. The following Tables will show figures relating to the work done under this Programme.

Table No. XVI—4

DDT Spraying Operations

Year	No. of villages in which D.D.T. Spraying was done I Round	II Round	No. of Children Examined	No. of Positive Cases	No. of Smears Examined	No. of Positive Cases
1958	2,370	1,878	2,724	10	1,236	—
1959	1,881	2,570	2,546	49	732	—
1960	2,570	2,847	1,862	55	2,887	10
1961	2,570	2,570				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1962	2,570	2,570				
1963	2,570	2,570				
1964	2,553	1,451				
1965	1,963	1,143				
1966	1,892	526		Nil*		
1967	1,565	—				
1968	2,553	416				
1969	2,553	2.553				
1970	2,553	852				

* Children were not examined for enlarged spleen since 1960 as surveillance work had started in that year, hence no figures from 1961 onwards.

Table No. XVI—5

Active and Passive Surveillances

Year	No. of Cases Detected		No. of Cases in which Blood Smears Collected		Results found Positive
	Active	Passive	Active	Passive	
1960	1,055	—	1,055	—	—
1961	28,065	1,452	28,065	445	101
1962	53,972	5,380	52,850	502	356
1963	52,626	11,361	50,092	11,361	306
1964	56,880	88,761	56,826	8,761	516
1965	48,938	6,337	69,675	6,337	589
1966	56,245	16,912	73,473	16,912	1,642
1967	42,320	16,213	50,659	16,213	1,298
1968	63,633	13,549	69,848	13,549	5,421
1969	77,467	18,315	74,279	18,315	2,284
1970	82,138	17,081	94,926	17,081	2,382

Influenza

Though influenza had visited the District in 1917-18, statistics regarding its onslaught are not available. However, the attack of influenza in 1957 was also of great intensity. The first case of virus influenza was reported in the District on 8th June, 1957. The first wave was of 51 days' duration, from 8th June to 28th July, 1957, affecting the urban areas very badly. In all, 75,891 seizures and two deaths were reported. Several mobile dispensaries went into action, and emergency influenza regulations were enforced. Other preventive measures included the closure of public institutions, health education and propaganda work, distribution of pamphlets, general improvement of

sanitation, etc. These efforts considerably checked the occurrence of a second attack. The expenditure on medicines distributed was met by the Local Bodies.

Tuberculosis

The incidence of this disease cannot be said to be very high though it constituted a sizable number of seizures and deaths occasionally. Thus it accounted for 34 deaths in 1951; 25 in 1956; 1,177 in 1958; 280 in 1959 and 250 in 1960. No deaths were, however, recorded in 1956 and 1957. As against these figures, in 1963, 1964 and 1965 there were 98, 98 and 86 deaths, respectively.

There is one T.B. Clinic and one T.B. Hospital in the District. On 8th June, 1966, a special B.C.G. staff, including one Team Leader, six Technicians and other class IV staff, was also attached to the T.B. Clinic. This special team of the National T.B. Control Programme was trained at N.T.I., Bangalore. Under this Programme one M.O. is acting as District Tuberculosis Officer, and a Health Visitor as Treatment Organiser. The District was brought under the T.B. Control Programme on 1st January, 1965. Diagnostic treatment and referral centres have since been established in all Government dispensaries and primary health centres of the District. Diagnosis and treatment are offered free of cost. The scheme is also assisted by U.N.I.C.E.F.

T.B. Control Programme

The following Table shows the work done by T.B. Clinic, Raipur.

Table No. XVI—6

TB Cases Examined at TB Clinic

Year	New cases X-rayed	Old cases X-rayed	Cases Detected
1965	4,066	2,670	2,790
1966	5,180	2,420	2,633
1967	6,219	3,209	2,771
1968	9,882	5,375	4,986
1969	9,820	4,949	4,213
1970	10,064	5,803	4,349

The facilities for treatment being so, another step to check its incidence is the launching of B.C.G. campaigns. In the past, B.C.G. teams visited this District occasionally and conducted vaccination campaigns. Since the commencement of T.B. Control Programme in the District this work is undertaken by the B.C.G. Team Leader. The T.B. control work done in recent years is tabulated below.

BCG Campaign

Table No. XVI—7

BCG Work done in the District

Year	Number Tested	Number Vaccinated
1953	72,215	26,843
1954	36,678	10,787
1955	—	—
1956	59,225	13,700
1960	88,331	35,508
1961	47,630	14,658
1962 1963 1964 1965	B.C.G. work not done	
1966	69,327	9,527
1967	1,27,558	22,774
1968	1,31,416	25,346
1969	1,79,361	43,520
1970	1,06,847	18,481

Leprosy

The incidence of leprosy is very high so much so that Raipur is considered to be endemic for leprosy. The existence of a large number of medical institutions exclusively meant for the treatment of leprosy in the District will bear testimony to this fact.

Medical Institutions for the Treatment of Leprosy

Efforts to check leprosy, preventive as well as curative, were pioneered in this District by the Mission to Lepers near about 1900, when a Leper Asylum was founded in Mauza Pandritarai. There are six special Leprosy Clinics in Raipur District located at Raipur, Simga, Dharsiwa, Kharora, Pallari, and Kurud. One Assistant Health Officer, trained in leprosy, is in charge of each clinic, which covers about 50 villages. The patients are being given Sulphone treatment in these clinics. The Assistant Health Officer is also responsible for conducting surveys to detect new cases of leprosy, health education and propaganda work with the help of leprosy charts and posters. During 1965 as many as 994 leprosy cases were treated in these clinics. Facilities for the treatment of leprosy also exist in certain general dispensaries of the District. In 1965 there were 13 such dispensaries offering out-patient treatment in the District. The Medical Officers in charge of these dispensaries are also trained in leprosy work. The average number of patients treated thus is about 363. All the six leprosy clinics have now been abolished and been replaced by SET centres.

During the First Plan period the Government of India launched a Pilot Project for the control of leprosy in highly endemic areas under the National Leprosy Control Scheme. The scheme envisaged the establishment of study-cum-treatment centres in selected areas. A Leprosy Control Unit at Raipur was started in 1965. It undertakes investigation and survey besides providing treatment where necessary and possible. The Control Unit is presently staffed with two Medical Officers, five Non-Medical Assistants, one Technician, three Compounders and others. The number of out-door patients treated at the Central Unit varied from 378 to 843 in the preceding seven years.

Leprosy Control Unit, Raipur

Besides these facilities twelve survey education and treatment centres (SET) have been established in the District during the Third Five Year Plan under the National Leprosy Control Programme. These centres are situated at Abhanpur, Rajim, Nawapara, Bhatapara, Balodabazar, Pithora, Basna and Deobhog, and are attached to the local primary health centres. The purpose of their being attached to P.H.Cs. is that the Medical Officer of the P.H.C. will be available for consultation and treatment of leprosy patients needing special medical care. Under this scheme a specially trained Non-Medical Assistant is sanctioned for each S.E.T. centre. He covers a population of 20,000. One Non-Medical Supervisor is posted to supervise the work of the Non-Medical Assistant. Each Non-Medical Assistant will do intensive leprosy survey in the villages under his jurisdiction, find out early leprosy cases, give domiciliary treatment and follow up the healthy contacts of leprosy cases. At these centres 402 cases of leprosy were under treatment and 1,190 healthy contacts under observation in 1965.

Survey Education and Treatment Centre

Venereal Diseases

The incidence of venereal diseases is considerably high in the District. All the Government hospitals and dispensaries provide facilities for free treatment of venereal diseases. A separate department for the treatment of venereal diseases exists in the D.K. Hospital

With the introduction of antibiotics, especially Penicillin, the incidence of venereal diseases has gone down considerably.

'Yaws' which was quite common a few decades ago is also now under control under the Penicillin umbrella

Eye Diseases

Cataract and trachoma are the eye diseases generally found in the District. Treatment for these diseases is being offered by the D.K. Hospital, Raipur, and other civil hospitals in the District.

In order to assess the incidence of trachoma in the District, a Pilot Project Survey under the auspices of the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi, was conducted in 1959. Certain selected villages of the District were covered under the Survey. The incidence of the disease has been found to be 35.8 per cent.

One of the measures adopted to check its incidence was the organising of eye camps. One eye relief camp was organized in Balodabazar, from 1st November to 13th November, 1960. In this camp, as many as 1,056 patients were examined and 201 operations performed.

Eye Camps

In recent years two more eye camps were organised in this District; the particulars of which are as under:—

Table No. XVI—8

Eye Camps

Year	Place	No. of Patients treated	No. of operations performed
1969	Saraipali	771	311
1970	Rajim	508	159

Public Hospitals and Dispensaries

The Civil Surgeon is the head of the medical department at district level. He exercises supervisory and administrative control on all government medical institutions and supervisory control on janapada and homoeopathic dispensaries. On all administrative matters connected with allopathic hospitals and dispensaries he is responsible to the Director of Health Services, Madhya Pradesh. On matters connected with *Ayurvedic* dispensaries he consults the Deputy Director of Ayurveda at Bhopal. Until recently the Civil Surgeon was assisted by an Additional Civil Surgeon. The Additional Civil Surgeon has now been replaced by the District Family Planning-cum-Health Officer who also looks after the family planning work of the District in addition to supervising primary health centres and other public health activities, and helping the Civil Surgeon in administrative matters. He is assisted by the subordinate staff of the Public Health Department like Health Visitors, Sanitary Inspectors, etc. The Medical Officers in charge of the primary health centres act as health officers on the public health side in their respective areas of jurisdiction.

Organization of the Medical Department

Hospitals and Dispensaries

In 1951 there were in all one hospital at Raipur and 17 dispensaries—3 in Raipur Tahsil, 3 in Dhamtari, 4 in Mahasamund, 4 in Balodabazar and 3 in

Bindranawagarh—in the District. With the launching of Five Year Plans the District began to enjoy medical facilities in larger measure. In 1953 a dispensary each was established in Mahasamund and Bindranawagarh making the total number of dispensaries 19. In the following year the number of dispensaries in Balodabazar Tahsil was reduced to 3, but the total number (19) was maintained by the addition of a dispensary in Mahasamund Tahsil. As against this, in 1955 there were 2 hospitals and 21 dispensaries in the District, the increase having been due to the establishment of a hospital at Balodabazar and a dispensary each at Mahasamund and Balodabazar. With the addition of two dispensaries, one each at Mahasamund and Balodabazar in 1956, two hospitals in the same two tahsils and a dispensary in Bindranawagarh in 1957, one hospital in 1958 in Dhamtari Tahsil, and two more dispensaries in Raipur Tahsil in 1959, the total number of hospitals and dispensaries was raised to 5 and 26, respectively, in 1960.

The Table below shows the total number of beds and bed-population ratio at the end of each Plan.

Table No. XVI—9

Bed-Population Ratio

Beds/Plans	I	II	III	IV (as on 31-12-73)
General Beds	202	237	487	666
T.B. Beds	—	100	100	100
Leprosy Beds	246	246	246	246
Total Beds	448	583	833	1012
Beds per 1,000 population	0.27	0.35	0.41	0.50
Bed-strength at the District Headquarters	1.56	1.53	3.12	8.18

Some of these medical institutions in the District deserve a special mention.

D. K. Hospital, Raipur

The D.K. Memorial Hospital enjoys the status of a Divisional Headquarters Hospital. Located on the Raipur-Sambalpur road, this three hundred and forty two-bedded hospital is staffed by 19 doctors, 64 nurses, 40 auxiliary nurses, 3 *dais*, 2 radiographers and others. Two doctors and one nursing sister are trained hands in family planning. The hospital is well-equipped with all modern facilities, having specialists in various branches of medicine and surgery. The D.K. Hospital also serves as a teaching hospital for the Medical College, Raipur.

D.K. Hospital, Raipur which was previously known as Silver Jubilee Hospital was organised in the year 1936. It was then a small 56-bedded hospital. Later, Shri Dau Kalyan Singh, Tahutdar of village Tarenga donated a

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D. K. Hospital, Raipur

D.K. Hospital, Raipur which was previously known as Silver Jubilee Hospital was organised in the year 1936. It was then a small 56-bedded hospital. Later, Shri Dau Kalyan Singh, Tahutdar of village Tarenga donated a

sum of Rs. 1.25 lakhs for the extension and improvement of the Silver Jubilee Hospital. With an expenditure totalling nearly Rs. 25 lakhs, the new hospital building was constructed in 1960. In memory of the donor the hospital was re-named as Dau Kalyan Singh Hospital. The number of outdoor and in-door patients treated at the hospital in recent years was:

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Outdoor cases treated	1,55,844	90,394	1,08,080	1,10.522	1,13,718
Indoor cases treated	16,502	10,731	12,220	11,359	12,963

The yearwise expenditure of this hospital is given below.

Year	Amount of Expenditure
1966-67	6,17,469
1967-68	7.34,582
1968-69	9,36,109
1969-70	10,74,586
1970-71	11,18,580

Police Hospital, Raipur

Established in 1897, the Police Hospital is located in the new Police Lines of Raipur. It has 30 beds and is staffed by one doctor (the Assistant Surgeon in-charge), one compounder, one male nurse, one nursing orderly and one waterman. There are no facilities for maternity cases or for the treatment of special diseases. The average number of indoor and outdoor patients treated annually during the past 8 years (1958 to 1965) is 540 and 9,104, respectively.

Jail Hospital, Raipur

The Central Jail, Raipur has the facilities of a thirty-bed hospital staffed by one full-time medical officer, two assistant medical officers, one compounder and two male nurses. There are no specialists, but cases deserving consultations are attended by the specialists of D.K. Hospital, Raipur. The average number of indoor and outdoor patients annually treated here during the period 1960 to 1966 was 547 and 4,235, respectively.

Railway Health Unit

Started as a railway dispensary of the then Bengal-Nagpur Railway about four decades ago, this medical institution was converted into a Health Unit Grade II by the South Eastern Railway administration with effect from 27th January, 1964. It is located in a spacious building in the Railway Colony at Phafadih, Raipur. There is no facility for indoor treatment. The Health Unit is staffed by one Assistant Medical Officer, one pharmacist, one midwife and four class IV staff. The midwife visits houses in the Railway Colony and conducts labour cases. All cases deserving indoor treatment are referred to the Divisional

Hospital at Bilaspur. The average number of patients afforded medical relief annually for the period 1958 to 1965 was 32,892. Consequent on the opening of a wagon repair shop at Raipur, the opening of a full-fledged hospital is being contemplated.

T.B. Hospital, Raipur

With a handsome donation of Rs. 1,50,000 in cash and a plot worth Rs. 94,000 by a local philanthropist, Dau Kalyan Singh of Tarenga, Bhatapara, Raipur, the Government of Madhya Pradesh established the Dau Bisheshar Nath T.B. Sanatorium, named after the father of the donor, in August, 1959. The institution is under the direct administrative control of the Director of Health Services, Madhya Pradesh. The Sanatorium is well-equipped with modern instruments facilitating major operations like thoracoplasty, etc. There is one 100 M.A. X-ray machine with tomographic arrangements. The head of the institution is the Superintendent, assisted by Assistant Surgeons and other para-medical personnel.

The total bed-strength of the Sanatorium is 100—80 in general wards and 20 in paying cottages. In the general ward 40 beds are paying beds, at the rate of Rs. 1-50 per day. The paying cottages charge one rupee per day. Medicines and diet are free of cost in the general wards.

The average number of patients annually treated at the Sanatorium during the seven years, 1959-1965 was in the neighbourhood of 1,200.

T.B. Clinic, Raipur

Located in the Byron Bazar Ward near Gandhi Chowk, one and a half mile from Railway Station and half a mile from the General Hospital, the T.B. Clinic started functioning in 1937. There are laboratory and X-ray facilities; and fluoroscopy, radiography, thoracoplasty and canterization are some of the more recent equipments. In 1957 the Clinic had in all 15 beds, 11 for males and 4 for females. However, with the establishment of T.B. Sanatorium, Raipur, facilities for indoor treatment ceased to exist here. The staff of the Clinic in 1966 included two Medical Officers, three Health Visitors, one Compounder, one Laboratory Technician, one X-ray Technician, one Staff Nurse, one Statistical Assistant and six class IV staff.

Government Leprosy Home and Hospital

In 1897-98 the Mission to Lepers of London established the Raipur Leper Asylum on a piece of land measuring about one acre in Mauza Pandritarai of the District. A few ordinary huts were constructed for accommodating leprosy patients and a compounder was appointed to act as compounder-cum-caretaker. As the number of leprosy patients increased a spacious plot of 12.53 acres was acquired and two barracks for male and female patients were constructed. Initially the Leprosy Home was placed under the management of a small com-

mittee with the Commissioner of the Division as its President, the Deputy Commissioner as Vice-President and a prominent man of the locality as Secretary. Thus, Dr. Harisingh Gour was the first Secretary of the Committee.

In 1927 the Raipur Leper Asylum Society was founded and was registered under the Societies Registration Act. The main object of the Society was to provide isolated living, better treatment, food and clothing to the leprosy patients. This institution continued to be managed by the society for two decades at the end of which, in June 1947, its administrative control was taken over by the Leprosy Specialist, Central Provinces, on behalf of the Government.

Immediately on taking over, the Government built new buildings and wards, equipped the institution and raised it to a hospital. Additional facilities like library, music instruments, recreation hall, religious preaching, radio, games, etc., were also provided. The Leprosy Home and Hospital now has a bed-strength of 246 as against the initial strength of 75. The staff consists of one Superintendent, one Assistant Health Officer, three Staff Nurses, two Compounders, one Technician, one Steward, one Assistant Steward, one Religious Preacher, and five Nursing Orderlies, besides ministerial and class IV staff. An honorary Leprosy Consultant attends the institution regularly.

The number of leprosy patients treated both indoor and outdoor at the institution increased from 400 in 1958 to 483 in 1962.

Provincialization of Hospitals and Dispensaries

On 1st October, 1928, the Raipur Main Hospital was provincialized and was taken over by the Government and transferred from Class III-Local Fund to Class I State Public. Provincialization in subsequent years affected hospitals and dispensaries of important towns only. Most of them still continued to be managed by local bodies. The private institutions opened in the district or tahsil places received grants-in-aid. At the time of Reorganization it was observed that in the other integrating units the hospitals and dispensaries were managed by the State funds. It was decided in 1958 that all the remaining medical institutions should also be provincialized and this policy was pursued in Raipur District also.

Primary Health Centres

The primary health centres opened since the early 1950 provided increased medical facilities in the District in general and in the rural areas in particular. It is an organization providing or making accessible, under the direct supervision of at least one physician, the basic health services for a community. Each primary health centre is normally staffed by one doctor, one compounder ,one dresser, one sanitary inspector, one lady health visitor, four midwives, two peons and four ancillary staff. Under each primary health centre there are not more than three

sub-centres within the same Block. These sub-centres extend medical facilities to the interior of the Blocks. A Medical Officer in-charge of the P.H.C. visits each sub-centre once in a week.

A list of primary health centres so far opened in the District with their dates of establishment and sub-centres, is given in Appendix.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres

There are five maternity and child welfare centres in the District besides 16 others attached to the various primary health centres and sub-centres. Of the five centres one is attached to the headquarters hospital, Raipur; two function independently at Belsonda and Sarragaon; one is run by the Corporation at Raipur; and the fifth is a private institution at Dhamtari. The 16 others are attached to PHCs at Abhanpur, Mahasamund, Dharsiwa, Saraipali, Balodabazar, Bagbahara, Nagri, Gariaband, Bilaigarh, Kurud, Arang, Pullari and Bhatapara and the sub-centres at Kurud, Jamgaon and Bagod.

The following Table shows the number of patients treated at various medical institutions in the different tahsils of Raipur District.

Table No. XVI—10

***Number of Patients Treated & Beds Available* 1956 to 1967**

Year	Raipur Tahsil			Dhamtari Tahsil			Balodabazar Tahsil			Mahasamund Tahsil			Bindranawagarh Tahsil		
	Inpatients ('000)	Out-patients ('000)	Total No. of Beds Available	Inpatients ('000)	Out-patients ('000)	Total No. of Beds Available	Inpatients ('000)	Out-patients ('000)	Total No. of Beds Available	Inpatients ('000)	Out-patients ('000)	Total No. of Beds Available	Inpatients ('000)	Out-patients ('000)	Total No. of Beds Available
1956	9.8	120.3	203	0.5	68.1	24	8.8	103.4	24	3.9	78.1	21	0.1	31.1	6
1957	92.8	165.8	298	0.8	57.7	27	4.8	66.6	24	0·5	82.3	21	0.2	21.4	12
1958	89.4	178.6	298	0.7	57.7	27	0.5	86.7	24	1.3	49.1	21	0.2	19.2	6
1959	12.4	185.8	298	1.0	51.3	27	7.8	111.7	24	0.6	59.0	21	0.1	25.5	12
1960	13.2	195.6	298	0.8	58.8	27	6.8	86.8	24	0.4	71.0	24	0.1	21.3	12
1961	9.7	87.3	298	0.10	40.6	27	5.4	70.6	24	0.7	60.7	24	0.2	19.3	12
1962	12.7	213.2	298	0.7	47.0	27	6.4	73.4	24	0.9	69.3	24	0.2	20.1	12
1963	14.2	258.7	298	0.7	51.2	27	7.5	80.2	24	0.8	70.1	24	0.2	24.3	12
1964	11.7	231.0	298	0.9	54.6	27	8.2	92.1	24	2.1	86.2	24	0.2	27.2	12
1965	10.7	192.1	298	0.8	52.9	27	7.1	80.3	24	1.6	71.0	24	0.2	23.2	12
1966	19.7	23.8	298	0.9	63.7	27	9.2	83.5	24	2.2	75.3	21	0.2	3.7	12

In 1937 the Government appointed a Committee under Medical Department Resolution No. 12442-1830-XIV, dated the 21st December, 1937, to examine the indigenous system of medicine practised in the Province. The Committee after a thorough study recommended that, "medical relief on Ayurvedic and Unani lines should be extended on a large scale wherever possible", and that, "one Ayurvedic or one Unani dispensary should be established for every area ten miles in radius".[1] Since the implementation of this recommendation would have extended medical facilities to rural areas the Government accepted it in principle. Accordingly, Government also encouraged the opening of *Ayurvedic* dispensaries by local bodies with appropriate aids. The District had at the close of 1964 as many as 19 *Ayurvedic* dispensaries managed by Government. A list of Government *Ayurvedic* dispensaries in the District is given in Appendix. In addition, there is a full-fledged *Ayurvedic* College and a large attached Hospital.

Ayurvedic Dispensaries

To facilitate the supply of efficacious medicines to Government and aided *Ayurvedic* dispensaries the State Government is maintaining two *Ayurvedic* pharmacies at Gwalior and Raipur.

Besides, a good number of *Ayurvedic* dispensaries are being managed by the janapada sabhas and municipal committees in the District. Each dispensary is under the charge of a *Vaidya.* During outbreaks of epidemics the *vaidyas* also do vaccination and inoculation work along with the vaccinators employed by the janapada sabhas and municipal committees. Certain dispensaries are given grants-in-aid in the form of payment of salaries to *vaidyas* or by way of medicines. The dispensaries rarely have facilities for indoor treatment.

Janapada Ayurvedic Dispensaries

In order to provide professional training in *Ayurveda* an up-to-date Ayurvedic College was established at Raipur in 1956-57 by upgrading the Ayurvedic School there.

There is one Government Homoeopathic Dispensary and certain others managed by the janapada sabhas or municipal committees. The Government Dispensary is under an Assistant Medical Officer of Homoeopathy. The Balodabazar Janapada Sabha opened one homoeopathic dispensary in Arjuni on 14th November, 1961. Located on the Balodabazar-Bhatapara road, this dispensary is placed under the charge of one Assistant Medical Officer of Homoeopathy. During outbreaks of epidemics the A.M.O. also does inoculation work. Another homoeopathic dispensary was opened by Dhamtari Janapada Sabha on 18th July, 1963. It is located three miles away from Sirri Railway Station.

Homoeopathic Dispensaries

1. Report of the Committee appointed to examine the Indigenous system of Medicine practised in the Central Provinces and Berar, 1939, p. 1.

The expenditure incurred on medical and public health activities in the Government hospitals and dispensaries annually, is tabulated below:

Table No. XVI—11

Expenditure on Medical and Public Health

Year	Amount (Rs)
1960-61	2,65,266
1961-62	2,59,426
1962-63	5,43,949
1963-64	3,31,395
1964-65	4,82,645
1965-66	7,70,230
1966-67	8,89,668
1967-68	18,55,361
1968-69	22,99,411
1969-70	27,93,186

With a view to providing medical facilities to industrial workers in the District the Employees' State Insurance Scheme was introduced in the District. Medical facilities are made available to the insured workers as well as to the members of their families. In case of need, indoor treatment is also provided. The number of patients (insured persons) which was 7,300 in 1962 increased to 10,846 in 1965. The corresponding figures for family members were 10,577 and 27,331, respectively. In recent years health insurance scheme has also been started with a dispensary under the scheme.

Medical Facilities Under E.S.I. Scheme

Private Hospitals and Nursing Homes

Private medical institutions in the District play an important role in the field of medicine and public health in general and in the treatment of special diseases in particular. The number of private practitioners in the District was estimated to be 63 in 1964.

Some private institutions functioning in the District deserve a note.

Established in 1900 by Mission to Lepers of London in association with the American Mennonite Mission, Dhamtari, as a private Christian institution for the welfare of lepers, the Shantipur Leprosy Home and Hospital has been doing notable work for the leper population of the District. It is a well-equipped and a well-staffed hospital. The sanctioned strength of beds is 375—180 for males,

Shantipur Leprosy Home and Hospital

170 for females, 15 for male child-patients and 10 for female child patients. It also provides facilities for primary education to child-patients, vocational therapy and coaching in weaving and farming. There is an Advisory Council with the Superintendent of Dhamtari Christian Hospital as its Chairman.

An idea of the utility of this Institution can be had from the number of patients who took treatment. In 1958, their number was 743 (473 indoor and 270 outdoor). It rose to 1,400 (565 indoor and 835 outdoor) in 1965.

Besides, two clinics are also functioning on the S.E.T. pattern at Dhaneli and Arkar under the control of this institution. The patients in the outskirts of Shantipur Homes are required to visit the hospital for medication. Arrangements are being made for the employment of a full-time para-medical worker to do domiciliary treatment in the Shantipur area as well. The work done on the S.E.T. pattern at these three areas is tabulated below:

Table No. XVI—12

Leprosy Survey work done by S.E.T. Centres

S. No.	S.E.T. Centre	Total No. of Villages	Villages Surveyed	Total Population	Population at the time of Survey (Famine Years of Villages Surveyed)	Persons Examined	Cases Discovered in Villages Surveyed	Incidence in Surveyed Villages
1.	Shantipur	35	26	15,901	13,000	8,081	50	0.6
2.	Dhaneli	19	16	10,000	8,813	7,883	90	1.1
3.	Arkar	20	9	15,000	4,918	4,509	54	1.2
	TOTAL.	74	51	40,901	26,731	20,473	194	0.9

Christian Hospital, Dhamtari

Established in 1922 by the American Missionary Society the Dhamtari Christian Hospital is located in the northern part of Dhamtari town near the Railway Station. Till 1964 there were 13 beds exclusively for maternity cases. In 1965 this number was raised to 28. The hospital has a well-equipped laboratory staffed with three technicians, a school of nursing where nurses are trained, besides X-ray and other facilities. Surgical operations are undertaken here under the expert guidance of a specialist in surgery. The institution has plans to construct a new building for the School of Nursing, an up-to-date operation room and wards. This hospital offers treatment to approximately 5,000 indoor

and 30,000 outdoor patients annually. The Medical Superintendent is the head of the institution.

Sewa Bhawan Hospital, Jagdishpur

This is yet another Mission Hospital located 85 miles east of Raipur and 6 miles north-west of Basna in Mahasamund Tahsil of the District. It is managed by the General Conference Mennonite Mission. The Hospital is well equipped so as to meet all surgical and medical emergencies. It has an X-ray unit, an E.C.G. machine, cystoscopes, a distilling plant for the preparation of intra-venous fluids and a private power generating plant to supply electricity, besides a well-equipped laboratory. Of the 130 beds, 28 beds are earmarked for T.B. patients in the isolated T.B. ward of the hospital. The average number of indoor and outdoor patients treated there for the nine years from 1958 to 1966 was 3,297 and 3,060, respectively. The Christian Medical Association of India gives financial support to the institution for conducting the Family Planning Programme. The Hospital also receives OXFAM grant from England for the treatment of 200 T.B. out-patients and 20 T.B. in-patients per annum. A portion of this grant goes to the Mobile T.B. Clinic of the institution which covers 100 miles in two trips of two days each every week.

Evangelical Hospital, Tilda

Located on the Simga-Neora road, the Evangelical Hospital, Tilda, is about 40 miles from Raipur and about two furlongs from the Tilda Railway Station on the S.E. Railway line between Bilaspur and Raipur. A School of Nursing was started in this institution in 1933. It is conducted in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Mid India Board of Examiners, through which the School is recognised by the Mahakoshal Nurses' Council and the Indian Nursing Council. The School offers training through Hindi medium to both male and female matriculates. There were 25 such general nursing students in 1966 undergoing training in the School. Special facilities also exist for the treatment of T.B., gynaecological and obstetrical patients, and surgery. The institution has also undertaken the Family Planning Programme, the expansion of which is presently contemplated. The average number of indoor and outdoor patients treated annually for the past seven years (1959 to 1965) was 26,063 and 1,488, respectively.

St. Thomas Hospital, Mahasamund

This private hospital was originally started as a maternity home and dispensary in 1947 by two private practitioners. It is located on the station road about a furlong from the Railway station. Initially it had five beds and was staffed by two doctors, one compounder and one dresser. In 1949 it became a fifteen-bedded (private rooms) hospital with a charity ward. It is now a general hospital with 35 beds, X-ray and other facilities. Three nurses, one more dresser, one laboratory technician and one radiologist were also added to the staff subsequently. The average number of patients treated annually is 6,077.

Medical and Public Health Research Centres and Institutions

Government Medical College

Research centres of a high order are not available in the District. However, the presence of a full-fledged Medical College since 1963 augurs well for activities in this branch. There are various departments of medicine and surgery in this institution, such as, Anatomy, Pathology, Social and Preventive Medicines, Forensic Medicines, Surgery, Obstetrics & Gynaecology, Ophthalmology, etc. Research work in these branches is yet to develop.

Government Ayurvedic College

Named after Khudadad Doongaji who made a handsome donation of 23 acres of land and Rs. 10,000, the Government Ayurvedic College and Hospital was established in 1952 with a view to providing medical treatment on Ayurvedic lines in addition to training students in this branch of medicine. It is staffed by one Superintendent (also Principal), one Radiologist, 2 Resident Medical Officers, 3 House Physicians, one Lady Vaidya, one Nursing Sister and 16 Nurses, besides technical staff. The institution has a Pathology Department for indoor and outdoor cases, an X-ray Department with skiagram and screening facilities, and an operation theatre. There are 4 family wards, one 40-bedded female ward, one 40-bedded male ward, one 15-bedded surgical ward and one 5-bedded maternity ward for emergency cases. Other facilities include free diet to poor and needy patients and the services of an Ambulance Van.

The Hospital is attached institution of the Ayurvedic College. The number of indoor and outdoor patients treated here in 1967 was 37,743 and 24,793, respectively, as against 31,955 and 46,406 in 1966.

The Government Ayurvedic Pharmacy at Raipur gives adequate training to the trainees and students of Ayurvedic College in the manufacture of pure and efficacious *Ayurvedic* medicines.

Public Health Laboratory Services

Under a master plan to expand laboratory services in the State through one principal laboratory, six regional laboratories and 33 district laboratories, the State Government accorded necessary sanction to raise the status of the District laboratory of Raipur to that of a Regional Laboratory in 1959. This Laboratory was ready by the end of 1960. It is staffed by one chemist, two laboratory assistants and two laboratory attendants.

Health Publicity

The Health Film Library of the Directorate of Health Services distributed films on health education to the Development Blocks, Family Planning Clinics and other voluntary social welfare organizations. Pamphlets and leaflets on public health and hygiene are also distributed through these agencies. These activities are, however, intensified during serious outbreaks of epidemics.

A branch of the Indian Medical Association is functioning in the District. The Association holds monthly meetings and discusses interesting and informative topics in medicine and surgery. Other activities include arrangement of filmshows connected with medicine and public health.

The Indian Medical Association

There is a Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society at Raipur with the Collector as its Chairman.

Family Planning

An urban family planning clinic was opened at Raipur during the Second Plan period. It was attached to the D.K. Hospital, Raipur. Since 1958-59 rural and urban clinics came to be established in quick succession. Rural family planning centres were opened at P.H.Cs. of Abhanpur and Kurud in 1958. In 1959-60 another rural clinic was opened at Pallari, followed by two more in 1960 at Mahasamund and Dharsiva. During the Second Plan period, other rural clinics were set up at Pithora, Arang and Fingeshwar P.H.Cs. The year 1961-62 saw the addition of centres at Gariaband, Deobog and Saraipali. One centre was added at Bilaigarh in 1962-63. Thus, by 1962-63 the District had one urban clinic and twelve rural clinics.

The year 1968 saw the establishment of District Family Planning Bureau at the headquarters, headed by the District Family Planning-cum-Health Officer with the following divisions:—

District Family Planning Bureau

1. Administrative Unit
2. Education & Information Unit.
3. Field Operation and Evaluation Unit.

Under this programme 23 Rural Family Welfare Planning Centres and 69 Sub-Centres have been established. With the establishment of Family Planning wings at the primary health centres' headquarters, every primary health centre has been sanctioned an additional post of Assistant Surgeon, one Block Extension Educator, one Computer, one Accountant-cum-Store Keeper-cum-Clerk, one Lady Health Visitor, 4 Auxiliary Nurse-cum-Midwives and 3 Field Workers.

Thus every Block has a net-work of 6 Sub-Centres each under the charge of one Auxiliary Nurse-cum-Midwife. These Sub-Centres cover a population of 12 to 15 thousand and render all public health services including Family Planning.

To cater to the needs of the urban population 3 Family Planning urban clinics are functioning—2 at Raipur and one at Dhamtari. Three mobile I.U.C.D. Units and one mobile sterilisation unit are also functioning to give mobile services to the people.

Sanitation

Early History

Sanitation and conservancy arrangement in urban and rural areas received active consideration of the Government in the newly constituted Central Provinces. The first step taken in this direction was the appointment of the Medical Officer of the District as *ex-officio* Sanitary Officer of the local and municipal committee in 1964-65. He was required to act as an advisor to the civil authorities in matters connected with sanitation and conservancy in addition to taking special care of the chief town of the district. The local committees appointed, in their turn, sanitary sub-committees. Public latrines were constructed in towns in the subsequent years, and a regularly paid establishment supervised conservancy arrangements and enforcement of sanitary laws.

As regards rural areas the principal landholders were instructed properly to see that sanitary rules were strictly observed in villages, since the establishment of a separate staff for the village conservancy was not feasible in view of the vast area to be covered. Such an arrangement was further ensured by occasional inspection visits of civil authorities to the villages. An important object of the village conservancy rules was the provision of good drinking water.

The Department of Sanitation was subsequently placed under the supervision and control of a Special Commissioner who advised the Civil Surgeon and other civil authorities in all matters connected with sanitation, conservancy and hygiene of the district. Long tours were undertaken by the Commissioner to inspect the working and assess the progress of the Department.

In 1879-80 copies of *Practical Hints on Sanitation* prepared by the Army Sanitary Commission were distributed to all municipalities. Translated copies of the *Sanitary Primer*, issued by the Government of India, were also supplied to schools and other institutions.

Though the Village Sanitation Act was passed in 1829 it became effective only towards the close of 1902-03.

The Act was introduced in Bhatapara which became a part of Raipur in 1906 consequent on its transfer from Bilaspur in that year. In the case of smaller villages the rules issued under section 141 (2) of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act rendered it possible to gradually carry out elementary reforms through the agency of the *Mukaddam*.

The *Mukaddam* rules were in force in Arang, Simga, Balodabazar, Raipur and Mahasamund. The annual collection from these six villages amounted to Rs. 2,000, the whole of which was spent on their sanitation. A

portion of the income from the voluntary cattle registration fund at Balodabazar also was used for improvement in sanitation.

In the opening years of this century, considerable sums were spent on the construction of drains in the District.

With the introduction of the Central Provinces and Berar Village Sanitation and Public Management Act of 1920 and the Central Provinces and Berar Village Panchayat Act, arrangement of rural sanitation came to be looked after by the village panchayats. When gram panchayats were introduced in 1948, these arrangements became the responsibility of gram panchayats. In the urban areas the municipal committees continued to be in charge of this work.

Now the sanitation of rural areas is looked after by the respective gram panchayats supervised by the janapada sabhas. The Development Blocks take up this responsibility in respect of areas under their jurisdiction. The janapada sabhas in the rural and the municipal committees in the urban ones have separate staff for this work. The staff appointed by these agencies includes Sanitary Inspectors, Health Visitors and vaccinators. Appendix B will show the work done by various Blocks to improve sanitation in their respective areas. The primary health centres located in Block areas undertake this work. The Health Visitor and Sanitary Inspector attached to the Centre are chiefly responsible for the work of sanitation in that area. The Medical Officer of a primary health centre functions as Health Officer for the area of his jurisdiction.

Present set-up

In Raipur town the Health Officer of the Municipality looks after the sanitation and cleanliness. He is assisted in this work by Sanitary Inspectors and five Conservancy Inspectors. In order to maintain cleanliness of the road, drains, and public and private latrines there are 32 ward peons and as many as 675 sweepers. For the collection and transportation of refuse and night soil the Municipal Committee is maintaining motor vehicles, bullock-carts and conservancy-carts. Building waste and other similar refuse are used for dumping the low lying insanitary lands in the town, whereas night soil and similar refuse are used for preparing compost manure.

The Bhatapara Municipality engages carts for the transportation of night soil and the like. The Dhamtari town has no sewage system. Night soil, etc., are collected and removed by sweepers.

Water Supply

The water-supply scheme of Raipur has a long history spread over a period of more than six decades. The subject of proper water-supply for the town of Raipur engaged the attention of its Munincipality as early as in 1879-80, though activities in this direction gained momentum only during the early years and more so in the second decade

History

of the present century. In 1912-13 an estimate of Rs. 45,832 was sanctioned for improving the supply of filtered water at Raipur by extending the infiltration gallery at the head-works. These improvements were effected in subsequent years and the pumping plant provided the requisite supply of water to the municipal town of Raipur. The water-works were placed under the immediate charge of the Water Works Superintendent under the control of the Executive Engineer, Eastern Division, Raipur. In 1922 it was felt that the existing supply was insufficient and the machinery was not adequate to provide an increased supply of water as the boilers were in a bad state. In 1921 the Sanitary Engineer made a study of the whole affair and recommended for improved machinery and additional constructions. In 1935-36 additional proposals were made aiming at further improvements to the town water-supply.

In Raipur

A major improvement in the water-supply scheme of Raipur was, however, effected only after Independence. In 1949 the State Government administratively approved the execution of the water-supply scheme at Raipur with the opening of Project Division No. 1 under the charge of an Executive Engineer. Mahant Vishnavdas, a philanthropist, donated about 28.23 acres of land required for the installation of a filter plant. Detailed plans and estimates were prepared and the Government of India was approached for the supply of necessary material under control for construction.

The work of construction made appreciable progress in subsequent years and the water-works was formally inaugurated by the then Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh on 15th August, 1951 The work was, however, completed in 1952 and the water-works was handed over to the Municipal administration in 1952. The volume of water supplied was 2.5 million gallons. The maintenance of the in-take works, and filter plants was being done by the Public Health Engineering Department.

The present supply of water was, however, found to be inadequate to cater to the needs of a growing population of the city and estimates amounting to Rs. 73 lakhs were prepared by the Municipal Committee.

Water Supply in Bhatapara Town

A Rs. 18 lakh scheme for water-supply in Bhatapara town was taken up by the Public Health Engineering Department under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme of India in late 1958 and was completed in the beginning of 1959 except for the service reservoir. It supplies 3.1 million gallons of treated water per day.

Water Supply in Rural Areas

Adequate provision of pure drinking water in rural areas is primarily the responsibility of respective Janapada Sabhas and Blocks. In rural areas they sink new wells and repair old ones.

CHAPTER XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

Prohibition

WHEN IN THE year 1937 the Popular Government was returned to power it decided on a policy of immediate prohibition. A bill to that end was introduced by the Government in 1937. The Central Provinces and Berar Prohibition Act 1938 (VII of 1938), passed by the Provincial Legislative Assembly, was introduced formally from 1st April, 1938 in some parts of the province, but Raipur District was made partially dry in the yeai 1940. The Act was made applicable to the District excepting zamindaris other than (i) Bilaigarh Katgi, (ii) Bhatgaon, (iii) Fingeshwar and (iv) Nagri and Sihawa tracts (patwari circles No. 77 to 89 of Dhamtari tahsil). The inauguration of prohibition was celebrated in the District in an appropriate manner during which speeches were delivered in support of prohibition by leading persons of the District. Prior to it, import, sale and consumption of *charas* (the gummy substance from *Carabica Indica* used as a stimulant and a very deleterious intoxicant) had already been banned in 1939.

The policy of prohibition was retarded by the Government under section 93 of Government of India Act of 1935 during World War II. An amendment of 1944 to the Prohibition Act empowered the Provincial Government to declare by a notification the withdrawal of the Act of prohibition even from dry areas thus obviating the need for a fresh legislation. Extension of Prohibition Act was suspended. The prohibition, however, was reintroduced when the Popular Government was again returned to power in the last quarter of 1946.

Prohibition Withdrawn

Subsequently, when the Government found that under the pressure of Prohibition Act many of the liquor addicts had taken to durgs, the Government banned the sale and consumption of opium, *ganja* and *bhang* with effect from 1st January, 1948.

Ban on Ganja and Bhang

Objectives of Prohibition Laws

The first legislative measure for giving an impetus to the movement of prohibition was adopted in 1921, when Excise was "trnsferred" to popular minister under Dyarchy. The then Minister for Excise declared: "In view of the strong Indian sentiment in favour of total abstinence and in view of the dangers of abuse, the Government is prepared to accept prohibition as the ulti-

Prohibition by stages

mate goal of its Excise Policy."[1] Thus with a limited objective of respecting strong anti-drink sentiments of the Indian people and restricting dangers of abuse of country liquor the Government accepted the policy of introducing prohibition by stages.

C.P. and Berar Prohibition Act, 1938

In 1938 the popular Government regarded this policy of gradual prohibition as futile. It replaced this by the policy of immediate prohibition. The chief aim of this new policy was "to ameliorate the moral, social, economic and physical conditions of the people."[2] It led to the Central Provinces and Berar Prohibition Act which the Government passed in 1938. As regards the aim of the Act itself it may be stated that the said Act did not contemplate absolute prohibition. In fact, its real aim was 'to permit the use and prohibit the abuse of intoxicants'. The preamble of the Act expressly exempted the use of liquor for various purposes. The Act itself contained whole chapter of Exemptions. Section 29 (2) and Section 32 (a) of the Act contemplated the use of liquor for some purposes. The Nagpur High Court, in its judgment in the Prohibition case dated 16th April, 1951, said "what the law in substance proposes to prevent is what it regards as the abuse of intoxicating liquor and not its use in a proper way for a proper purpose."[3] Thus "Prohibition prohibited supply of intoxicants and consumption by persons but made differential exemption of articles and persons, with a view to permitting the use and preventing the abuse".

Temperance or Anti-Drink Movements

In 1922-23 the Government had accepted prohibition of the sale of country spirit as the ultimate goal of its excise policy. Prior to it anti-drink movement was started in the District from 1920, when the Session of the Indian National Congress held at Nagpur passed a resolution favouring it. The delegates who attended the Congress Session "returned to their homes full of enthusiasm for the good work before them. The picketing of liquor shops, which had begun just before the Congress met, was renewed with vigour". The sales of excise goods were stopped by the Congress volunteers and the Government had to abandon the idea of the excise auctions in the District of Raipur. In 1921-22 as the non-cooperation movement built up the strong nationalist sentiments it brought about a refreshing change in the outlook of the people on 'drink'. The people who boycotted the auction of toddy shops did so out of a patriotic duty to reduce the revenue of the Government but in strides also effected a healthy moral approach to drink as a social evil.

Similar phenomenon was again noticed in the District during the Civil Disobedience Movements of the early 'thirties of this century. Since 1931, the

1. Quoted in Report of the Prohibition Enquiry Committee, 1951, p. 5.
2. Ibid. p. 1.
3. ibid. p. 71 (P. Kodand Rao's Separate Report).

District Council of Raipur employed its school teachers in preparing the ground in rural areas for vigorous anti-drink movement. Caste *Panchayats* were organised to create a climate against drinking habits. When the movement started, picketing of liquor shops and warehouses was organised and it lasted for a long period. This led to the fall of consumption of liquor by 43 per cent and also of opium, *ganja* and *bhang*. The picketing of the toddy shops was so vigorous in some places that no supply reached and shops went without liquor for several days until the supply was carried under police escort. Congress volunteers started throwing themselves before the lorries carrying liquor. Social boycott of contractors and consumers was also organised. The Government soon came down with an 'Intimidation Ordinance' to curb the movement and to pave the way for normal consumption and sale of liquor. During the days of the Second Civil Disobedience Movement of 1932-33 the Congress repeated its earlier modes of the movement and sharpened the edge of picketing and boycott of foreign goods as well as toddy shops. Prohibition thus once again got a fresh lease of life but in the course of subsequent years it began to show falling off.

Civil Disobedience Movements

However, Prohibition has persisted into the following decades more as a moral movement aimed at showing up evils of drink in society than as a settled governmental measure. To that end a Prohibition week is celebrated in the first week of October when the nerve of propaganda is the eradication of the social evil.

Difficulties Encountered

(i) Illicit distillation proved to be a major problem of the Excise Department. The Prohibition Enquiry Committees of 1937 and 1951 after investigations reached the conclusion that illicit distillation had become a cottage industry on new and almost perfect lines. In 1946 it was found that "illicit distillation in Raipur and Dhamtari towns was on the increase and has become more or less the principal means of livelihood of those engaged in it". The figures of detected cases under the head in the dry area of the District show mostly a rising trend during 1940 to 1950. The number of such cases rose from 24 in 1940 to 723 in 1949. The picture becomes more gloomy when we take into consideration the view accepted by all the concerned authorities that out of every 100 illicit distillations occuring in the State only one is detected. The statement below shows the number of detected cases of illicit distillation and of violation of Mahua Rules during the recent years.

Prohibition Offences

Table No. XVII—1

Illicit Distillation and Violation of Mahua Rules

Year	Illicit Distillation	Violation of Mahua Rules
1960-61	226	—
1961-62	114	—

1	2	3
1962-63	111	47
1963-64	205	21
1964-65	203	18
1965-66	247	34
1966-67	200	39

Illicit Distillation

In 1951 the Prohibition Enquiry Committee examined witnesses, from the District who spoke of the wide-spread practice of illicit distillation in the District. The District Excise authorities of today also corroborate the views that there was illicit trade in liquor in the prohibition areas as very lucrative, adding that the anti-social elements in this respect are progressively on the increase.

Smuggling

The District today is partially dry. Secondly, it is generally surrounded by wet areas. This puts temptation in the way of liquor addicts to visit wet areas to smuggle for their own consumption or for underground sale. Many persons took it up as it proved a profitable business. The Government Resolution on the Excise Administration Report of 1940 itself noted: "that old habits are not easily eradicated, is evidenced by the sudden jump of 7,000 gallons of country spirit, consumed in the few remaining shops outside the dry and the shopless zones in the Raipur District". In the same year the largest increase in the number of cases of smuggling occurred in Raipur District in the State. The number of such detected cases was 137 as against 64 in 1939. It again rose to 177 in 1946. In recent years one more factor helped in smuggling the out-still liquor. Prior to April, 1961 in the adjoining State of Orissa there was a supply system which has now been replaced by out-still system, while our out-still system has been replaced by supply system. This has resulted in reduction of revenue of this State and created a large scope for smuggling of out-still liquor from Orissa to the District. The number of cases detected under this head in recent years are tabulated below.

Table No. XVII—2

Smuggling of Liquor

Years	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Smuggling of Liquor	26	73	62	30	6	14

(III) In the year 1940 it was found that the previous addicts in this District took to *ganja* smoking, and consumption of *bhang* and denatured

Total prohibition of opium

spirit. Hence with effect from the 1st January, 1948, the sale and consumption of opium, *ganja* and *bhang* were prohibited in dry areas of the State. Opium is totally prohibited in the District from the 1st April, 1959. It is issued on permits to addicts only in gradually diminishing quantity. Sale or consumption of *ganja* is permissible only in wet areas of the District. To check the misuse of denatured spirit, permit fee on it has been increased to Rs. 4 from Rs. 2 per bulk gallon. The Bonded manufactories at Raipur, when found misusing the commodity, were closed down.

The table below shows the total number of offences in respect of opium and *madak*, poppy husk, and hemp drugs registered in the District during a few recent years.

Table No. XVII—3 .

Offences relating to Intoxicating Drugs

Year	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1962-64	1964-65	1965-66
Opium and *madak* offences	26	29	27	38	40	42
Offences under Poppy Husk Rules	—	4	31	91	100	5
Offences under Hemp Drugs	36	17	25	85	92	50

Degree of Success Achieved

The Central Provinces and Berar Prohibition Act was, in fact. passed in the hope of improving the social, economic, moral, physical and domestic life of the poor classes of the society. In the beginning official District reports very enthusiastically indicated in general, "that Prohibition has undoubtedly improved the moral, physical, social and economic conditions of the ex-addicts ...." People have been benefited economically as the money formerly spent on drink is being utilised over the necessities of life. Prohibition has been particularly beneficial to the working classes."[1] Constructive side of the prohibition policy, viz., formation of thrift societies was also said to be successful in this District, where 7 such societies were formed. The drinking classes were also said to have begun to realise the necessity of eradicating the drink evil. A certain section of Gonds of this District adopting a resolution prescribed a penalty for the use of liquor by any member of the community.[2] But smuggling of liquor into the dry areas of the Mahasamund and Raipur tahsils continued to be reported and as a result a number of cases of illicit distillation and smuggling continued to be

1 Report on the Excise Administration of the Central Provinces and Berar, 1946, p. 14.
2 ibid. 1947, p. 7.

detected in the Dhamtari tahsil of the District.[1] The hope that the poor people would forswear drink, appears not to have been fulfilled to any appreciable extent.

Prohibition Enquiry Committee 1951

The Prohibition Enquiry Committee, 1951, also opined that "Prohibition has not led to elimination of drinking, but may have led to reduction in the consumption of liquor", and it has helped in increasing "mal-practices of illicit distillation, smuggling and consumption of deleterious substances." It also added that the prohibition policy "has not led to any betterment of the economic, social and physical condition of the drinking classes."[2] However, these observations made by the Committee were applicable to the conditions then prevalent in the dry areas of the State as a whole. The District of Raipur could hardly be an isolated exception to these observations. District Excise Administration authorities during recent years have observed that prohibition has been responsible for the increase in the crime not only of illicit distillation and smuggling but also for others under the Indian Penal Code and this is said to be due to easy money being made by the anti-social elements busy in the illicit trading in liquor. Secondly, for want of drinks some people are resorting to illicit drinks of unknown qualities with a lot of impurities, and that too on exorbitant prices.

The table shows the results of prosecution under the Prohibition Act.

Table No. XVII—4
Prosecution Under Prohibition Act

Year	No. of Persons			Amount of Fines imposed	Amount paid as rewards to Informers, captors, etc.
	Prosecuted	Convicted	Imprisoned		
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs.	Rs.
1956-57	219	209	1	3,801	389
1957-58	133	127	1	2,815	591
1958-59	200	144	1	4,664	302
1959-60	25	8	1	469	Nil
1960-61	23	8	1	650	6
1961-62	10	4	Nil	75	Nil
1962-63	259	77	70	6,055	909
1963-64	469	118	86	6,035	1,100
1964-65	607	152	42	8,123	1,400
1965-66	316	108	25	38	2,000
1966-67	246	112	69	5,715	2,432

1 ibid. p. 6.

2 Report of the M.P. Prohibition Enquiry Committee, 1951, p. 92.

Figures of Gross Revenue and Expenditure of the Excise Department in Raipur District in recent years, are tabulated below.

Table No. XVII—5

Excise Revenue and Expenditure

(In Rs.)

Year	Gross Revenue	Expenditure	Net Revenue
1956-57	6,81,114	52,315	6,28,799
1957-58	8,09,326	52,475	7,56,851
1958-59	10,42,986	52,095	9,90,891
1959-60	9,24,838	94,230	8,30,608
1960-61	7,82,492	53,688	7,28,804
1961-62	10,61,139	,125,784	9,35,355
1962-63	12,10,534	1,16,603	10,93,931
1963-64	13,78,406	87 890	12,90,516
1964-65	15,19,812	83,831	14,35,981
1965-66	14,93,552	95,397	13,98,155

In the recent past it was observed by the Government that illicit distillation and smuggling in the dry areas was on the increase and that the anti-social elements who were engaged in this business were flourishing as it proved to be a very lucrative business. Besides, it was observed that the revenue which could accrue to the Government was being taken away by such anti-social elements. Those who were habitual offenders under the Prohibition Act, devised ingenious ways to escape from the clutches of the Law and only the simple and poor persons were convenientcly brought to book. By this, not only the principle and objectives of the prohibition policy were defeated but also a new type of offenders' class rose in the society.

Prohibition withdrawn

The Government having taken into consideration the pertinent aspects of the prohibition policy, difficulties in its implementation and its achievements, decided to scrap the prohibition throughout the State with effect from 1st September 1967. Accordingly, this District is also now completely wet from that date and liquor and *Ganja* shops have been opened in the prohibition areas. The excise revenue from Raipur District has since then increased considerably. The total revenue from excise which was Rs. 14,94,630 in 1966-67 increased to Rs. 42,03,511 in 1967-68 and Rs. 50,30,498 in 1968-69. It further increased to Rs. 59,96,844 in 1969-70 and Rs. 70,38,413 in 1970-71.

It does not, however, mean that the Government has given up the policy of prohibition. The Government's ultimate goal still remains to be of prohibition throughout the State by adhering to the policy of prohibition through taxation. The Government believes that prohibition can be successfully achieved by social awakening rather than by drastic Laws.

Advancement of Backward Classes

Some of the Castes of this group popularly known as Harijans were later on classed as the Scheduled Castes when the Government of India (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1936,[1] came into force. According to the Schedule of this Order only 17 castes of this District were declared as Scheduled Castes. Since then Backward Classes began to be included in the term "Scheduled Castes and Backward Communities."[2] When in 1950, the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950, came into operation only 14 castes in the District were declared to be Scheduled Castes. According to the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950, there was no Scheduled Tribe in the District, though Tribes were there.

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes List (modification) Order 1956, as corrected by the corrigendum published by Notification No. 13/25/56 SCT-II, dated the 23rd January, 1957, superseded both the Constitution Orders referred to above. This new Order included 15 Castes in the list of Scheduled Castes. The said Order extended the Scheduled Tribes area so as to cover 32 Tribes of Raipur District except tahsils of Raipur and Balodabazar.

The Table below shows the total population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes with percentages to total population of the District.

Table No. XVII—6

Population of Scheduled Castes and Tribes

Category	In Census of		
	1941[3]	1951[4]	1961
Scheduled Castes	3,08,738	2,55,536	2,99.050
Percentage	20.31	15.48	14.94
Scheduled Tribes	2,73,260	N.A.	3,10,161
Percentage	17.95	--	15.49

Changes occurring in the conception and use of the term during the years 1937 to 1961 render these figures incomparable. The figures are only for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes of the Scheduled Areas alone and not of the whole District.

Amelioration Measures

The Educational Manual was suitably amended with a view to prohibiting differential treatment of Depressed Class students admitted to schools under

1 The C.P. and Berar Constitutional Manual, Vol. II, 1937, pp. 42-45.

2 Report on the State and Progress of Education in M. P. 1949-50, p. 54.

3 In 1941 Scheduled Tribes were only Tribes.

4 In 1951 Scheduled Tribes were only Tribes.

Educational facilities before Independence

public management.[1] In the year 1928-29 an Indian Educational Service Officer was appointed by the Government as the Officer on Special Duty to examine the whole question of the education of Depressed Classes.[2] The Mission Vernacular Schools in Chhattisgarh were prominent in their efforts to encourage and provide education to students of these Classes[3]. During the period of financial stringency the system of awarding bonuses to Headmasters was discontinued from the year 1931-32 and the number of scholarships was reduced. The number of scholarships was again restored in 1933-34. Since then candidates of Depressed Classes and Tribes were exempted from the payment of examination fees and 25 per cent of the seats in Normal Schools began to be treated as reserved for students of these Classes and Tribes. The Government also changed its policy as regards separate schools for Depressed Classes. It discouraged the opening of such schools and encouraged the enrolment of Depressed Class boys in ordinary schools.[4] But the orthodoxy of castes persisted in Raipur District. There were 2 separate schools in the District of which one was at Raipur and the other at Bhatapara till 1934. In 1935 the separate school at Raipur was merged in general school.[5]

It was also realised that aboriginals really needed more attention in the field of education than the Harijans.[6] It was also admitted that in many of the Forest villages of the province educational facilities were lacking. From the year 1938-39 District Committee appointed by the Harijan Sewak Sangh received Rs. 300 for the education of Harijans and other Backward pupils and additional Rs. 300 for books and stationary.[7]

The Government of the Central Provinces and Berar appointed W.V. Grigson as Aboriginal Tribes Enquiry Officer in May, 1940 to enquire into the conditions of the aboriginal tribes in the Province. While taking a review of the conditions the Officer remarked, "Any one who made enquiries such as this would be forced to the view that Government knows little about its aboriginal subjects, has never formulated a consistent policy directed towards their betterment and has done very little with this specific object in view..............". Further he adds, "The record of Government activities done in the name of amelioration of aboriginals is not one to be proud of".[8] In the year 1940-41 there were only 4,117 boys and 300 girls of the Tribes and 41 Tribal teachers in the primary schools of the District.[9]

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1 A Review of the Administration of the Province C.P. and Berar, 1922-23, P. 56.
2 ibid. 1928-29, p. 75.
3 Report on State and Progress of Education in the C.P. and Berar, 1930. p. 64.
4 C.P. and Berar Administration Report, Vol. I, 1931-32, p. 95.
5 ibid. 1934-35, p. 51.
6 ibid. 1936-36, p. 103.
7 ibid. 1938-39, p. 48.
8 W.V. Grigson, *Aboriginal Problems in Central Provinces and Berar*, p. 408.
9 ibid. p. 507.

After Independence the Government created special stipends in all categories of educational institutions under the Harijan Amelioration Scheme for Backward Classes. In Government Secondary Schools and hostels attached to them 15 to 25 per cent seats were kept reserved for students of these Classes. Thus efforts to bring about educational welfare of these Classes were accelarated. When in 1950, the directive principles of State policy, embodied in the constitution of India, laid down that the State should promote with a special care educational interests of the Backward Classes and Tribes, the State Government introduced schemes for educational advancement of these Classes and Tribes.

Educational facilities after Independence

Various departments of the State Government introduced schemes of awarding scholarships to students belonging to these Classes and Tribes. The District Panchayat and Welfare Officer, Raipur, awarded scholarships to the students of Scheduled Castes studying in High and Middle schools of the District till the year 1960-61. Students of these Castes, Tribes and Classes received scholarships, stipends at the rate given below:—

Scholarships

High school student	Rs. 20 per month
Middle sohool student	Rs. 12 per month
Hostel student	Rs. 20 per month

During the years 1957-58 to 1960-61 the Department awarded scholarships/stipends worth Rs. 31,061 to 188 students of these Castes, Tribes and Classes. From the year 1961-62 the Department discontinued this scheme and started another scheme of helping the handicapped students.

The District Educational Officer was also entrusted with the work of awarding scholarships to the students of these Classes and Tribes. During the years 1956-57 to 1961-62, the said office awarded scholarships/stipends worth Rs. 26,791 to 218 students of these Castes, Tribes and Classes. Similarly, the Divisional Superintendent of Schools during the same period spent Rs. 33,790 on scholarships/stipends awarded to 136 such students. The work of allotment of these scholarships was transferred to the Tribal Welfare Section of the Collectorate from 1962-63 onwards.

The District Tribal and Harijan Welfare Office also extends educational facilities to the students of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes The Department is running six Higher Secondary Schools one each at Panduka, Nagri, Belargaon, Chhura, Gariaband and Sihawa, 84 primary schools and 10 middle schools. Emphasis is being given on educa-

tion of girls in tribal areas. One *Balwadi* centre at Balodabazar and one *Sanskar Kendra* at Letuwa were opened for the welfare of Harijan students. These have, however, been closed.

Moreover, with a view to providing lodging and boarding facilities to the students of the Castes and Tribes, the Department of Tribal and Harijan Welfare has opened hostels and *ashrams* in the District. Details of these are given below.

Table No. XVII—7

No. of Hostels for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Category	For Scheduled Tribes		For Scheduled Castes	
	No. of hostels	No. of Seats	No. of hostels	No. of Seats
Divisional Level	1	80	1	50 PM
	1	50 PMS*	2	40
District Level	24	40	—	—
Below District	34 (2 for Girls)	805	7	160
		Ashrams		
For Girls	4	75	1	20
For Boys	1	30	—	—

Inmates are paid monthly stipends each at the rates of Rs. 30 and 25 per month at district headquarters and below district levels, respectively.

The Department also spends considerable amount on the educational advancement of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for their tuition fees, books, stationery, etc. The Table below shows the help given to them by the Department.

Table No. XVII—8

Scholarships to Scheduled Castes and Tribes

Year	No. of Scholarships (Scheduled Castes)	Amount in Rs.	No. of Scholarships (Scheduled Tribes)	Amount in Rs.
1960-61	109	17,848.97	81	10,413.00
1961-62	2,510	86,933.85	1,857	12,27,299.62
1962-63	243	1,18,706.00	1,348	2,67,866.70
1963-64	2,789	1,83,285.00	1,780	1,99,150.00
1964-65	3,241	3,88,532.00	2,846	3,99,195.00
1965-66	4,306	3,10,195.00	4,684	4,57,043.00
1966-67	4,775	3,68,534.00	5,568	4,33,982.00

* P stands for Primary, M for Middle and S for Secondary Schools.

1967-68	5,164	5,69,054.85	5,571	6,76,000.00
1968-69	5,040	5,56,000.00	5,560	6,59,510.00
1969-70	4,662	7,09.094.00	4,861	7,81,462.00

Post-Matric Scholarships

The students taking Post-Matric Education get the Government of India scholarships. During the years 1965 and 1966 a sum of Rs. 3,33,000 has been paid to such students. The *Adiwasi* students of primary schools are given study materials, viz., books, slates, lead pencils, etc., free of cost and the Department spends approximately Rs. 1,10,000 for these items every year.

Literacy among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

In spite of these efforts at the time of the Census of 1961 it was found that the Scheduled Castes lag very much behind in the field of education. Only 10 per cent of their total population in the District is literate. Of these, 75.3 per cent are mere literate with no educational level. Again only 19.1 per cent male population of theirs is literate while only 1.5 per cent females among them are literate. As regards the literacy of Scheduled Tribes, only 10.9 per cent of them are literate. Of these literates, 74 per cent people have no educational level. Again only 20 per cent male population of theirs is literate while only 2.2 per cent females among them are literate.

Mid-day meals

Mid-day meals are distributed to the Tribal students, below the age group of 14 years, of primary schools free of cost in tribal areas. It is supplied through CARE (Co-operative American Relief Everywhere). Students in hostels are also being supplied with the CARE commodities. By this scheme about 20,000 children are being benefited.

Economic Advancement

Agriculture

Economically, the Backward Classes and Tribes have mostly remained dependent on agriculture. The Aboriginal Tribes Enquiry Officer (1940-42) considered that some form of protection for aboriginal tenants in the District was essential as after investigations, he found that in some parts of the District they, to some extent, lost their land. The said Officer observed that unfortunately in Raipur District, the Land Alienation Act was extended only to Mahasamund and Patewa Revenue Inspectors' Circles of Mahasamund tahsil and to the Sihawa Revenue Inspector's Circle and one village of Khadma in Dhamtari tahsil. In the former tahsil the Act was made applicable to Gond and Kamar only, while in the latter to Gond and Halba only and that too only as late as in 1938. Expropriation figures were collected by the Enquiry Officer only for a few pat-

wari circles of the tahsils of Raipur and Dhamtari but the same were collected for the whole of Mahasamund tahsil. It was found that in the former tahsil aboriginal tenants were slowly but steadily losing their land while in the latter two tahsils, particularly in wild Mahasamund zamindaris, they were gaining ground due to expansion of cultivation and availability of land, except in Fingeshwar zamindari.

"In the other zamindaris (of Mahasamund tahsil) since the 1899-1903 (Phuljhar 1912) settlement the number of aboriginal tenants had by 1939-40 risen from 8,594 holding 1,46,800 acres to 12,936 holding, 1,95,400 acres, the average holding, however, falling from 16.9 to 15.1 acres. In Fingeshwar, aboriginal holding fell from 9,100 acres held by 677 tenants to 7,500 held by 858, and the average aboriginal holding from 13.4 to 8.7 acres. In all the six zamindaris the proportion of aboriginal to other tenants is steadily falling. At the last settlement but one aboriginals numbered 42 out of every 100 and held 42 out of every 100 acres. In 1939-40 they numbered only 33 out of every 100 tenants and held only 36 out of every 100 acres." The Officer observed that "ultimately, therefore, even here the aboriginal tenant will need protection unless the Land Alienation Act is strictly applied.........."

Aboriginal Tenants and size of holdings

"In these *Khalsa* villages of Raipur and Mahasamund tahsils aboriginal tenants have changed since the penultimate settlement from 2,229 holding 31,400 acres to 3,218 holding 28,000 acres, a loss of 108 acres in every thousand, the average holding falling from 14.1 to 8.7 acres. In the malguzari villages examined in Dhamtari tahsil there has been a total loss of only 300 acres in this period, but as the number of aboriginal tenants has risen from 3,956 to 6,413 the average holding has fallen from 13.8 to 8.9 acres".

The loss of aboriginals' land originated in indebtedness, and therefore the Aboriginal Enquiry Officer observed that there was a necessity of adopting protective measures. He also added that it was quite unsafe to leave the aboriginals at the mercy of the exploiters. With a view to checking indebtedness and improving the general and economic conditions of the Backward Classes and Tribes several legislative measures were taken by the Provincial Government. There was a spate of debt legislation during the years 1933 to 1940. Debt Conciliation Act, 1933, (amended by one Act in 1934 and two each in 1935, 1936 and 1937) was passed. Again in 1934 the Central Provinces Usurious Loans (Amendment) and the Central Provinces Money-lenders Acts were enacted. The latter was amended in 1936, 1937 and 1940. In 1937 the Central Provinces Protection of Debtors' Act and in 1939, the Central Provinces and Berar Relief of Indebtedness Act (amended thrice till 1944) were brought into force. The latter Act replaced Debt Conciliation Boards by Debt Relief Courts.

Debt relief measures

Debt Conciliation Boards

Debt Conciliation Boards worked in each tahsil of Raipur District except Mahasamund. But the ineffective publictiy given to the establishment of the Boards defeated the purpose of the Boards and very few aboriginals came before any of the Boards. Equally ineffective publicity was given to the establishments of Debt Relief Courts of the District. Probably this was the reason that only a handfull aboriginals came before any of the Boards and none of them came to the Debt Relief Courts of the District. It was also found that aboriginal farm-labourers of the District were to some extent the target of an evil of bond service.

Cottage industries

A point referred to the Commerce and Industry Department during 1935 for the consideration of the steps needed for the moral and material elevation of the aboriginal tribes was "training in improved methods of............cottage industries, etc. Accordingly, a training centre in weaving was started at Gariaband in the then Bindranawagarh zamindari. But it was found that the work of weaving at the centre was all done by Koshtas and the local aboriginals refused to take to weaving on account of some deep-rooted prejudice. There was some basket-making, but only enough to supply local needs as export facilities did not exist.

Industrial Training

Every year Tribal boys are sent for training to Industrial Training Institutes at Bastar and Korba where they are given Rs. 50/- per month as stipends.

Co-operative Societies

In fact, the main economic need of the aboriginal has been a source of cheap credit but it was discovered in 1940 that only in Fingeshwar zamindari of the District there was some co-operative movement. It contained 18 co-operative societies with 108 aboriginal members and the remaining members were non-aboriginals. In other zamindaris of the District no co-operative societies were organised.

After Independence various steps have been taken by the Government in order to improve the economic condition of the Tribals and other Backward Class people.

Restriction on alienation of land

In order to protect the tribals from exploitation a provision has been made to the effect that the right of *bhumiswami* cannot be transferred to a non-tribal without the permission of a Revenue Officer not below the rank of a Collector who has to give in writing the reasons behind his permission for transfer of tribal land.

Agricultural Sub-sidy

Agricultural subsidy was given to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe cultivators of the District for the purpose of cattle, seeds, implements and soil conservation. Eighty-nine water wells were provided in Non-Tribal Blocks. In Tribal Blocks there is a special provision for the upliftment of tribals, over and above the original Community Development Plan. Provision for legal aid to be given to these Castes and Tribes has also been made by the Government. In the year 1961-62 this provision was applicable to the Scheduled Tribes alone. Next year it was extended to the Scheduled Castes also.

Bhoodan Lands are being distributed among the landless people of these Castes and Tribes.

Formation of new cooperative societies

As mentioned earlier co-operative movement made very slow progress in this region. In recent years a few co-operative societies are formed for the benefit of the tribals. In the year 1960, Bindranawagarh Adiwasi Jungle Mazdoor Samiti, Dumarpadaw was started. Next year another society called the 'Adiwasi Nirman Mazdoor Sahakari Samiti' was started at Kokdi village for these Classes. In the year 1962, two Forest Labourer Co-operative Societies were formed at Gattasilli and Piparchhedi villages for the welfare of forest labourers of the District. During the year 1962-63, two more societies were organised at Balenda village in Deobhog Block. The societies at Piparchhedi, Balenda and Kendupati were given grant-in-aid of Rs. 17,500 each for the construction of godown at the rate of Rs. 7,500 and Rs. 10,000 each as reserve fund. Managers have also been provided to these societies.

There are in all 20 Forest Labour Co-operative Societies and Multipurpose Co-operative Societies. The Government have sanctioned grant of Rs. 17,500 for each society out of which Rs. 10,000 as working capital and Rs. 7,500 for the construction of godown. They collect and deal with purchase and selling of articles produced by tribals. Forest Labour Co-operative Societies deal with minor forest produce such as teak wood, gum, collection of *mahua* leaves, *tikhur*, *baichandi*, wax, etc.

Debt Relief Courts

The Debt Relief Regulation of 1967 has been adopted in Mahasamund, Gariaband and Dhamtari tahsils of Raipur District. There are two Debt Relief Courts at Dhamtari and Mahasamund, with Debt Relief Inspector in each court headquarters. The Sub-Divisional Officers (Revenue) are the Presiding Officers in these courts. The number of applications in this respect is shown below.

Table No. XVII—9

No. of Applications Under Debt Relief Regulation

Name of Tahsil	Application form		Amount of claims (In Rs.)
	Debtors	Creditors	
Dhamtari	525	570	1,24,115
Gariaband	250	500	1,27,040
Mahasamund	868	876	1,71,040

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the District together form 30.43 per cent of the total 1961 population of the District. Industrially they are mostly dependent on agriculture. The figures tabulated below exhibit their number in the industry.

Workers in agriculture

Table No. XVII—10

No. of Scheduled Caste and Tribe Agricultural Workers

Category	Total population	Workers			
		Total	Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Total No. in Agriculture
Scheduled Castes	2,99,050	1,89,964	1,22,455	44,738	1,67,193
Scheduled Tribes	3,10,161	1,96,630	1,23,003	58,924	1,81,927

The figures reveal that about 88 per cent of the total Scheduled Caste workers depend on agriculture for their livelihood. As regards the Scheduled Tribes it is found that about 92.5 per cent of their workers depend on this industry.

Social Advancement

From ancient times the so called untouchables of this District too were suffering from various social disabilities. Many of these disabilities were traditionally prescribed and socially imposed by the high castes of the District. They were even denied civil rights of using public places, wells, *serais*, *dharmashalas*, schools, etc. These Castes were associated with pollution. The Tribes were probably not supposed to carry with them any such social stigma but that was perhaps due to their remote and isolated inhabitations in hilly and forest-clad regions.

Caste Discrimination

Till 1947 there was no legislation for these Depressed Classes and Tribes. During the period of early two decades of this century the Government taking into account feelings of orthodoxy opened separate schools for the children of these Classes. It was only after 1920 when political activity had done more to break down caste and communal prejudices than any amount of missionary efforts that the Government gathered some courage and began to take some measures for removing social disability of the children of the Depressed Classes studying in public schools. It prohibited differential treatment to boys and girls of these Classes.

In subsequent period growth in the means of communication brought these people into close contact with others, and this to some extent resulted in closing the gulf between these Classes and the so called high castes. With the

growth of education and political and social awakening in these Classes a change in thoughts of educated generation as regards caste restrictions was noticed. With newspapers and periodicals new liberal and democratic ideas rapidly travelled from place to place. The politicial activities of the third and fourth decades of this century made these Classes conscious of their civil rights and social equality and this helped considerably in changing the hearts of people in general.

Removal of Untouchability

In 1947 when the country achieved freedom the Government of the Central Provinces and Berar enacted and brought into force the Central Provinces and Berar Temple Entry Authorisation Act, 1947 (XII of 1947). It aimed at bringing the members of Scheduled Castes on par with the members of other Hindu Communities in the matter of temple entry and worship of the deity in temple. In the same year the Government of the Province passed the Central Provinces and Berar Scheduled Castes (Removal of Civil Disabilities) Act, 1947 (XXIV of 1947). The Act prohibited discrimination against members of Scheduled Castes in all public places like schools, wells, hotels, shops, etc. These Acts greatly helped in giving civil rights and liberties to the socalled untouchables.

Untouchability Offences Act

One more legislative step with a view to giving a death-blow to the evil of untouchability was taken in 1955, when the Untouchability (Offences) Act was made applicable. The Act declared observance of untouchability, at public places, an offence. An idea of the working of this Act in the District during a few recent years can be formed with the help of figures tabulated below.

Table No. XVII—11

Untouchability Offences

Year	No. of offences registered	No. of cases challaned	No. of cases ended in conviction	No. of cases ended in acquittal	No. of pending cases with the Court at the end of the year
1	2	3	4	5	6
1959	40	40	16	1	23
1960	2	2	3	22	Nil
1961	8	8	2	4	2
1962	2	2	—	—	2 cases compounded
1963	2	—	—	—	—
1964	—	—	—	—	—
1965	—	—	—	—	—
1966	1	1	—	—	1

Other Advancement

There are schemes for the construction of houses for the sweepers and scavengers in which 75 per cent or Rs. 900 as grant-in-aid is sanctioned to scavengers and sweepers. If there is no land owned by a sweeper, there is a provision for the grant of Rs. 500 or 75 per cent of the cost of the site whichever is less, for the purchase of house sites.

Houses for Scheduled Castes

In certain villages of the District wells were also opened for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In the year 1957-58, 5 wells were opened for them in 5 villages. During the years 1959-60 and 1960-61, a greater number of wells numbering 7 and 16, respectively, were opened for them in different villages of the District. In Gopalpur village of Mahasamund tahsil a colony of 180 families was constructed. For the construction of approach roads to link important villages with main road, the State Tribal Welfare Department allotted a sum of Rs. 14,000 in 1961-62. Under this scheme 6 miles of road in Gariaband Block was constructed in 1961-62 and 6 miles of road was constructed during 1962-63 in Sihawa Nagri Block.

Construction of Wells and Roads

The Local Bodies of the District are also engaged in the advancement of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. They have taken some ameliorative measures for their advancement during the recent years. The Municipal Council of Bhatapara provided the Scheduled Castes employees with residential quarters in the year 1954-55.

Work Done by Local Bodies

Charitable Endowments

Public Trusts

In the District the main administrative authority of the Public Trusts and some of the Charitable Endowments is the Collector who acts as the Registrar for this purpose, vide item 3 of the Madhya Pradesh Public Trusts Act, 1951. This Act governs the administration of all Public Trusts which are required to get themselves registered with the Registrar. The Registrar looks after the proper management and functioning of these institutions. Under this Act the Public Trusts of the District have opened their individual account either in Scheduled Bank or a Post Office Savings Bank and deposited their funds in them. The Manager or the Secretary of the Trust is authorised to spend the amount normally required for the smooth running of the day to day essential activities of the Trusts. They also prepare their annual budgets and send them for the approval of the Registrar. The Local Fund Audit Department may inspect and audit the accounts of these institutions, but gernerally the local auditors are appointed by the Registrar to check and certify the correctness of these accounts.

The total number of Public Trusts in the District was 119 by the end of June, 1963. Of these 77 were in Raipur tahsil, 14 in each of the tahsils of Mahasamund and Dhamtari, 10 in Balodabazar tahsil and the rest of the 4 Public Trusts in Bindranawagarh Tahsil. The following Table shows their number and nature in each of the tahsils of Raipur District.

Number of Public Trusts

Table No. XVII—12

No. of Public Trusts

Nature of Public Trust	No. in Mahasamund Tahsil	No. in Balodabazar Tahsil	No. in Dhamtari Tahsil	No. in Raipur Tahsil	No. in Bindranawagarh Tahsil	Total No. in Raipur District
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Educational	..	1	—	8	..	9
2. Medical	—	..	—	..	—	..
3. Purely Religious	11	7	13	53	4	88
4. Partly Religious and Partly Charitable.	1	—	..	4	—	5
5. Rendering other social services	1	2	1	5	..	9
6. Running of Dharmashalas, etc.	..	..	..	4	..	4
7. Miscellaneous	1	..	..	3	—	4
Total	14	10	14	77	4	119

A study of the above makes it clear that as many as 88 public Trusts are devoted to the purely religious objects. Of the remaining 31 Trusts, 18 are devoted either to educational or social purposes.

A brief account of some of the important Public Trusts in the District is given below.

The *Pathashala* was established in 1919 by Ramchandra Dalal and Gaurh with a view to spreading the knowledge of Sanskrit and offering facilities to students interested in the study of that language. The founders donated building, and a cash of Rs. 10,000 to the Trust Committee. The Trust runs the *Pathashala* which prepares students for various examinations in Sanskrit. The *Pathashala* was registered in 1935, and is in receipt of grants-in-aid from

1. Shri Ramchandra Sanskrit Pathshala, Raipur

the Government, Municipality of Raipur and Janapda Sabha, Raipur. Apart from grant-in-aid sources of its income are interest, donations, rents and subscriptions. On an average its annual income and expenditure amount to Rs. 6,000. About 30 students take advantage of the institution.

2. Chhattisgarh Muslim Education Society, Raipur

The Trust was established by some Muslim citizens of Raipur City in the year 1939. The Trust aimed at spreading education among all classes of boys and girls of the Chhattisgarh Region without any discrimination of caste and creed. The initial investment of the Trust was created by the donation of a portion of a residential house in Raipur City by M.A. Lateef. The estimated cost of the donated house was nearly Rs. 15,000.

In pursuance of its object, a girls school was established in 1939, which has developed into a fullfledged Higher Secondary School with arrangements for imparting education in various subjects. Later on a Boys Higher Secondary School was also established by the Trust in the City. The Girls Higher Secondary School receives a Government grant to the tune of about Rs. 23,000 and a Municipal grant of Rs. 1,000 per annum. The Trust has received nazul land, free of premium but on a nominal rent of Rs. 2 per annum for the construction of school building. The Trust had, by the end of Feburary, 1964, a nucleus fund of about Rs. 15,000.

3. Mahakoshal Sangeet Samiti, Raipur

The Samiti was first organised and registered in 1945-46 under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (XXI of 1860). Subsequently it was again registered in 1955 under the Madhya Pradesh Public Trusts Act, 1951. The aims and objects of the Samiti are to propagate classical music among the people of this region. It took over Shri Ram Sangeet Vidyalaya, Raipur, in the year 1945. The Vidyalaya was started in 1937 by V.K. Joshi who donated his belongings and collected some funds from the lovers of the art. When the Samiti was formed it also collected funds and purchased a building worth Rs. 17,000. The building was remodelled to suit the requirements of the Vidyalaya. Necessary musical instruments and other equipments were also purchased.

The Mahakoshal Sangeet Samiti is running a branch of the Vidyalaya at Shanti Nagar Irrigation Colony. Both these institutions have been recognised by the Education Department of Madhya Pradesh Government. They are also receiving Government maintenance grants amounting to about Rs. 18,000 and Rs. 3,500, respectively. The institutions are affiliated to the Indira Kala Sangeet Vishwavidyalaya, Khairagarh, and are holding regular classes upto Sangeet Kovid (M. Mus). The main sources of income of the Samiti are interest on investments, public donations, fees from students, Government maintenance grants, and grants from local bodies. The Samiti invested a sum of Rs. 65,000 in Government securities and has a building now of the value of about Rs. 46,000, musical instruments and equipments worth Rs. 15,000 and a cash of about Rs. 10,000.

In 1914 some educated persons of the Kurmi Kshatriya community started a hostel in a rented building for the students of that community. Subsequently in 1930 Bhola Prasad, a Malguzar of Girod donated a building of the value of Rs. 15,000 to the Chhattisgarh Kurmi Kshatriya Sabha, for housing the hostel and *dharmashala*. Bhola Prasad created a Trust by a registered trust-deed. The hostel was named after him and registered in 1961. The hostel provides accommodation for 75 boys studying in schools. Half of the donated building has been used as *dharmashala*. The building has now been constructed for housing a library by the donation of Rs. 6,000 received from Damalsing Parganiha. Annual income and expenditure of the Trust, during the years 1961 to 1966 on an average, remained Rs. 6,000.

4. Bhola Kurmi Kshatriya Chhatralaya, Raipur

This branch of the Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust, Kasturba Gram, Indore, started Hospitals and Maternity Homes at Saragaon in 1947 and at Belsonda in 1950 for the improvement of health and hygiene of the people in general and women and children in particular. In addition to these *Balwadis* are also organised at both the places and they are attended by about 64 children. Hospitals and maternity homes benefit on an average 20,000 persons every year.

5. Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust, Raipur

The Trust was established in 1942 by Shri Yatiyatanlal, a disciple of Shri Vivek Vardhan Upadhyay. The initial investment of the trust was Rs. 10,000. It was founded in Mahasamund with the object of public welfare in the District. The Trust started a library and an *Ayurvedic* dispensary in the town for the general welfare of the people. It also awards scholarships to poor students of the place. Even some educational institutions are given aid by the Trust. The sources of its income are interest, house rent and grant from the Janapada Sabha. The annual income of the Trust amounts to Rs. 7,600 which is utilised for maintaining the *Ayurvedic* dispensary and the library and for awarding scholarships to poor students. The Trust also receives donations from generous people.

6. Shri Vivek Vardhan Sewa Ashram, Mahasamund

The Trust was founded in the year 1955 by Digamber Jain community of Raipur with the object of religious worship and allied functions like imparting moral and religious education to the children of the city and running a *dharmashala* and *pathashala* in the City. Its annual income and expenditure are about Rs. 4,000.

7. Shri Digambar Jain Mandir Panchayat Trust, Raipur

The Trust was established by Rikhiram Sethia in the year 1918. Initially only a plot of land in Raipur was donated to Shri Mahavir Goshala by Mool-

8. Shri Mahavir Goshala, Raipur

chand Bothra in memory of his late brother Laxmi Chand Bothra. There was no cash amount for initial investment. The aims and objects of the Trust are to protect cows, bulls, bullocks and calves and its species, to publish literature regarding cow-protection and to increase the production of milk. The Trust runs one *Goshala* and three temples in the city. On an average the annual income is nearly Rs. 1,51,000, which is utilised for the maintenance of the *Goshala* and three temples. On an average its annual expenditure is nearly Rs. 1,10,000. The *Goshala*, on an average, produced 93,335 litres of milk per year and supplied it to 200 families of the City. It receives grants-in-aid from the Veterinary Department and Municipal Committee, Raipur, to the tune of about Rs. 2,700. The financial and physical condition of the Trust is very sound as it possesses buildings of the value of about Rs. 90,000, agricultural land worth Rs. 1,500, two plots of land of Rs. 22,500, machinery, utensils, tools, etc., of Rs. 13,000, livestock of the worth of Rs. 32,000 and cash of about Rs. 70,000. Report of this institution is published annually.

9. Shree Gopal Gaushala, Bhatapara

The *Gaushala* was established sometime in 1912-13 at Bhatapara by some grain merchants with the aim of protecting the cows and bulls of the place. The grain merchants of Bhatapara decided to contribute 6 pies out of each hundred rupees of commercial payments. The amount so realised was utilised for the preliminary expenses and other needs. The annual income of the *Gaushala* amounts to about Rs. 50,000 by sale of milk and contributions. The *Gaushala* is in receipt of a small grant-in-aid from the Government.

10. Rashtriya Gaushala, Dhamtari

This registered Public Trust was founded by Durlabhadas, son of Karsanadas, in 1962 with an initial investment of Rs. 42,000 at Dhamtari. Its main aim is to take care of cows and bullocks and maintain them in good condition. Its annual income is about Rs. 40,000, which is spent in feeding and taking care of cows and bullocks. The Trust owns a property of the value of about Rs. 60,000.

11. Shri Gopal Gaushala, Nawapara, Rajim

Shri Gopal *Gaushala* was founded by Bhikamchand Bothra, Nawapara, Rajim, some sixty years back with the object of supplying milk and bulls and bullocks of approved breeds to the people and cultivators of the District. Its annual income is about Rs. 20,000. It also receives Government grant and public donations.

In addition to the 119 trusts mentioned above, 19 more Public Trusts were registered in the District by the end of June, 1971, thus bringing their total number to 138.

Charitable Endowments

The Charitable Endowments Act of 1890 is applicable to all the endowments of this District, and all funds are vested with the State Treasurer of Charitable Endowments. There are only seven Charitable Endowments in the District of Raipur. A brief account of some of them is given below.

1. Shri Jagannath Rao Dani Education Trust Fund

Jagannath Rao Dani, a landlord of Raipur, donated an amount of Rs. 88,500 for the fund in the year 1949. It was founded with the object of awarding scholarships and providing amenities to the girls studying in Jagannath Rao Dani Girls Higher Secondary School, Raipur. The annual income of the fund during the year 1962-63 was Rs. 3,619.95. By the end of June, 1963, an amount of Rs. 28,389.51 was in the balance of the Postal Savings Bank account of the Fund. Divisional Superintendent of Education, Raipur, is the administrator of the Fund.

2. Woodburn Scholarship Fund

The Fund was established in the year 1900 at Raipur with an initial investment of Rs. 1,000. The amount of the fund was donated by Kanker, Khairagarh, Nandgaon, Sakti, Patna, Sonepur, Bamra and Rairakhol Princely States of the region. The amount was then invested in the purchase of Government Securities. The object of the fund was to perpetuate the memory of John Woodburn, late Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces. The income of the fund is the interest received on the Securities which amounts to Rs. 345 per annum. The interest so received is deposited in a separate Post Office Savings Bank account. interest accrued the is spent in awarding scholarship to a deserving student of M.B.B.S. course studying in a recognised Medical College. By the end of February, 1963, a sum of Rs. 1245.20 was in the balance of Savings Bank Account of the Woodburn Scholarship Fund. Administration of the Fund rests with the Principal, Rajkumar College, Raipur.

3. Phillips Scholarship Fund

This Charitable Endowement was established in the year 1910 by the Phillips Memorial Fund Committee, Raipur. The amount of the initial investment in the fund was Rs. 6,956.92. The object of the fund is to award a scholarship worth Rs. 8 per month to a student of Chhattisgarh region who stands first among the successful candidates in the Higher Secondary School Certificate Examination. The annual income of the fund is Rs. 298.44. By the end of March, 1963, an amount of Rs. 1,882.72 was in the balance of the Post Office Savings Bank Account. Administration of the Fund is the charge of the Collector, Raipur.

This fund was established in 1907 by a donation of Rs. 500 from Nathmal, then an Honorary Magistrate, Raipur for awarding a silver medal to a

4. Napier Medal Fund, Raipur

student who secures first position among the successful candidates of the Government Multipurpose Higher Secondary School, Raipur. The income of the Fund by interest is about Rs. 18.50 per annum. A sum of Rs. 86.09 of the Fund is now in balance and is deposited in the Post Office Savings Bank account. The Fund is administered by the Collector, Raipur.

5. Kunjilal Agrawal Gold Medal Fund

Kunjilal Agrawal, a pleader of Mahasamund, by donating Rs. 1,000 in 1954 created this Fund. It is for awarding annually a gold medal of the value of Rs. 32, to a student who obtains the highest number of marks from among the students of Mahasamund Government Higher Secondary School at the Higher Secondary School Certificate Examination. Its annual income by interest is about Rs. 22. Balance in Post Office Savings Bank is about Rs. 235. Administratively it is under the charge of the Divisional Superintendent of Education, Raipur.

CHAPTER XVIII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

Representation in Union Legislature

UNTIL 1920 democratic representation in the Council of State of the Governor General was limited, and the mode of representation was such that no single constituency was formed at the district level. Therefore, Raipur district was not represented as an entity in the law making body of India.

However, by the Act of 1919 two union legislatures were constituted. The Central Provinces had two constituencies for election of two Additional members to the council of state. On the other hand 5 members elected by its non-territorial constituencies entered the Legislative Assembly of India. The District of Raipur formed part of the 3 provincewise constituencies:

Council of State and Legislative Assembly of India

(1) Double member Central Provinces Hindi division (non-Mohammadan)

(2) The Central Provinces (Mohammadan)

(3) The Central Provinces (Landholders)

Berar, for purposes of legislatures formed a single constituency to return one member to each of these legislatures. The Government of India Act of 1935 made certain changes but the position of the representation remained the same till the inauguration of the Republican Constitution of India in 1950.

Under the Constitution the country was divided into constituencies for election of members to the House of the People or the Lok Sabha. During the first general elections held in 1951-52 under the Constitution, the District was divided into the following Parliamentary Constituencies:—

Elections to Lok Sabha

(1) Double member—Bilaspur, Raipur and Durg (both seats reserved, one each for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes)

(2) Mahasamund (reserved for Scheduled Tribes)

(3) Durg—Bastar (reserved for Scheduled Tribes)

Later, under the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order of 1956, the constituencies were regrouped for the 2nd General Elections of 1957 in the following way:—

The Parliamentary Constituencies of

(a) Raipur and

(b) Balodabazar included the territory covered by the District together with some parts of the adjoining districts such as Bastar, Durg, Bilaspur and Raigarh. Both these constituencies were double-member, and one seat in each was reserved for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes, respectively.

In 1961 a further Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly constituencies was ordered by the Election Commission which allotted one seat to each constituency and thus put a new complexion on the nature of representation of constituencies. In the 3rd General Elections of 1962, Raipur District was divided into the following Parliamentary Constituencies:—

(1) Balodabazar (reserved for Scheduled Castes)

(2) Mahasamund

(3) Raipur (reserved for Scheduled Tribes)

The third constituency included 2 Legislative Assembly constituencies of Bastar also During the Fourth General Elections of 1967 and the mid-term polls of Lok Sabha, 1971, the District was covered by Mahasamund, Raipur and Kanker Parliamentary constituencies.

Representation in the State Legislature

The Central Provinces and Berar, the old name of the former State of Madhya Pradesh was administered by the Chief Commissioner up to 1920.

Provincial legislative Council

On the 10th November, 1913 Central Provinces and Berar was by a proclamation declared to be a Province and the provisions of Indian Councils Act were made applicable there to. The Central Provinces Legislative Council of the Chief Commissioner was established in 1914. The Provincial Council then comprised the following members:—

(1) Elected members

(2) Officials nominated by the Chief Commissioner

(3) Non-officials nominated by the Chief Commissioner

Although so far Central Provinces formed a Province under the Chief Commissioner, the Government of India Act 1919 transformed it into a Governor's Province and *Ipso facto* the Provincial Legislative Rules came into force from 17th December 1920.

The new Legislative Council which replaced the Chief Commissioner's Legislative Council met in 1921. There was now somewhat more representation of democratically elected members because out of the 70 members 36 members were to be elected. However, these 36 members of the Reformed Legislative Council of Central Provinces were to represent the following constituencies:—

(a) Non-Mohammadan (Urban)

(b) Non-Mohammadan (Rural)

(c) Mohammadan (Rural)

(d) Special

In this way the electorate was asked to vote on communal lines.

The Second Council was formed in January, 1924 and lasted upto September, 1926. In it the set-up, the constitution and delimitation of constituencies remained in tact with the exception that a non-territorial special Nagpur University constituency was formed and it returned an elected member for the first time in 1923 to sit in the Council. Raipur District formed a part of this constituency also.

Provincial Legislative Assembly

The form and largely the content of representative government in the province underwent some changes with the passing of the Government of India Act, 1935 by which the province was given the right to constitute its own Legislative Assembly. The first elections under it were held in 1937, and all the 112 seats in this assembly were filled up by election. The District of Raipur was represented in the first Provincial Legislative Assembly by members elected from the following constituencies:—

(1) Raipur, Bilaspur—Durg (general urban)

(2) Double member Raipur (general rural—one seat for Scheduled Castes)

(3) Double member Baloda Bazar (general rural—one seat for Scheduled Castes)

(4) Dhamtari (general rural)

(5) Mahasamund (general rural)

(6) Raipur—Bilaspur—Durg (Mohammadan rural)

Besides the District also formed part of the non-territorial constituencies such as Commerce, University, European, etc. In the general election of 1946 the representation of the District remained unchanged.

Under the Republican Constitution of India, the first General Elections to the new Vidhan Sabha (Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly) were held in 1951-52. Before these elections, delimitation of constituencies of this District also was effected. The District was divided into 16 constituencies of which three were double-member. Thus 19 members represented the District in the Assembly. During the second and third General Elections of 1957 and 1962 the total number of constituencies were changed with their extent, number of seats, etc., and the total number of 18 seats allotted to the District remained constat in both these elections. In the General Elections of 1957 the total number of constituencies of the District was decreased from 16 to 12, while the number of double-member constituencies was increased from three to six. The number of constituencies was again increased to 18 in the District during the third General Elections of 1962, as a result of Two-Member Constituencies (Abolition) Act, 1961. The total number of Assembly Constituencies in the District continued to be 18 during the Fourth General Elections of 1967.

Elections to Vidhan Sabha

Political Parties

Indian National Congress

The electorate returned to the Central Provinces and Berar Legislative Assembly all members of the Indian National Congress (General Constituencies—rural and urban) in the General Elections of 1937 and 1946.

Congress in Elections

After Independence in the first General Elections of 1951-52, the Indian National Congress put four candidates for the three Parliamentary Constitueucies (including one double-member) under which the District area was covered, and came out victorious by securing 22.02 per cent and 18.8 per cent of the total valid votes in double-member Bilaspur-Durg-Raipur Constituency, 69.6 per cent in Mahasamund Constituency and 47.7 per cent in Durg-Bastar Constituency. Of these four seats three were reserved for the Scheduled Tribes and one for the Scheduled Castes.

The Congress in the Elections of 1957 contested four seats of the two Parliamentary constituencies of the District and won all the seats securing 30.38 per cent and 29.73 per cent, respectively, of the valid votes cast in Raipur Constituency, and 26.18 per cent and 22.01 per cent, respectively, in Balodabazar Constituency. One seat in each of these constituencies was reserved for the Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes.

Three Parliamentary seats allotted to the District were fought and won by the candidates of the Party in the third General Elections held in 1962. In the Balodabazar Constituency, reserved for the Scheduled Castes, the Congress candidate secured 52.9 per cent of the total valid votes polled, while the percen-

tages of valid votes polled by the candidates of the Party in Mahasamund and Raipur Constituencies were 35.9 and 39.2 respectively. The latter constituency was reserved for the Scheduled Tribes. During the fourth General Elections, the Congress again contested all the three Parliamentary Constituencies and won in Mahasamund and Raipur securing 53.76 and 37.44 per cent of the valid votes polled in each of the constituencies, respectively.

In the Mid-Term Poll for the Lok Sabha held in 1971, the Congress (led by Shri Jagjiwanram) contested and won all the three seats in the District. As many as 45.86, 55.83 and 45.86 per cent of valid votes were secured by it in Mahasamund, Raipur and Kanker Constituencies, respectively. The Kanker Constituency was reserved for Scheduled Tribes.

In 1951-52 the Congress contested all the 19 seats of the 16 Legislative Assembly Constituencies of the District and succeeded in winning 16 of them. The Party, during the second General Elections of 1957, secured 14 of the 18 Legislative Assembly seats of the 12 constituencies of the District. The Congress was able to get only 9 of the 18 Legislative Assembly seats in the Elections of 1962. In the fourth General Elections of 1967 the Party contested all the 19 seats and won 16.

Jana Sangh

The Jana Sangh Party at District level was established in the year 1951-52 and it participated in the first General Elections of the year. It contested six Legislative Assembly seats and lost them. In the second General Elections of 1957, the Party contested both the Parliamentary seats in double-member Raipur Constituency and lost them by securing only 10.80 per cent and 8.23 per cent of the total valid votes polled. The Party also contested three Parliamentary seats in 1962 and lost them to the Congress by polling 7.2 per cent, 9.2 per cent and 32.9 per cent of the total valid votes polled in the constituencies of Balodabazar, Mahasamund and Raipur, respectively. In the fourth General Elections, 1967 the Jana Sangh contested from Mahasamund, Raipur and Kanker Lok Sabha Constituencies. It got 19.50, 32.06 and 38.09 per cent valid votes, respectively. Though it lost the first two seats, its candidates was successful in the Kanker Reserved Constituency. In the Mid-Term Poll it contested all the three seats but lost getting 37.30 per cent, 21.16 per cent and 42.42 per cent votes in Mahasamund, Raipur and Kanker, respectively.

As regards the Legislative Assembly seats, the Party in 1957 fought for the seven seats and could win none of them. In the 1962 Elections the Party contested 12 seats in the District and could secure only three of them. In the fourth General Elections it contested all the 18 seats and was successful in only one seat, namely, Bindranawagarh which was reserved for Scheduled Tribes.

Ram Rajya Parishad

During the first General Elections of 1951-52, the Parishad contested three of the four Parliamentary seats and lost them all. In double-member Bilaspur-Durg-Raipur constituency candidates of the party secured only 12.9 per cent and 10.3 per cent of the valid votes while in Durg-Bastar Constituency its candidate polled 22.3 per cent of the valid votes. The Parishad did not participate in the subsequent General Elections of 1957. In 1962 elections its candidate contested Mahasamund constituency and lost it by securing 15 per cent of the total valid votes.

Of the 19 Legislative Assembly seats the Parishad contested five seats and lost them all in the General Elections of 1951-52. In the General Elections of 1957 and 1962, the Party did not contest any of the Assembly seats of the District.

Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party

In the General Elections of 1951-52 the Party contested three of the four Parliamentary seats of the District and, securing 17.8 per cent valid votes in Bilaspur-Durg-Raipur, 3.9 per cent in Mahasamund and 20.7 per cent in Durg-Bastar constituencies, lost all the three seats.

The candidates of the Party fought elections from all the 16 Legislative Assembly constituencies of the District for 19 seats in the Elections of 1951-52. Three seats were won by the candidates of the Party.

The Communist Party

The unit of the Communist Party did not contest any Parliamentary seat in the General Elections from 1951-52 to 1971. The members of the Party, however, fielded candidates in a few selected Legislative Assembly constituencies of the District during the three General Elections of the decade. Thus in 1951-52 two candidates of the Party contested Mahasamund and Raipur Assembly seats and got only 7 per cent and 1 per cent of the total valid votes. In the Elections of 1957 and 1962 the Party concentrated its efforts on the Raipur constituency and secured 5.86 per cent and 13 per cent of the total valid votes, respectively. In the fourth General Elections, 1967, only Bhatapara Assembly Constituency was contested by it unsuccessfully.

Forward Block

Only in the General Elections of 1962 a candidate of the Party fought the Assembly constituency seat of Raipur. He could secure only 1 per cent of the total valid votes polled in the constituency.

The Socialist Party

The Party in the District fought the first General Elections of 1951-52 for three of the four Parliamentary seats and lost them.

In the double-member Bilaspur-Durg-Raipur Constituency the candidates of the Party could secure only about 6 per cent and 3 per cent valid votes, while the percentage of valid votes drawn by the party's candidate was about 9 per cent in Durg-Bastar Constituency.

In respect of Assembly constituencies of the District, it may be observed that the members of the Party unsuccessfully tried to fight elections of 1951-52 for 15 seats of the 14 constituencies and secured none of these seats.

Praja Socialist Party

In the second General Elections of 1957 the Party contested one seat of the double-member constituency of Raipur and lost it by securing 12.66 per cent valid votes. In the double-member Balodabazar Constituency the Party candidate contested one seat and could get 19.58 per cent of the valid votes. The Party thus suffered a defeat. In the Parliamentary Elections of 1962 the Party contested all the three seats of the three constituencies and could win none of them. It secured 27.3 per cent 34.1 per cent and 16.3 per cent of the total valid votes polled in the Balodabazar, Mahasamund and Raipur Parliamentary Constituencies, respectively. In the fourth General Elections of 1967 it contested from Kanker. It got 15.15 per cent votes and lost. In the Mid-Term Poll of 1971 Mahasamund Parliamentary seat was contested by it and lost as it could get only 3.56 per cent votes.

As for Vidhan Sabha Elections, the Party set up 15 candidates for the 15 Vidhan Sabha seats in the District during the Second General Elections of 1957. It won two seats but lost in the rest of the constituencies. In the Elections of 1962, it contested 16 seats and won five of them. Of the 18 Vidhan Sabha seats at the time of the fourth General Elections, 1967, the Party contested 11 seats. This time all its candidates were defeated.

Scheduled Castes Federation

In the first General Elections of 1951-52 the Party contested one Parliamentary seat of the double-member Bilaspur-Durg-Raipur Constituency and lost it by securing only 6.6 per cent of the valid votes polled. The Parliamentary seats of the double-member Balodabazar constituency were unsuccessfully fought by the Party in the General Elections of 1957. The percentages of valid votes drawn by the Party were only 5.11 and 8.54.

In the Elections of 1951-52 for Legislative Assembly constituencies of the District, the Party contested five seats and lost them. In 1957 the Party fought for nine seats of the seven constituencies of the District and suffered defeat in all.

Republican Party

The Party came in the field of elections in 1962. It contested two of the

three Parliamentary seats of the District and could win none of them. The candidates of the Party could get only 12.6 per cent and 5.7 per cent of the valid votes in Balodabazar and Mahasamund Constituencies, respectively. Of the 18 Assembly seats in the District, the Party set up its candidates for 11 seats during the third General Elections, 1962. In all the constituencies the Party suffered defeat. In the fourth General Elections, 1967, it contested three seats but again failed to win any of them.

Samyukt Socialist Party

The Party emerged as a result of merger of the Socialist Party (Lohia Group) with a fraction of the Praja Socialist Party. It contested 10 of the 18 Assembly seats during the fourth Elections, 1967 but failed to win any seat.

Jan Congress

This new party was formed before the fourth General Elections, 1967. It contested from Mahasamund and Raipur Parliamentary Constituencies in 1967. It got 15.33 per cent and 28.64 per cent votes, respectively, and lost. For Vidhan Sabha, it set up six candidates in 1967 of whom only one was declared successful from the Raipur Constituency.

The statements in the Appendices exhibit the details of four General Elections in respect of candidates of various parties and independents in the Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies covering the District.

Newspapers

Newspapers in Raipur Districts can be conveniently divided into three types, i.e. monthlies, weeklies and dailies. Beginning from the year 1900, only five monthly magazines are found to have been printed upto 1939 in Raipur District. Next comes the period of weeklies followed by dailies from the year 1951.

On the basis of available information the history of newspapers both in Chhattisgarh and Raipur District begins from January 1900 when the first monthly named *Chhattisgarh Mitra* was published. The co-editors of *Mitra* were Ramrao Chincholkar and Madhav Rao Sapre. The proprietor of the paper was Waman Baliram Lakhey who was a leading landlord and banker of Raipur. It was printed at Kayyumi Printing Press, Raipur. The managing office of this magazine was at Pendra in Bilaspur District. The object of the magazine was to educate the masses and give impetus to the freedom movement. Another attempt in the field of journalism resulted in a monthly named *Kabirpanthi* started in 1914. The third attempt was made by Raghuwar Prasad Dwivedi by starting *Kanya Kubja Nayak* another monthly manazine from Raipur in the year 1919. But it seems that these attempts continued only for a short period. Next we come across another monthly named *Alok* which

was started in the year 1935. This magazine encouraged new writers and formation of literary organizations. After 1936 a forceful journalism developed. The District Council of Raipur under the chairmanship of Ravishankar Shukla made strenuous efforts for the spread of literacy and supported the Civil Disobedience Movement of 1930.

A monthly named *Utthan* began to be published from Raipur as a mouthpiece of District Council. This popular monthly which reflected social, political and literary trends in Chhattisgarh ceased publication when the District Council was dissolved by the Government and the management of it was taken over by the Government. A half yearly College journal *Mukut* was published in 1940. The articles on literary and miscellaneous subjects appeared in it in English, Oriya, Bengali and Urdu languages. The organ became an annual publication from the year 1954. The General Conference of Mennonite Church at Jagdishpur in Raipur District started publishing a bimonthly named *Bandhu* in 1941. The organ continued devoting its pages to the news and views about Christian Missionary activities, and philosophy espoused by Jesus Christ. Its circulation was very limited.

A weekly named *Shiksha* was published in 1939-40 when Ravishankar Shukla introduced Vidya Mandir Scheme. Along with giving publicity to this scheme, the weekly educated the masses also.

The first nationalist weekly of the District appears to be the *Agradoot*, which started publication from the 20th June, 1942. The weekly was critical of Government and was anti-British in tone. Its editor was twice warned by the Convener, provincial Press Advisory Committee in 1943 for publishing objectionable articles. In September, 1943, Provincial Government served a pre-scrutiny order on the editor for a period of three months. The publication of this paper was temporarily suspended in the later part of the year after the arrest of the editor. It resumed publication in 1944. Since June, 1948, the paper began to support the democratic government established after Independence. Subsequently, the paper became an organ of Praja Socialist Party. Since 1951, after the Congress Session at Awadi, the paper started supporting the Congress. The weekly had a circulation of about 1,800 copies. Another weekly *Sawadhan* was also published in 1943-44. From 7th March, 1948 another nationalist weekly *Mahakoshal* appeared and became fully establised as a popular newapaper when it assumed the form of a daily in 1951 and continued to lend support to democratic government and its progressive measures.

Another weekly named *Chhattisgarh Keshari* appeared in 1947. It commanded a circulation of about 6,000 copies in 1951. The paper was devoted to news and current affairs. In 1952 its name was changed to *Hindkeshari*. It continued for three years. In the year 1948 four more periodicals appeared from Raipur. *Shree*, a literary monthly magazine, encouraged young writers

of the region. It had a limited circulation and ceased in 1952. Another monthly named *Navajyoti* appeared in 1948. Another monthly devoted to Christianity named *Mashihi Avaz* was started by A.E. Mission, Gass Memorial Centre. Its circulation in 1964 was 2,800 as against 1,600 copies in 1960. Another weekly *Sathi* was also published from Raipur. At about the same time another monthly *Vamsh Pratap Mani Mala* of Kabir Panthis appeared from Raipur. An important bi-weekely magazine named *Rashtra Bandhu* came into existence on 4th September, 1950, edited by Pyarelal Singh (of the Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party) popularly known as Thakur Sahab. It was the first bi-weekly published on Mondays and Thursdays. It was highly critical of the policies of the then Government. It commanded a circulation of about 4,000 copies. When in 1953 Pyarelal Singh got fully occupied with Survodaya Movement, he could not devote time to his paper. It was converted into a weekly and *Rashtra Bandhu* was published as an independent paper from 1953. After a year its publication ceased. It was restarted in 1961 only to live for some time. In 1967 it was revived and continues till now. A monthly *Sewak* was published in 1950 from Mahasamund. But this disappeared in 1951. Weekly *Nava-Rashtra* was also published by Ghanshyam Prasad Shyam in 1950. It claimed to be of independent views. Its circulation was very limited and it exerted a moderate influence. It appears to have continued for about 11 years with some intervals. *Raipur Samachar*, a weekly of the year 1951, ceased in 1962.

The first English periodical of the District appears to be *India Calling*, a quarterly started in 1953 from Jagdishpur by the General Conference of Mennonite Mission. But after publishing one issue, the periodical ceased in that year and reappeared in 1954, only again to disappear in 1956. From 21st November, 1959 an English weekly named *Prism* appeared for a short time. Another English weekly called *Volcano* appeared from December, 1960. But it could not continue for long. Gass Memorial Centre, Raipur started publishing a bi-lingual monthly in Hindi and Sindhi named *Prakash*, devoted to Christianity. It was circulated free from 1954 and it ceased from April, 1958. In the year 1955, a no-party weekly paper *Lokseva* was started at Raipur for the Sindhi readers but after one issue the weekly discontinued. In the same year *Lokseva*, a weekly paper, appeared from Mahasamund and it seems to have continued till the year 1956. The Mennonite Church of Shantipur in Police station area of Dhamtari started publishing *Mennonite Patrika*, a Hindi weekly, from the beginning of the year 1956. This religious paper of limited circulation seems to have survived for a few years. The year 1956 witnessed the publication of a weekly by Khubchand Baghel. It was an organ of the Praja Socialist Party. Its name was *Chhattisgarh* and it ceased from January, 1958. The District Branch of the Bharat Sevak Samaj started its monthly organ named *Bharat Sevak* in 1956. The periodical was devoted to the objects of all round welfare of the people. It ceased in 1960. *Adarsha Bharati* a monthly of the Arya Samaj, appeared in 1957 at Mahasamund. It was critical of the movement of Christian Missions of the District. In the same

year *Raipur Times*, a Hindi weekly, irregularly appeared from Raipur and ceased by the last week of August, 1957. It again resumed the publication after a short time.

The year 1959 was very important for Raipur town because besides four periodicals, two daily newspapers started their publication. On 9th April, 1959 *Nava-Bharat* was started followed by *Nai Duniya* on 19th April, 1959. *Mahakoshal*, which was converted from weekly to a daily in 1951 was the first daily of Chhattisgarh. For some years alongwith daily, a weekly edition was also published. It was a popular daily with circulation in all the six districts of Chhattisgarh. The credit of rearing a generation of journalists of the region goes to *Mahakoshal*. Its circulation was about 8,500 copies in 1964 as per provisionally accepted figures by the Registrar of Newspapers of India.

The two dailies *Nava-Bharat* and *Nai-Duniya* flourished well and with the passage of time the circulation of daily papers increased speedily. There was a chain of publications. According to the figures of Audit Bureau of Circulation their provisional circulation was 6,000 and 6,368 copies in July and December, 1964, respectively. Their circulation according to the A.B.C. report increased to 14,611 and 8,181 in 1967. The weekly *Thokar* appeared on 23rd January, 1959 and continued till 1961. The first Hindi evening daily *Madhya Pradesh*, published simultaneously from Katni and Raipur, appeared on 4th October, 1959. It could not last long. The two fortnightlies of the year 1959 were known by the names of *Naya Kadam* and *Republic*. The year 1960 saw the appearance of eleven newspapers. A new Hindi evening daily *Vichar Aur Samachar* was started from 26th November, 1960. Next year its circulation is said to have increased to about 2,000 copies. Later on it was converted into a weekly and continued for about 7 years. It was a well-edited paper with a good coverage of news and events. *Raipur News* was a bi-weekly started from 30th April, 1960. *M.P. Time and tide* an English weekly was started from 26th June, 1960, with Raghunadan Sharma as its news editor. The publication of another weekly *Ralchakra* started from Raipur in February, 1960, and had to be suspended for publishing objectionable matter. At the same time a weekly from Mahasamund named *Chhattisgarh Samachar* was founded. Another weekly published from Mahasamund was *Shyamsundar*'. *Tehalaka* was also a weekly of Mahasamund. Besides, *Badhate Chale*, '*Hamrahi*, *Cine Tarang* and *Gram Darshan*, all from Raipur were also published.

One more daily *Yugdharma* supporting the Janasangh started its Raipur edition from 26th January, 1961. Its circulation of 3,000 copies in 1961 increased to 4968 copies in 1965. Other periodicals of the year were *Anmol* (weekly), *Jannath* (weekly), *Jagte Raho* (weekly), and *Bharat Times* (weekly). These weeklies continued for some time. A monthly *Sahyog Darshan* was started by the Raipur Divisional Cooperative Institute with a view to explaining the benefits of cooperation and publishing news and views on Cooperative

Movement. Its publication still continues. From 26th January, 1963, an outstanding Hindi weekly named *Nabh* was started.

Between 1964 and 1970 many newspapers appeared. Two evening dailies, two bi-weeklies, fifteen weeklies, three fortnightlies, two monthlies, one quarterly and one two monthly started from Raipur. Of these *Samachar Darpan* an 8 page regular bi-weekly, became popular but ceased after about two years. *Raipur Sandesh*, an evening daily was started from Ist May, 1966. Its timely publication and distribution made it popular in Raipur Division. Its publication stopped on 25th October, 1967. *Snatak* a weekly started in July, 1966 became popular amongst students as it was solely devoted to student community. In October, 1968 its publication ceased. *Sanjna* a literary monthly started from Ist October, 1965 became an all India magazine. It encouraged young writers to write on various aspects of modern life and literature. The credit of establishing modern poetry in Chhattisgarh goes to this magazine could continue only for one and a half years. *Vivek Jyoti*, a quarterly started in 1964, is owned by Vivekanand Ashram Raipur. The names of other periodicals are *Jawahar Jwala* (weekly), *Praja Pukar* (weekly), *Chhattisgarh Sewak* (fortnightly), *Lok Shakti* (evening daily), *Guide* (bi-wewkly) *Azad Kalam* (weekly), *Sanga* (monthly), *Sanmarg* (weekly), *Kamalnad* (fortnightly) *Vijeta* (weekly), *Paharedar* (weekly), *Samewadata* (weekly) *Kurud Keshri* (Fortnightly) *Gondwana* (weekly), *Vijayant* (two monthly) *Tinka* (weekly, (*Boond-Aur-Moti* (weekly) *Pushpahar* (weekly) and *Apne-Granth* (monthly). During this period some of these were also republished only to die out after some time. Only *Guide*, *Praja Pukar*, *Vijeta*, *Apne-Granth* and *Chhattisgarh Sewak* are being continued. Another weekly *Bhatapara Times* has also started publication from January, 1972.

A diploma course in journalism started by the Ravishankar University from 1968-69 session has given fillip to young students intending to join the profession of journalism. The offices of 3 news agencies, viz., P.T.I., U.N.I. and Samachar Bharati are also functioning at Raipur and the four dailies are subscribing to one or the other of these news agencies.

State and Extra-State Periodicals in Circulation

Besides the above periodicals, certain newspapers and periodicals from outside the State have also become popular with the reading public.

Among the English dailies of the State figure the *Hitavada* and *M.P. Chronicle*. (both published from Bhopal). Both these command a good circulation in the District. English extra-State papers which enjoy a good circulation in the District include the *Statesman* (Calcutta), the *Times of India* (Bombay and Delhi), the *Hindusthan Times* (Delhi), the *Indian Express* (Bombay), the *Economic Times* (Bombay), the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* (Calcutta), the *National*

Herald (Delhi) and the *Hitavada* and *Nagpur Times* (Nagpur). Among the extra-State Hindi dailies circulating in the District are *Nav-Bharat Times* (Bombay and Delhi) and *Hindusthan* (Delhi). Weeklies which have a fairly good circulation in the District include *Blitz*, *Current*, *Illustrated Weekly*, *Dinman*, *Link*, *Organiser*, *Dharmayug*, and *Hindustan*.

Voluntary Social Service Organisations

Earlier organizations

The earliest known organisations of the District are mostly scientific and literary societies. Thus in the year 1867, we hear about Essay-writing and Debating Societies in the Town Schools of the District. Each of these societies had five members. In the year 1870 another body called Scientific and Literary Society was established at Raipur. It collected a subscription of Rs. 105 and it had 82 members on roll. In the year 1870-71, it purchased chemical apparatus and magic lantern. Reading Club was organised at Raipur in September, 1889. Again the town witnessed the establishment of Malni Reading Club, organised for the general improvement, in February, 1891. The students and teachers of the Normal School, Raipur, started Pupil-Teachers' Association in June, 18?4 At Rajim, Kavi Samaj was organised in 1899.[1]

The following is an account of Voluntary Social Service Organisations in the District.

Shri Ramkrishna Sewa Samiti, Raipur

Affiliated to Shri Ramkrishna Mission, the Samiti has been functioning at Raipur since 1957 for the all round welfare of the society in general and the youth in particular. The Samiti has started Vivekanand Vidyarthi Bhavan hostel for students, Vivekanand Memorial Library and Vivekanand Charitable Dispensary. Besides, in collaboration with the State Government, the Samiti conducts Panchayati Raj Training Centre, which imparted training to about 2,000 official and non-official trainees.

Bharat Sewak Samaj, Raipur

This organisation was organised at Raipur in 1954 for the all round welfare of the District. The Samaj organises students camps, classes, social education and sewing classes for women, and Lok Kalyan Kshetras at each Block. Total number of honarary workers of the Samaj is 70. It gives grant-in-aid to institutions run by the Mahila Samajas and donations to start children's park at some places. It also participates in the works carried on through *Shrama-dana* such as, construction of roads, bridges, tanks, bunds, etc.

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1. Account in this para is based on Reports on the Administration of Central Provinces of the respective years (Appendix devoted to Scientific and Literary Associations.)

Arya Samaj, Raipur

A branch of the Arya Samaj, has been functioning at Raipur since 1914. Its main object is to propagate the religion of the Vedas as expounded by Swami Dayanand and to remove social evils from the society. The Samaj helps the widows and disabled persons. It organises discourses on Vedic religion and performs weekly *havana*. It gives donations to Dayanand Sewa Ashram, Jagdalpur. In 1962 the Samaj donated a sum of about Rs. 1,660 to National Defence Fund. A branch of Arya Samaj is functioning at Dhamtari also.

Mahila Mandal, Raipur

It is a registered organization established in 1960 for the all round welfare of the women and children. The Mandal started a Montessori school in 1961 and Adult education class for women in 1963. It received grant-in-aid from the Madhya Pradesh State Social Welfare Board. The Mandal also participated in the programme of birth control. A crafts training centre is also being conducted where sewing and button making are taught to the women. The *Ramayana* Mandal of the organisation, besides reciting the *Ramayana*, arrangss discourses on the theme of the epic. Sources of income of the organisation include tuition fees, donations, membership fees and grants-in-aid from Madhya Pradesh Social Welfare Advisory Board.

Manila Samaj, Dhamtari

For providing a helping hand to the helpless and destitute women, this organisation was established in 1958. It started a *Balmandir* which has since been transferred to the Municipal Committee, Dhamtari. For the benefit of girls and women classes in condensed course and sewing were organised by the Samaj. The organisation received grants-in-aid from the Municipal Committee, Dhamtari, Madhya Pradesh Social Welfare Advisory Board and Panchayat and Social Welfare Department.

Shishu Nari Kalyan Kendra, Kurra

For promoting the welfare of women and children, this organisation was established in 1954. It runs a *Balwadi* and organises classes in knitting, sewing and social education. It is affiliated to the Kalyan Yojana Samiti, Raipur from which it receives funds for its activities.

Harijan Chhatralaya, Raipur

The hostel, to provide accommodation to Harijan students for their educational advancement, was established by the leading workers headed by Mahant Laxminarayandas in 1939, who raised funds for it. It is affiliated to All India Harijan Sewak Sangh, New Delhi, and has its own building, having accommodation for 40 students. The management provides free lodging and realise boarding-charges at a half-concession rate from the students of rural areas. The income sources of the organisation include subscriptions, donations, boarding fees and grant-in-aid from the Government.

With a view to maintaining and educating orphans and otherwise helpless children in the society this Orphanage was established in 1924 at Raipur by Ravi Shankar Shukla with the co-operation of public. M,S Nathani Brothers of Raipur have donated a spacious building to house the Ashram. On an average about 30 to 40 boys and girls take advantage of the Ashram in the form of free boarding, lodging and educational facilities. The institution receives grants-in-aid from the State Government, Janapad Sabha, Raipur, Municipal Committee, Raipur, and the Central Social Welfare Board.

Bal Ashram, Raipur

It is a registered physical and literary organisation devoted to bringing together the youths of varied interest. The Sangh earned name and fame by organising cultural and literary functions. It has maintained a good library along with a reading-room. Annual tournaments are also organised. An open-air-theatre has been built by public cooperation. A *Balwadi* and *Akhada* are also being run.

Deshbandhu Sangh, Raipur

It is a registered social and cultural organisation established in the year 1961. The aim of the Mahila Mandal is to promote social, cultural and educational development of women and children. At present it runs a *Balmandir*, adult education class and a sewing class. *Ramayan Path* is also organised once in a week. The financial resources of the Mahila Mandal are grants from the Municipal Corporation, Raipur, Madhya Pradesh Social Advisory Board, Bhopal, Panchayat and Social Welfare Department, fees from *Balmandir* and donations. In the year 1969-70 a grant of Rs. 500 was recieved by the Mahila Mandal.

Mahila Mandal Brahmanpara

It is a registered social organisation established in the year 1960. The aim of the Mahila Samaj is to promote social and educational development of women and children. The Mahila Samaj has organized a *Balmandir*, condensed course and sewing classes, and a library for children having 1000 books. The samaj has also its own childrens' playground. A grant of Rs. 750 was given to the Mahila Samaj by Panchayat and Social Welfare Department in 1969-70.

Mahila Samaj Shantinagar

It is a registered social organisation established in the year 1969. It works under the Saraswati Shiksha Samiti, Raipur. It caters for the development of children of the age group 4 to 6 years. It runs a *Balmandir*. In the year 1970-71 a sum of Rs. 500 was given to it by the Panchayat and Social Welfare Department, Bhopal.

Saraswati Shishu Mandir, Raipur

The State Government has constituted at the State level a committee for the welfare of the discharged prisoners. In each district there is a district committee which deals with the welfare of the released prisoners.

Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society

The functions of the committee are as under:—

1. To take steps for the welfare of discharged prisoners with a view to enabling them to lead an honest and responsible life after their release from the jails.

2. To take steps for the reclamation of habitual offenders from the life of crime.

A grant of Rs. 500 was sanctioned to the society by the Panchayat and Social Welfare Department, Bhopal in the year 1969-70.

CHAPTER XIX

PLACES OF INTEREST

Arang (21° 12′ N; 81° 59′ E) MSL 319 m.

This ancient town of Raipur Tahsil lies 34 kilometres from Raipur on the National Highway leading to Sambalpur. Regular buses ply on the road. Arang is also a railway station on Raipur – Mahasamund Railway line. On its east the river Mahanadi flows at a distance of about six kilometres.

Origin of the Name

The name of the town is popularly associated with a mythological event. Accordingly, it is supposed to have been derived from *ara* (a saw) and *anga* (a body). The story goes that Krishna asked the Haihaya king Moradhwaja to saw the body of his son Tamradhwaja into two halves to offer it as a food to his lion. It is said that this sawing was done here, though some other localities too claim their association with this operation. It is believed that the use of *ara* or a saw was prohibited throughout the region of Chhattisgarh, perhaps as a consequence of the mythological association with it.

Its Importance

The town has all the appearance of having once been a very large and important city. There are traces of old buildings covering an area of about two and a half kilometres from east to west and about one and a half kilometres from north to south. The old city probably extended to the river Mahanadi, large old bricks being found thereabout. To the north and north-east of the town numerous foundations of brick buildings, from where people extracted bricks and large stones, mostly pillar bases, carved stones, etc., were once noticed in all directions. So extensive are these quarries of bricks that about a century ago it was found that all the houses of Arang were built of the old material both bricks and stone.[1]

Special features

The town possesses numerous remains of temples and sculptures, which shows that once it was an important place of worship. But long ago its decay was partly brought about by the spoilers who must have destroyed several temples and carried away materials of these temples at Arang to Nawagaon about 18 kilometres to its west for constructing a complete group of temples there.[2]

1. Report of the Archaeological Survey of India, Vol. XVII, p. 160.
2. ibid. p. 22.

The only temple, popularly called Bhand Dewal, held together by surveyors after putting two iron bands around it, is of great interest. It is a lofty and very graceful structure, though it is in a much dilapidated condition. It has lost *mandapa* and porticoes and the front face of its tower has undergone extensive repairs, and now presents a vertical and plain surface of white-washed plaster. Some other portions of the tower were also crudely rebuilt, but notwithstanding these drawbacks, its tower, the side on which it is yet entire, is singularly graceful in outline. Externally the temple is richly carved and adorned with a profusion of sculptured statues. Besides rows of large figures and small figurines, the entire mouldings below are richly sculptured into scrolls, flowers, processions of horses, elephants and men.

Bhand Dewal Temple

The cell, which is properly a double cell, consisting of the cell proper and the *antaral*, contains three colossal figures of Jain *Tirthankaras* in polished greenish black stone in an elaborately and beautifully ornamented frame. The domed ceiling too with its elaborately ornamented corbel courses, and centre-piece supported by four graceful female figures, is of remarkable beauty. On the whole, though in a ruined condition, this monument built in *Pancharathi* style is still of great interest and probably dates from about the 11th or 12th century A.D., when the town of Arang was a great Jain place, having numerous Jain temples.[1] Some of the Jain statues highly polished in a greenish variegated sandstone and many of such Jain colossals now in Nagpur Museum were probably taken from Arang.[2] Close to the back of the above fine Jain temple of Arang are several fragments and remains, showing the existence of probably another small Jain temple.

Jain statues

About a kilometre to the east of the Jain temple there is a very remarkable temple known as Bagh Dewal. But the temple is a modern restoration clumsily carried out, of a fine, large but plain old temple. It is complete and in its plan it resembles that of Khajuraho though not so rich in projections, etc. Though now a Siva temple "numerous Jain remains found at Arang make it by no means improbable that it was a Jain or Buddhist *vihar*.[3]

Bagh Dewal Temple

The preponderance of Jain over Brahmanical remains in the town shows that originally the temple was a Jain or perhaps a Buddhist one and was subsequently converted into a Hindu shrine.[4] This temple is now called Bageshwara temple and is visited by all the pilgrims on their way to Jagannath.

To the extreme west end of and beyond the town in a thickly forested

1. ibid. Vol. VII, p. 118.
2. ibid.
3. ibid. p. 164. But A. Cunningham states that, 'In fact, I saw no Buddhist remains at Arang_ _ _ _' ibid. Vol. XVII, p. 21.
4. ibid. p. 164.

area, stands Mahamaya temple, close to a large embanked tank. It is a modern restoration, with extensive alterations of an older one. It is surrounded by a courtyard in which numerous fragments of sculptures are collected and from these it is concluded that the modern plain clumsy temple was once an elegant structure adorned with sculpture and had a great central tower surrounded and supported by a group of smaller towers, attached to and abutting against it.[1] Inside the enclosure are situated three colossal Jain images of *Tirthankaras* with symbols of an elephant, a conch and a rhinoceros representing Ajitnatha, Neminatha and Shreyamsanatha, respectively. Besides, in this temple of Mahamaya there is a large stone slab on which images of 24 Jain *Tirthankaras* are carved. An inscribed slab containing 18 lines is also lying there in a broken condition. The town of Arang has also yielded a few Jain images of precious stones and they are now in the Digambar Jain temple of Raipur. On the bank of the Narayan Tal (tank), which is close to the west of Mahamaya Tal, there are many images among which two images of Vishnu are notable.

Mahamaya Temple, Jain Statues

The town also yielded some inscriptions. Among them are two short inscriptions in old characters carved on one fragment of a pavement slab. Two copper-plate inscriptions were also found here. One of them is of 601 A.D., and mentions the name of *Rajarshi-Tulya-Kula*, a dynasty of the region. The other belongs to the 8th or 9th century A.D. Several old *sati* pillars of the later age were also noticed at Arang.

Inscription

Arang is also said to be the home of Lorik and Chandeni, the hero and heroine of one of the most popular love songs in Chhattisgarh.

Formerly, the town of Arang contained a small colony of weavers, busy in weaving a little *tasar* silk of poor quality and coarse country cloth of cotton. This place of antiquity has now the following modern amenities—four primary, two middle and a higher secondary school, college, two libraries, police-station, public health centre, allopathic dispensary, family planning centre, veterinary hospital, poultry unit, artificial insemination unit, rest-house, cinema-house, co-operative credit society, branch of the Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., and sub-post office extending telegraph and telephone facilities. It is the headquarters of *gram* and *nyaya panchayats* and a Development Block of the same name. Electricity is available for domestic and industrial purposes. The town covered an area of 2,270.55 hectares and according to the Census of 1961 it had a population of 8,469 persons as against 6,499 in 1901.

Civic amenities

Balodabazar (21° 35′ N; 82° 10′ E) MSL 255 m.

This Town which is the headquarters of the tahsil of the same name

1. ibid. p. 160.

lies to the north-east of Raipur at a distance of about 75 kilometres, while by another route it is about 80 kilometres from the District headquarters. On both the routes regular buses ply.

Special features

Though Balodabazar has not yet developed into a municipal town it is one of the important centres of cattle and grain trade. There is a regulated *mandi* since 1963-64 for commodities such as paddy, gram and wheat. There are a few rice mills, saw mills and oil *ghanis*. The State Bank of India has opened its branch here.

Civic amenities

Besides usual tahsil offices, the town contains various other offices notable among which are those of Janapad Sabha, *Gram Panchayat*, Assistant District Inspector of Schools, Sub-Divisional Officers (Public Works Department) of Canal Irrigation, Minor Irrigation and Buildings and Roads. For the education of boys and girls there are separate primary and higher secondary schools. The town has a police-station, hospital, rural health centre, sub-post office, telegraph office, public call office, cinema-house, co-operative credit society, a private degree college, public reading-room and public library. Electricity has been made available in the town for domestic and industrial consumption. A weekly market is held on every Tuesday.

The town occupied an area of 764.58 hectares while according to the Census of 1961 it was inhabited by 7,108 persons. The place had a population of 1,858 persons in 1901.

Bangoli (21°20′ N; 81°50′ E) MSL 290 m.

It is a small village of Raipur Tahsil situated to the north-east of the tahsil headquarters at a distance of about 29 kilometres on the Raipur-Pallari road. It is about 10 kilometres from Siliyari, a railway-station on the South-Eastern Railway. The village has a bus-stop for regular buses.

A religious fair in honour of Ghasi Das, a *Guru* of Kabirpanthi sect, is annually arranged by the *mahant* of the temple, on the full moon day of Magh (January/February). The temple has a tomb of the *guru*. The fair is attended by about 5000 pilgrims and continues for two days.

The village, having a primary school and a dispensary covered an area of 730.50 hectares and according to the Census of 1961 it is inhabited by 829 persons as against 478 in 1901.

Bhandar (21°23′ N; 82°6′ E) MSL 267 m.

A village in Raipur Tahsil, Bhandar (storehouse) is located 56 kilometres north-east of the tahsil headquarters between Pallari and Arang.

The village is a place of pilgrimage for Satnami Chamars as it contains a temple (without any image) of this sect. The founder of the sect Ghasi Das, when alive, wielded considerable influence over the Chamar community of the District. His "clothes were believed to hang in the air of themselves when he threw them away" and he 'was credited with the power of walking upon water'. The Chamars visit the place to drink water into which their *guru's* toe has been dipped and to give their offerings. In honour of Ghasi Das an annual fair is held on the 10th bright day of Ashvin (October/November).

The village, having a primary school, covered an area of about 1,242 hectares. According to Census of 1961 the village was inhabited by 1,029 persons while its population in 1901 was 836.

Bhatapara (21°55′ N; 82°30′ E) MSL 270 m.

This fast developing municipal town of Baiodabazar Tahsil lies at a distance of about 64 kilometres north-east from Raipur on the road leading to Bilaspur. From the tahsil headquarters it is about 24 kilometres. Bhatapara is also an important railway station on the Raipur Bilaspur line of the South-Eastern Railway. Regular buses ply on the road.

Special features

The name of the place suggests that it is based on the waste land. Formerly Bhatapara was a poor village but construction of railway brought a fortune to the town and it became one of the most important trade centres. It is still one of the important trade centres of the District and considerable trade in grains is carried on here, it being situated at a convenient point, connected by rail and road with other important places within the District. A regulated market was started here in 1963-64 for commodities such as paddy, wheat, grain and linseed. Branches of the Central Bank of India and the State Bank of India are working here to cater to the needs of the trading-community. Bi-weekly markets are held on every Wednesday and Sunday. A few oil *ghanis*, paddy and *dal* mills work here.

Civic amenities

The town has a public library, public reading-room, co-operative credit society, cinema-house, printing press, and offices of Sub-Divisional Officer (Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads), Inspector of Schools, Inspector of Telephone Exchange, etc. For the education of children there are eight primary schools, one higher secondary school, and an arts and commerce college. Other amenities include electricity for domestic and industrial consumption, hospital, maternity and child welfare centre, veterinary hospital, artificial insemination centre, poultry unit, sub-post office, telegraph office, public call office and Block Development office.

The town had an area of 657.51 hectares and its population according to the Census of 1961, was 16,930 as against 2,900 in 1901.

Bhatgaon (21°40′ N; 82°50′ E;) MSL 267 m.

This is the second largest village of Balodabazar Tahsil, lying about 85 kilometres to the slightly north-east direction of the tahsil headquarters on road leading to Sarsiwa. Buses ply on the road. It is 170 kilometres north-east of Raipur, the District headquarters.

Prior to abolition of zamindari in 1951-52, the village was the headquarters of the zamindari, named after it. A religious fair, lasting for two days and attended by about 5,000, is annually held here on the 1st dark day of Vaishakha. Bhatgaon once earned a name for its *kasbi* cloth. Handloom weaving is one of the important cattage industries of the village. Weekly market is held on every Saturday.

There is a *gram panchayat* in the village while for the education of children, primary, middle and higher secondary schools are there. The village has dispensary and public reading-room. It occupies an area of 1523 hectares while its population in 1961 was 4,148.

Bilaigarh (21°35′ N; 82°40′ E) MSL 235 m.

Another large village of Balodabazar Tahsil lying about 72 kilometres to the east of the tahsil headquarters, Bilaigarh is situated on the road leading to Sarsiwa. It is to the north-east of Raipur at a distance of about 155 kilometres. Regular buses ply on the road.

Like Bhatgaon, Bilaigarh was also the headquarters of a large zamindari of the same name prior to 1951-52. The village has some ruins of ancient temples and remains of an old fort. Curiously enough the name of the village is explained as "the fort of the cat" (Bilaigarh) and it is connected with the Bhainas, once the ruling community of Phulzar. They are said to have been annihilated by the Gonds by burning them in a cave in which the former took refuge. The story goes that the Bhainas formerly occupied Dhamtari and the protecting goddess of the place was named Bilai Mata or cat mother, who was the patron goddess of Bhainas for whom they once offered human sacrifices from among themselves. However, the Bhainas now do not appear to have any reverence for the cat. The village is under the *gram Panchayat* and it has handloom industry. It has primary and middle schools, rural health centre, hospital, maternity and child welfare centre, post-office and a police station. Bi-weekly markets are held on every Thursday and Friday. In 1961, its population was 2,476 as against 774 in 1901, while its area in 1961 was 488.50 hectares.

Special features

Bisrampur (21°45′ N; 81°46′ E) MSL 251 m.

It is a small village of Balodabazar Tahsil lying to the north-west of tahsil headquarters and to the north-east of Raipur, the District headquarters.

It is situated on the road connecting Raipur-balodabazar via Simga. Regular buses ply on the road.

It is the seat of the German Evangelical Church having its own printing press and vast agricultural land with irrigation facilities. The village is noted for its fine grass preserve and has a bone factory. A weekly market is held on Mondays. It is under a *gram panchayat*. Electricity is available for industrial and domestic purposes at the village which has primary and middle schools, hospital, veterinary dispensary and post-office.

Special features

In 1961, its area was 522.14 hectares and its population was 793 as against 647 in 1901.

Chanpajhar (21°25′ N; 96°10′ E) MSL 280 m.

The village is in Raipur Tahsil, lying to the south-east of the District and tahsil headquarters. It is connected by *kutcha* road with Rajim from where it is about 10 kilometers to its north-east. Buses are available to reach the village.

The village is identified with Champaranya, the birth place of Vallabhacharya, the great reformer of the Vaishnava sect. The followers of the sect visit the place to pay their homage to the reformer. It is believed that if a pregnant woman enters the vicinity, she suffers an abortion because it is said that Vallabhachary was born here by abortion, when his parents reached the place on their way to a pilgrimage. A temple was constructed in his honour at the place during the first decade of this century by his devotees. An annual fair is held here in the month of Magh (January/February).

Its Importance

In the forest nearby there is an old temple of Mahadeva referred to as Champakeshvara Mahadeva in *Rajim Mahatmaya*. The *linga* of the temple has two lines dividing it into three compartments. On two of those compartments there are figures said to be of Ganesha and Parvati, respectively, while the central portion is believed to represent Mahadeva proper. The face representing Parvati or Kali is daubed with vermilion and decorated with spangles used by women folk. Parvati or Kali receives offerings of sacrificial goats while the Mahadeva gets bloodless offerings. For reasons unknown, the *holi* is not burnt here and in other villages in the vicinity. No one cuts the wood or removes leaves from this small forest, as it is believed that these acts would bring about harm or calamity

Mahadeva Temple

The village has a primary school. Weekly market is held here on every Tuesday. According to the Census of 1961 the population of the village decreased to 1,127 from 1,233 in 1901. Its area in 1961 was 1,012.27 hectares.

Chawar (*20° 20′ N; 81° 30′ E;*) *MSL 333 m.*

Near the left bank of the Mahanadi and at a distance of about 15 kilometres to the slightly south-east of Dhamtari lies this small village of Dhamtari Tahsil.

The importance of the village is in its large religious fair annually held in November/December in honour of Angar Mati Devi. The Janapada Sabha, Dhamtari, manages this fair lasting for three days and attended by about 10,000 people.

The village, having only a primary school, occupies an area of 690.39 hectares and its population was 790 in 1961.

Damakheda (*21° 49′ N; 81° 48′ E*) *MSL 263 m.*

Near the road leading to Bilaspur from Raipur via Simga stands this large village of Balodabazar Tahsil, 50 kilometres and about eight kilometres to the north-west of Raipur and Simga, respectively. Regular buses ply on the road. Its tahsil headquarters is a little to the south-east of the village.

The Seat of Kabirpanthis

An important and large religious fair is annually held here from the 10th to the 15th or the full-moon day of Magh (January/February) and attracts about 2,5000 persons from all over the country. It is in honour of Dharamdas, one of the two disciples of the famous saint Kabirdas. Dharmdas founded his seat here to preach the tenets of Kabir, the founder of the sect known after him. The village has become a great place of pilgrimage for the followers of Kàbir. The devotees make their floral offerings on the *samadhi* of their deceased preacher.

The village is also of interest owing to scenic beauty of its surroundings. Cotton-weaving in handloom is practised here on a small scale. The village contains a primary school, post-office and *gram* and *nyaya panchayats*. The village is electrified.

The village in 1961 covered an area of 582.74 hectares and had a population of 1,478 persons.

Damroo (*21° 60′ N; 82° 15′ E*) *MSL 244 m.*

This large village of Balodabazar Tahsil lies about 15 kilometers north-west of Lawan, another important and large village of the same tahsil, with which it is connected by a *kutcha* road.

The name signifies a musical instrument, shaped like an hour-glass, a sign of Mahadeva. The village has an old temple and also an old fort. The weekly market meets here on every Monday. It has a middle school, a dis-

pensary, a post-office, and *gram* and *nyaya panchayats*. Its area in 1961 was 970.88 hectares, while its population increased to 1,723 from 824 in 1901.

Deobhog (19° 50′ N; 82° 35′ E) MSL 396 m.

To the extreme south-east of the District lies this large village of Bindranawagarh Tahsil. It is connected with the District headquarters by a major district road passing through Rajim and Gariaband, the headquarters of one of its tahsils. From Rajim it is about 67 kilometers, while its distance from Raipur is about 325 kilometres. Buses ply on the road.

This ancient place was once the headquarters of a District under the Somavansi kings of Cuttak and is so referred to in a copper-plate grant of king Maha Bhavagupta II.

A weekly market meets here on every Tuesday. There are schools for primary, middle and higher secondary education and also hospital, rural health centre, veterinary dispensary, police-station, a post-office, rest-house, co-operative credit society and *gram* and *nyaya panchayats*.

It covered an area of 651.14 hectares. In 1961, its population increased to 1,342 from 617 in 1901.

Deokhut (20° 19′ N; 81° 47′ E) MSL 413 m.

This is a small village of Dhamtari Tahsil, lying on the bank of the Mahanadi about 13 kilometres west of Sihawa, another important village of the same tahsil.

The name appears to be the corrupt form of Deo-kut which means the hillock of gods. The village has four small but old temples on the banks of the river. Besides, there are two other temples here in which very elaborately carved slabs are located. A small inscription, mentioning the name of Vagharaj, who was the king of Kanker (12th or 13th century A.D.), is found in one of the temples.

Special features

A weekly market is held here on Sundays. There are *gram* and *nyaya panchayats*, primary school, and post-office. Its population in 1961 was 817 as against 317 in 1901. The area of the village was 593.28 hectares in 1961.

Dhamtari (20° 42′ N; 81° 35′ E) MSL 319 m.

This town which is the Tahsil headquarters of the District lies to the south-west of the District headquarters at a distance of about 77 kilometres by road on which regular buses ply. It is also linked by a narrow gauge rail with Raipur, which is about 74 kilometres. The river Mahanadi flows only at a distance of about three kilometres from here towards south.

The place appears to have been important since ancient times as is clear from the existence of ruins of old temples and other remains including numerous tanks. Though not important, the place had a fort, surrounded by a ditch. The tanks in number, size and height of embankments form a special feature of this place and the name of the place itself is associated with one of them. Its present name Dhamtari is said to be a corrupt form of its original name Dharma Tarai (sacred tank). A few more villages having their names ending with the word *tarai* are situated within the radius of about eight kilometres of Dhamtari.

Special features

In the southern part of the town there are several temples all close to each other and of these, three form a group. The principal of them consists of two distinct temples, now connected together and forming one temple, having a *mandapa* common to both. The present form seems to be a restoration, achieved probably in Maratha period. In restoration, old material has been clumsily put together. Another temple having a figure of Ganesha over its entrance is also a restoration of older temple; the restoration appears to have been made with the purpose of making it a *sati* monument. The third temple is in ruins. Besides this group of temples, there is another temple which is elegant and beautiful. It dates back to a period close to the best days of Indian art in this region and is dedicated to Ram. There is no profusion of sculpture but there is boldness and variety in the play of light and shade in its plan and in the numerous mouldings and panels. This small temple having a cell and portico has broken tower. Visible mouldings of this temple have corresponding ones at Khallari in the District. It is believed that some of the sculptures and beautiful pillars, utilised in these temples were originally brought from Sirpur, where heaps of ruins of ancient temples have been found. However, this is the best temple at Dhamtari. These sacred buildings at Dhamtari are said to be constructed during the reign of king Maladeva, some 700 years ago.

Old Temples

Bilai Mata (cat-mother) being the protecting goddess of the place has been the most popular object of worhsip. Her shrine stands over a shapeless stone on which some figures have been carved. The stone representing the goddess is believed to have come out of the earth by itself and has considerably increased. Formerly human sacrifices too were offered to satisfy the goddess, the patron goddess of Bhainas who were ousted by the Gonds from the region. The story current among the Bhainas, states that the Bhainas before starting on their expedition of hunting used to promise Bilai Mata an offering from among themselves, if they succeeded in catching a basketful game of birds. Many other stories, depicting her as Vindhya Vasini Devi of great power of doing or undoing are current among the people. The shrine is said to have been constructed by a Panwar who accidentally trampled the stone representing the Bilai Mata. The goddess afflicted him with a serious disease from which he was cured only after

Shrine of Bilai Mata

he built the shrine. On the Vijaya Dashami (10th bright day of Ashvina) the Marathas reach the shrine in a grand procession for offering their prayers to Bilai Mata. A local fair is annually held at the end of Magha (January/February) in honour of the goddess.

Another object of awful reverence here is Maradeva who resides in a corner of the fort and is feared for his power. It is said that in 1907, it was he who resisted the visitation of an epidemic of plague by shedding his blood. He ordered the local people through a Baiga not to allow entry of any stranger in the tahsil. Order was obeyed in letter and spirit and the spread of the epidemic was most effectively checked.[1]

Maradeva

Local tradition speaks of Dhamtari as the capital of a Gond king named Dhurwa Raja. After the death of this king without any male issue, the territory is said to have passed to his son-in-law, a chief of Kanker, whose capital was at Siha.

The importance of the place decreased thereafter. But the place regained its importance, when it was linked by rail with other places of the District including Raipur. It has become one of the most important centres of trade and commerce. It is largely trading in forest produce and rice. There is a regulated market here. The State Bank of India, the Central Bank of India and the Central Co-operative Bank have opened their branches here. There are a number of rice mills and a few bidi manufacturing concerns. Weavers of the place have revived their weaving industry and they produce coarse cloth. Bi-weekly markets are held on every Sunday and Monday.

Its importance

This Municipal town has usual tahsil offices, 15 primary and 4 higher secondary schools, two public libraries, co-operative credit society, two colleges, polytechnic institute, hospital, family planning centre, maternity home, veterinary hospital, police station, and post and telegraph office with public call facility. The town is electrified and electricity is available for industrial purposes also. The American Mennonite Mission runs a leper asylum, dispensary and a higher secondary school. There are two cinema houses and a printing press.

Civic amenities

The town occupied an area of 746.69 (including non-municipal) hectares and in 1961 its population was 31,552 as against 9,151 in 1901.

Fingeshwar (20°85′ N; 82°00′ E) MSL 290 m.

A large village of Bindranawagharh Tahsil it lies to the north of Gariaband, the tahsil headquarters and about 16 kilometres to the east of Rajim

1. *Raipur District Gazetteer*, pp. 288-89.

with which it is connected by road. It is about 64 kilometres from Raipur to its south-east. Buses ply on the road. The Sukha river flows to its east at a distance of about two kilometres.

Fingeshwar is an old village possessing the remains of an old fort, which was one of the 36 forts of the Chhattisgarh region, built during the reign of the Haihaya ruling family of Raipur branch. Subsequently, it became the headquarters of the zamindari of the same name under a Gond family of great antiquity. It continued to be the headquarters of that zamindari till 1951-52, when the zamindari system was abolished. It is the headquarters of a Naib Tahsildar and Development Block Assistant.

This important village has primary, middle and higher secondary schools, veterinary dispensary, rural health centre, hospital, maternity and child welfare centre, post-office, public reading room, rest house, cooperative society and *gram* and *nyaya panchayats*.

Its area is 1,343.55 hectares and in 1961 its population was 2,478 persons.

Garhfuljhar (27°13′ N; 82°51′ E) MSL 314 m.

Once the headquarters of Phuljhar zamindari it lies slightly to the north-east of Mahasamund, the tahsil headquarters town, and to the south of a high-way from Raipur. It was renamed as Garhfuljhar from Phuljhar. It is connected with the high road near village Basna by a *kutcha* road. The headquarters of the zamindari was later on removed to Bastipali and finally to Saraipali due to unhealthy climate of Phuljhar.

Garhfuljhar, like Bastipali, contains an old fort in ruins. The latter place has an old temple also. This village is about 16 kilometres east of Saraipali, an important large village of Mahasamund Tahsil.

Garhfuljhar is one of the large villages of the tahsil and contains primary school and post-office. A weekly market is held here on every Wednesday. Manufacture of earthen ware and earthen pottery is one of the main industries of the village.

The village in 1961 had an area of 883.84 hectares and was populated by 1,055 persons.

Gariaband (20°40′ N; 82°10′ E)

The tahsil headquarters of the newly formed Bindranawagarh Tahsil, Gariaband lies to the south-east of Raipur and Rajim. From the latter place it is about 42 kilometres and a *pucca* road connects them. It is about 80 kilometres from Raipur. Buses ply on the road.

Formerly, till the year 1902, it was the headquarters of Bindranawagarh *zamindari*. The headquarters was subsequently transferred to Chhura. Besides usual tahsil offices there are schools for primary, middle and higher secondary education, technical institute, hospital, veterinary dispensary, maternity and child welfare centre, post and telegraph office, police-station, cinema-house, rest-house, *gram* and *nyaya panchayats* and co-operative society. A weekly market is held here on Friday.

In 1961 its area was 580.40 hectares and population 3,041 while in 1901 it was populated by 1,281 persons.

Gattasilli (20°25′ N; 81°45′ E) MSL 480 m.

This small village of Dhamtari Tahsil lies about 42 kilometres to the south-east of the tahsil headquarters. A road branches off in the 31st kilometre of Dhamtari-Sihawa road to connect the village. Buses ply on the road.

The village, being situated in a thickly forested area is a favourite resort for sportsmen for hunting tigers, pigs and other games. It is also a station of the Great Trigonometrical Survey. A weekly market meets here on Mondays. Primary school, post-office, outlying veterinary dispensary, *gram panchayat* and forest rest-house are situated at the village.

The area of the village in 1961 was 98.40 hectares while its population decreased from 538 in 1901 to 172 in 1961.

Gidhpuri (21°24′ N; 82°11′ E) MSL 254 m.

Situated near the archaeologically famous place Sirpur, this village of Balodabazar Tahsil lies about 35 kilometres to the south of the tahsil headquarters. It is about 4 kilometres from the left bank of the Mahanadi.

Gidhpuri means a vulture's town. The place, from its remains of some old temples with sculptured images and ruins of an old fort built in stones. appears to be ancient. It is believed that relatives of the kings of Sirpur resided here. It contains three old tanks.

A weekly market is held here on Mondays and the village has primary and middle schools. post-office and *gram panchayat*. Its area in 1961 was 485.64 hectares and according to the Census of 1961, its population was 904 as against 808 in 1901.

Gobra-Nawapara (20°58′ N; 81°52′ E) MSL 290 m.)

This small town of Raipur Tahsil is situated about 43 kilometres south-east of Raipur on the left bank of the river Mahanadi. Opposite to it and to its south-east, on the right bank of the Mahanadi, stands Rajim an old and

important place of Bindranawagarh Tahsil. It is linked by rail and road with Raipur. Buses ply on the road, and it is a terminal station of a narrow-gauge railway-line branching off from Abhanpur, a railway-station on the Raipur-Dhamtari section.

Its importance

Formerly, it was a very small village named Gobra, so named because Raja Bimbaji offered it to the temple of Rajiva Lochan for *gobri* or cow-dung cakes, the fuel for preparing the temple food. Subsequently a new hamlet grew out of Gobra and was regarded as the hamlet of Rajim itself. Later on Nawapara *alias* Gobra began to be regarded as a separate village and it made a fast development eclipsing Rajim and in course of time became a town.

Special features

It has become one of the big trading centres of the District. It is a regulated grain *mandi*. Cotton-textile, handloom-weaving and manufacture of brass and bell-metal pots, bamboo-baskets, etc., are practised in the town. The town is electrified and electricity is available for domestic, agricultural and industrial purposes. The place has a regulated grain *mandi*. There are two colleges, a technical institute, and two primary, two middle and two higher secondary schools. The town has three public libraries and two public reading-rooms. A weekly market is held on every Monday. There are two hospitals, three dispensaries (including veterinary), a rural health centre, two maternity and child welfare centres, two post-offices, telegraph and public call offices, and a *gram panchayat*.

Its population which was 3,014 in 1901 increased to 8,037 in 1961. Its area in 1961 was 714.70 hectares.

Gullu (21°15' N; 82°00' E) MSL 272 m.

Its antiquity

This important and large village of Raipur Tahsil lies to the north-east of the tahsil headquarters at a distance of about 43 kilometres. It is situated 9 kilometres to the north-east of Arang and near the left bank of the river Mahanadi The village appears to be a very old one, as it is referred to in an inscription of the king of Sirpur (9th or 10th century A.D.) by its old name Vargullak. The village was granted to Arya Gauna probably the secretary of the Sirpur kings.

A weekly market meets here on every Friday and the village has *gram panchayat*, primary school, dispensary, and post-office. In 1901 its population was 1,411 which increased to 1,690 in 1961, when it occupied an area of 1,599 hectares.

Kandadonagar (19°55' N; 82°25' E) MSL 756 m.

In the centre of forests, to the south-east of Mahasamund, the tahsil headquarters, lies this small village. Formerly the village belonged to Bindra-

hawagarh zamindari. It is 32 kilometres from Gariaband, the then headquarters of the said zamindari.

As the remnant of ancient days, there is a small fort here. It was then the headquarters of the local chief and it gave its name to the locality around it. The place figures in the list of conquests made by Jagatpal, a feudatory of Haihayavansi kings of Ratanpur. The list is preserved in an inscription found at Rajim.

The population of this village in 1961 was 144 while it occupied an area of 278.50 hectares.

Kasdol (21°38′ N; 82°26′ E) MSL 245 m.

It is one of the largest important villages of Balodabazar Tahsil lying slightly to the south-east of the tahsil headquarters at a distance of about 29 kilometres. The village is situated on the other side of the Mahanadi and is served by metalled road.

The village has a number of good tanks useful for the purpose of irrigation. An old fort surrounded by a moat also stands here. There are schools for primary, middle and higher secondary education, technical institute, public library, post and telegraph office, police-station, dispensary, and *gram* and *nyaya panchayats*. A weekly market is held on every Monday. The village is electrified and electricity is available for agricultural and industrial purposes. There are oil *ghanis* and handloom industries.

Its population in 1961 increased to 3,173 from 1,495 in 1901. It occupies an area of 1473.66 hectares.

Khallari (20°5′ N; 82°15′ E) MSL 328 m.

Khallari is one of the important villages of Mahasamund Tahsil. It is situated slightly south-east of Raipur at a distance of about 24 kilometres. It is connected by a metalled road with the tahsil headquarters and Raipur, the District headquarters from where it is about 72 kilometres. It is also within eight kilometres from the railway station on the South Eastern Railway, connecting Raipur and Mahasamund with Vijayanagram. Buses also ply on the road.

Formerly, the name of the village was Khatvatika and according to an inscription, fixed in a wall of a small temple of the village, it was the capital of a Haihayavanshi king, Hari Brahmadeva. The inscription is on a very polished slab and is dated in the year 1415 A.D. This small temple, said to be built by a *mochi*, has a cell and *mandapa*. It is plain and simple having no sculpture or profu-

Old Temple and Inscription

sion of mouldings. The said inscription opens with an invocation to Ganapati. Besides this, there are several other temples principal of which stands in the quarter known as *kila* (fort). Though the fort does not exist, the ground is high. The temple consists of a cell, an *antarala*, the *mahamandapa* and the *mandapa*. A figure of Ganesha is carved over its door-way. This temple too is plain having no sculptured ornaments. The exterior of the temple is enriched by plain bold mouldings and surmounted by rows of massive plain tablets. The outline of the temple is very graceful, the pillars in the interior being plain, massive and elegant. Two other temples located to the east of the village are in total ruins.

Khallari Devi

A local goddess named Khallari Devi commands a great reverence in the region. On a small hill close to the village there is a fragment looking remarKably like a portion of a *sati*-pillar. It is smeared with vermilion and receives the worship from people as Khallari *mata* (mother goddess Khallari). An annual fair in her honour is held at the village in the month of Chaitra (March/April) on the fullmoon day. It attracts about 60,000 pilgrims from distant places and lasts for seven days. The deity is supposed to possess power to grant wishes of women to become mothers and naturally women form the majority of devotees assembled at the fair. Janapada Sabha, Mahasamund, manages this large fair. As regards the origin of the fair, following legend is current in the region. Once the goddess Khallari visited the weekly market at Mahasamund in the form of a beautiful woman with whom a Banjara fell desperately in love then and there and followed her in her return journey. Without revealing herself, the deity warned he Banjara while they were returning that, his love was hopeless, still he continued his wooing. When they reached the foot of the hill the deity revealed herself and warned him that if he followed her up the hill, he would be turned in to stone. Inspite of this, out of his intense love for her, he preferred staying near her even as stone. He followed her and as a consequence he was turned to stone, which is pointed out by the devotees. A few other legends, depicting that Khallari Mata often assumes a female human form and goes to the adjacent fairs, are current among the devotees.

It is believed that once the Khallari Mata, in the form of a beautiful woman revealed that her sister, Khopra, resides at a place, where there is a small domeshaped bare rock about two kilometres to the east of village Khallari. In this quarter also are found a few fragments of pillars, some of which are sculptured elaborately. A few *sati* pillars are there in the vicinity where there is a large embanked tank. Close to the tank are situated several *sati* pillars and a *lingam*.

The village is electrified and a weekly market is held here on Mondays. A primary school, dispensary and branch post-office exist at the village, which

occupies an area of 862.80 hectares. Its population in 1961 increased to 930 from that of 527 in 1901.

Kharora (21° 25' N; 81° 55' E) MSL 303 m.

A large village of Raipur Tahsil Kharora is situated to the north-east of the tahsil headquarters and is served by a metalled road. It is about 37 kilometres on the Raipur-Balodabazar (via Palari) Road. It is connected by an all-weather metalled road of the length of about 24 kilometres with Tilda, a railway station on the South Eastern Railway running towards Bilaspur.

Its importance lies in its grain mart. Cotton weaving in handlooms is practised here on a small scale. Bi-weekly markets are held on Mondays and Thursdays. The village has primary, middle and higher secondary schools, veterinary dispensary, hospital, post-office, rest-house, circuit house, Police-station, *gram* and *nyaya panchayats* and occasional touring talkies.

Its Importance and Civic amenities

It occupies an area of 1,515.60 hectares. Its population, which was 855 in 1901, increased to 2,211 in 1961.

Kopra (20° 50' N; 81° 55' E) MSL 295 m.

This large village belongs to Bindranawagarh Tahsil and lies north-west to Gariaband, the tahsil headquarters. It is 16 kilometres to the south-east of Rajim, another important place of the tahsil. The river Mahanadi flows to the west of the village from a distance of about 2 kilometres. It is connected by road with both the places and buses ply on the road.

The village is held sacred as the Kopeshvara Mahadeva, one of the five Mahadevas situated within the Panch Kroshi (an area of five Kos or 16 kilometres) around Rajim, is here.

The village has a co-operative society and a bi-weekly market is held on Wednesdays and Saturdays. There are primary and middle schools, public reading-room, public library, post-office, dispensary, and maternity and child welfare centre.

Its population in 1961 increased to 2,964 from 2,188 in 1901. It covers an area of 1,641.89 hectares.

Kura (21° 25' N; 81° 40' E) MSL 272 m.

Raipur Tahsil includes this large village, which is situated about 24 kilometres north of the tahsil headquarters near the Raipur-Bilaspur road.

The village is said to have been founded by one Raja Kunva. Of the numerous tanks surrounding the place, one Rani talao is believed to have been

named after his queen. On the banks of Michni tank there is a group of four small temples which are in ruins. Formerly, the village contained several other and much large temples, especially two Jain temples, probably of the 10th or 11th century A.D. These were dismantled by an overseer for constructing a causeway across the bed of the culhan river. Near the river several carved stones are lying. Even the stone steps of two tanks called Danital and Bhortal were not spared by the overseer. He also carried away even the pillars leaving only some statues. A ruined small temple containing a figure of Shiva is situated to the west of the village.

Old Temples

Of the group of four small temples referred to above the smallest one contains a figure of Vishnu with four arms and in standing form. It is also in a ruined condition. In the second temple a *lingam* is enshrined. Close to this ruined temple there are two figures of the bull. The third temple, a larger one, formerly contained a *lingam* but it is now empty. Kali, a figure of whom is standing under a tree close by, probably occupied the fourth temple. The village also contains several *Sati* monuments of which one under a tamarind tree is certainly old. It is an octagonal shaft, with a square base and a square top. It is surmounted by a pinnacle like that of a temple.

Cotton-weaving by handloom is carried on in the village, where weekly market is held on every Wednesday. There are, primary and middle schools, dispensary, post-office, and *gram panchayat*.

Its population, which was 1,757 in 1901, increased to 2,845 in 1961 while its area was 1,647.88 hectares.

Kurud (20° 50′ N; 81° 43′ E) MSL 305 m.

This is one of the largest villages of Dhamtari Tahsil lying about 24 kilometres to the north-east and about 51 kilometres to the south-east of Dhamtari and Raipur, respectively, on the road linking Raipur with Dhamtari. Buses ply on the road and the village is linked by rail with both the places mentioned above, as it is a railway station on the Raipur-Dhamtari narrow gauge line.

The village has a number of good tanks. It is an important grain market and bi-weekly markets are held here on Sundays and Tuesdays. There are primary and middle schools, public library, hospital, rural health centre, maternity and child welfare centre, veterinary dispensary, *gram* and *nyaya panchayats*, sub-post office, telegraph office, public call-office, police-station and co-operative credit society. The village is electrified and electricity is available for domestic and industrial use. The village covers an area of 1,338.51 hectares and its population in 1961 increased to 4,676 from 1,875 in 1901.

Labhandih (21° 15' N; 81° 45' E) MSL 290 m.

The Tahsil of Raipur includes this large and important village, situated about eight kilometres to the east of Raipur. It is situated of Chhokra-*nullah* and is served by a road.

The said *nullah*, which is famous for guava grown on its banks, was a great attraction for the Labhans or the Banjaras. Formerly they used this place as the encamping ground for their pack-bullocks and this is signified by the name of the village.

Presently the village has a Rice Research Institute developed from the Agricultural Experimental Farm established in 1903. The Agricultural College of Raipur is also located here.

The village is electrified and electricity is available for agricultural purposes. It also has public library, public reading-room and co-operative society. The village extends over an area of 764.14 hectares and its population in 1961 increased to 1,229 from 468 in 1901.

Lawan (21° 45' N; 82° 20' E) MSL 246 m.

Situated about 19 kilometres to the east of Balodabazar, its tahsil headquarters connected by road, Lawan s one of the largest villages of the tahsil. Buses ply on the road regularly. The river Mahanadi flows about five kilometres to its east.

The village has a palace of a Haihayavanshi king and a temple, monolith pillars, which appear to have been brought here from some other place. Once it was the headquarters of a large estate covering 750 villages.

The village is electrified and is the seat of a weekly market, held on every Sunday. There are primary and middle schools, public reading-room and a *gram panchayat*.

It covers an area of 1,670.25 hectares and in 1961 its population was 3,013 as against 1,707 in 1901.

Mahasamund (21° 5' N; 22° 5' E) MSL 290 m.

About 55 kilometres south-east of Raipur lies this headquarters town of the tahsil of the same name, on the Raipur-Jagdalpur-Vijayanagram National Highway. It is also a railway station on the railway line connecting Raipur with Vijayanagaram. Besides railway, regular buses are available at Raipur for reaching Mahasamund.

The place contains two old Shiva temples, which are built of coarse granite and laterite, probably of 14th century A.D. These are construct-

Shiva Temples

ed without using mortar in a plain massive style, the architraves being particularly heavy. A few fragments of statutes, mainly of Ganesha, lie scattered in and about the place. Of the number of tanks here, one, which is large and close to the town, is now much silted up and probably the place derived its name Mahasamund (large sea-like tank) from this tank.

Its Importance

Mahasamund is one of the important commercial centres of the District, having a regulated market for agricultural produce of the region. The State Bank of India and Co-operative Central Bank have opened their branch offices here to cater to the needs of the trading community. It is a station of the Great Trignometrical Survey and the headquarters of the German Evangelical Mission.

Civic amenities

Besides usual tahsil offices, there are offices of Janapada Sabha, Municipal Committee and Block-Development. There are three primary and two higher secondary schools, an institute preparing students for the degree of Bachelor of Teaching, three libraries, reading-room, co-operative credit society, post-office, telegraph office, public call-office, hospital, rural health centre, maternity and child welfare centre, degree college, veterinary hospital, poultry unit, printing press, cinema house, etc. The town is electrified and electricity is available for domestic and industrial purposes.

The town in 1961 covered an area of 1,078,80 hectares and its population till the year 1961 increased to 10,624 from 912 in 1901.

Nagri (20° 21' N; 31° 57' E) MSL 431 m.

Lying about 64 kilometres south-east of Dhamtari, the tahsil headquarters of the village, Nagri is one of the important large villages of the tahsil. It is linked with the tahsil headquarters by a road on which regular buses ply.

The village has remains of an old fort and it is said that the Kanker Royal Family, when migrating from Puri in Orissa, first occupied this village.

It is an important retail marketing centre. Here bi-weekly markets meet on Wednesdays and Saturdays. The village has primary and middle schools, public library, public reading-room, dispensary, maternity and child welfare centre and post-office.

The village in 1961 occupied an area of 693.63 hectares and was populaed by 3,442 persons.

Narainpur (21° 35' N; 82° 35' E) MSL 234 m.

The Tahsil of Balodabazar includes this small village. It is siutated about 25 kilometres east of the tahsil headquarters, about 85 kilometres north-east

by east of Raipur on the right bank of the river Mahanadi near Kasdol and on the road branching off for Seorinarayan from Kasdol.

Archaeologically, the village is of importance and it contains some stone temples of the period subsequent to 9th century A.D. The principal temple consists of a sanctum and a *mandapa*. The plan is rich in variety of light and shade and the elevation too is richly adorned with bold mouldings and a profusion of sculpture. The pillars in front of these sanctum are also profusely sculptured. The sculpture is deep and carefully finished and was originally polished. The *mandapa* is either a later addition or a restoration. The *mahamandapa* is also in a ruined and repaired condition. In the niches within it several small statues of both Shaiva and Vaishnava sects are placed in very bold reliefs.

Temples and its Sculpture

The temple being a Shaiva one, the sanctum enshrines similar statue of Shaiva sect. A figure of Parvati occupies the inner and outer architraves of the sanctum and *mandapa* and on either side are statues of Ganesha and Shiva. The exterior is richly ornamented with profusely sculptured mouldings and two rows of figures going round the statues mostly regarded as obscene.[1] Statues of Vaishnavic gods here prove the existence of their temples and traces of some of them are there.

In the vicinity there are a few shrines, notable among them being one dedicated to Aditya (the Sun-god) and devoid of any ornamentation. Others are in ruins. Traces of temples are also found to the south of the village.

In kharod inscription of A.D. 1181, the place is mentioned as having an excellent garden planted by the Haihaya Kings and a public alms-house, abounding with savoury food and beverages, built by the king.

The village covers an area of 287.01 hectares and its population in 1961 increased to 304 from 181 in 1901.

Nawagaon (Hasod) (21°15′ N; 81°50′ E) MSL 305 m.

This old village of Raipur Tahsil, lying about 18 kilometres east of Raipur and about the same distance west of Arang, is on Raipur-Jagdalpur-Vijayanagaram National Highway. The village is known as Nawagaon (Hasod). Its nearest railway station, Mandir-Hasod, is on the railway line connecting Raipur-Mahasamund-Vijayanagaram. Regular buses ply on the road.

The village contains a group of temples standing on the eastern embankment of a fine tank, Deora Tal, of the village. Two of these are built of stone and two of brick. Two stone-temples, dedicated to Mahadeva and Ramchandra and built entirely of the material removed from the old ruined temples at Arang, are out of use and deserted. These temples are of the same size having

1. Archaeological Survey of India, Vol. VII, p.195.

oblong halls supported by pillars, ornamentation of which resembles that at Arang.

The village has two primary schools, an outlying veterinary dispensary and cattle breeding extension unit. The place is electrified and electricity is available for industrial purposes.

The population in 1961 increased to 317 from 76 in 1901. Its area in 1961 was 462.96 hectares.

Newara (21°33′ N; 81°49′ E) MSL 283 m.

Raipur Tahsil has this small town of some commercial importance. It is about three kilometres to the north-east of Tilda, a railway station on the South Eastern Railway, connecting Raipur with Bilaspur. It is also linked by road and regular buses ply on the road.

It is an important trade centre, where bi-weekly markets are held on every Sunday and Wednesday. Formerly, manufacturing of glass bangles was carried on here. Cotton and wool-weaving in handlooms and manufacture of brass and bell metal products are done here on small scale. For the education of children, there are two primary, one middle and one higher secondary school. There are post and telegraph offices, public call-office, veterinary dispensary, police-station, *gram* and *nyaya panchayats* and dispensary. The town is electrified and electricity is available for domestic and industrial purposes.

Its area in 1961 was 596.60 hectares and population of the town increased to 5,639 in 1961 from 1,208 in 1901.

Palari (21°35′ N; and 82°10′ E) MSL 259 m.

Lying about 15 kilometres to the south of Balodabazar, its tahsil headquarters, this large village is about 67 kilometres to the north-east of Raipur, the district headquarters. The village is served by a metalled road.

A few tanks are there and they are said to be as fine sheets of water as are to be found in the District. One of them is of the diamensions of a lake and is called Bal Samudra, so named because a child (*bal*) was offered to it, when it was dug. A brick temple, on the bank of this tank, contains a beautifully carved figure, apparently belonging to some ancient temple, now untraceable.

Bal Samudra

Cotton-weaving in handloom is practised here and bi-weekly markets are held on Sundays and Wednesdays. The village has primary and middle schools, hospital, rural health centre, veterinary dispensary, co-operative credit society, public library and public reading-room.

The village in 1961 occupied an area of 1428.23 hectares. Its population which was 1,081 in 1901 increased to 2,377 in 1961.

Raipur (21°14′ N; 81°39′ E) MSL 292 m.

Raipur city is the headquarters of the District and Division of the same name and is 35 kilometres by road and 37 kilometres by rail from Durg, 115 kilometres by road and 110 kilometres by rail from Bilaspur, the two headquarters of contiguous districts and 712 kilometres by road and 692 kilometres by rail via Itarsi-Nagpur from Bhopal, the State capital. It is an important railway-station and junction on the South Eastern Railway. It is connected by roads with the tahsil headquarters of the District and by rail with places like Mahasamund, Dhamtari, Nawapara-Rajim, etc., of the District. The last mentioned two places are linked with it by a branch narrow-gauge line.

Special features

The city does not boast of any ancient buildings. It seems that during the last quarter of the fourteenth century, king Ramachandra of the so-called Raipur branch of the Kalachuris of Ratanpur, founded[1] the place and made it his capital. An inscription found at Raipur is dated in 1402 and is in Nagpur Museum. It refers to the reign of king Brahmadeva, the successor of king Ramchandra. It also says that one Nayak Hajiraj constructed Hatakeshvara Mahadeva temple at Raipur. King Brahmdeva, probably, preferred Khalavatika (Khalari of today) to Raipur as his capital. The fort at Raipur dates back to the year 1460 and contains numerous temples, none of which is of any interest, all being built of the old material and in a stereotyped style. In a wall of the Mahamaya temple within the fort an image of the first Jain *Tirthankara* Rishabhadeva, within a beautiful frame, is fixed. A very little part of the frame is now preserved.

Bhawani ka mandir

This temple otherwise known as Bhawani ka mandir consists of a sanctum *antarala*, *mandapa* and a portico. The doorway of the *antarala* has same fragments of sculpture representing a chain of twisted *nagas* or *naginis* let into the sides of the doorway. Pillars of *mandapa* are finely sculptured and appear to be older than the present temple, as are also the fragments of sculpture. The present temple is rebuilt on the site of the oldest temple out of its materials. The execution of the elder sculpture here is good. The rebuilt temple is a patch-work building of no beauty.

The city has many tanks, two of which, viz., Burha Talao and Maharaj Bandh are large and handsome lakes. The beauty of the former is much en-

1. B.C. Jain, *Utkirna Lekha*, Introduction p. 29. Old Raipur District Gazetteer States "If Khallri was the first capital it is possible that Rai Brahma Deva may have removed it to Raipur and named the latter place after himself as Raipur." Muni Kanti Sagar, *Khandaharonka Vaibhava*, p. 376), attributes the transfer of capital to Raipur from Khalari, to king 'Sinha' of this branch.

Tanks and Dudhadhari Temple

hanced by the existence of an island with garden and trees in its midst. Skirting the tank stands the Dudhadhari temple, which is the best instance of an elaborate carving of the modern time. But the beauty of the temple is disfigured by sculpture of an indecent[1] type, executed in stucco on the exterior. In the court-yard of this temple are gathered a number of fragments of special interest. They are said to have been brought there from Sirpur and prove that Buddhism and Jainism flourished[2] in Sirpur.

Museum

There are in Raipur certain places of beauty and interest commanding attention of the visitors. Mahant Ghasidas Memorial Museum, originally built in 1875 by Mahant Ghasidas of Nandgaon, is known for its collections of antiquarian finds like inscriptions, images, sculptures, coins, etc., and also things of natural history and anthropology. The museum has published books and pamphlets providing information of the things collected in the museum. The public garden known as the Company Bagicha is also a spot of interest and beauty. There are a number of schools and college buildings and the Ravishankar University worth visiting.

Its importance

On trade and commercial side, Raipur is one of the great centres, where trade and commercial activities are brisk. A number of rice-mills, oil-mills and *dal*-mills are functioning here. With a view to catering to the needs of the trading communities, banks like the State Bank of India, the United Commercial Bank, the Union Bank of India, the Dena Bank, the Allahabad Bank, the Central Bank of India, the Bank of Baroda and the Punjab National Bank have opened their branch-offices in the city. The Co-operative Central Bank has its head office in the city.

There is an Industrial Estate and cotton weaving in handlooms, furniture making, manufacture of sundry hardwares, spare parts of transisters, milling of rice, pulses and oils, manufacture of bidi, plastic bags, paper bags, sawing and planking of wood, printing presses, manufacture of aluminium, brass and bell metal products, etc., are practised.

On educational side, the city has developed into an important centre of learning, having colleges, educating students in the faculties of arts, scince, commerce, law, agriculture, engineering and technology, medicine (*Ayurvedic* and Allopathy), post-graduate basic training and oriental languages. It is also the seat of Ravishankar University. Other educational institutions include a number of primary, middle and higher secondary schools. A number of public libraries and public reading-rooms are also there. The Rajkumar College, transferred from Jabalpur to Raipur in 1894, was aided by the then Central Provinces administration and the Governments of Bengal and Assam.

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1. Archaeological Survey of India, Vol. VII, p. 166.
2. Ibid., p. 167.

The College was meant for the education of sons of Feudatory Chiefs and landowners. It is now functioning as a public school.

For the public health, there are general and female hospitals, tuberculosis hospital, leper asylum, *Ayurvedic* dispensary and a few family planning, maternity and child welfare centres. Apart from these, there are 15 dispensaries run by Raipur Municipal Corporation. The place has veterinary hospital, artificial insemination unit and poultry unit. A head post-office together with 10 sub and branch post-offices, telegraph and public-call offices, etc., is there.

Civic amenities

From the point of administration, since 1818, when the place was made the headquarters of the then Chhattisgarh Division, Raipur has been an important place. Being the headquarters of the Division and the District (both of the same name) the city contains usual Divisional and District offices including those of other departments, details of which have already been given in Chapters X and XIII of this volume. It is also the headquarters of various voluntary social service organisations which manage *serais*, *dharmashalas*, schools, clubs, etc., for the public. A central jail, a circuit house and rest-house are in the city.

An annual religious fair, attracting about 10,000 persons, is held here on the Kartik Purnima (October/November) and lasts for two days.

The city is electrified and electricity is available for domestic, industrial and agricultural puposes. Drinking water is supplied through taps. A number of printing presses and seven cinema-houses were in the city in January, 1971. There are a number of hotels for lodging and boarding of the visitors.

According to the Census of 1961, the city had a population of 1,39,792 as against 32,114 in 1901. The city covers an area of 2,518.50 municipal and 83.80 non-municipal hectares.

Rajim (20°58' N; 81°53' E) MSL 286 m.

This important large village of Bindranawagarh Tahsil, lying north-west of Gariaband, the tahsil headquarters, is situated on the right bank of the river Mahanadi, at its junction with its tributaries, the Pairi and Sondhal. It is connected by road with the tahsil and district headquarters and regular buses ply on the road. The village is 49 kilometres south-east of Raipur, the district headquarters. A narrow-gauge branch railway-line branches off at Abhanpur from Raipur-Dhamtari narrow-gauge line and links Nawapara, situated just opposite Rajim on the left bank of Mahanadi. A high-level bridge on the river near Rajim provides all-weather road link.

As regards the origin of the name Rajim, various traditions are current, associating it with Rajim Telin, Raju Rajiva Lochana and Rajamal, the name

of the race to which Jagapala belonged. Prior to it, the names of the village were Kamal Kshetra and Padampur both like Rajiva referring to lotus. It is said that Rajim was once destroyed by a Raja of Kanker. He tried to remove the image at Rajim to Kanker but at Dhamtari he is said to have had a bad dream and therefore he returned the image to Rajim. As a result of this crime, destruction overtook him and he was dethroned.

Origin of the name

Though Rajim is now a large village, in the historical past, it was one of the important large urban centres in the Mahakohala region. It is known for its fine group of temples, dedicated to Vishnu and is still regarded as one of the most holy places in the region. The ruins of numerous temples are also there and the most remarkable among them is that of Kuleshvara Mahadeva temple which is situated at the extreme end of a spur of land between the rivers Pairi and Mahanadi, at their junction. It sems that, originally, the tongue of land stretched much farther out into the junction of these rivers, and gradually the rivers cut away the land. When the existence of the temple began to be threatened, it was protected by building and constantly repairing revetments. Inspite of these efforts the tongue of the land on which the temple stands got severed from main land by the river working to the rear of the temple, which is now actually on an island.

Kuleshvara Temple

The Kuleshvara temple consists of a sanctum and a hall or *mandap*. The two cells of the temple open into the *mandapa*, which is a narrow hall supported by two lines of pillars. These pillars are plain and not in their original position. Both the cells have tower roofs, surmounted by the *amalaka* fruit, which is not in usual antique form. The *amalaka* is a composite thing consisting of several discs piled on each other of gradually diminishing diametres. The tower on the cell of Mahadeva is higher than other towers. The external forms of both the towers have not the graceful curve of the ancient towers. The illegible inscription is let in at the side of northern narrow entrance of the hall. The temple is said to have been built in the 14th or 15th century, using the materials of the older temples existing there and the said inscription of 19 lines belongs to an earlier date. On one of the pillars a short inscription in Hindi verse, which refers to the inundation of the Mahanadi, is engraved.

Of the several temples in the village some form a group of which important one is known as Rajiva-Lochan temple and is visited by pilgrims on their way to Jagannath in Orrisa. They come for offering their devotion to Ramchandra, whose title is Rajiva-Lochan (Lotus-eyed). But curiously enough, the main enshrined figure here is that of four-armed Vishnu with his usual symbols. Inside the temple two inscriptions bearing characters of very different ages are affixed

Rajiva-Lochan Temple

1. ibid. Vol. VIII, p. 150.

to a wall. One probably belongs to the 8th or 9th century while the other one is dated Chedi Samvat 896 (A.D. 1145). The former one is damaged but speaks of the construction of a Vishnu temple. It was probably repaired or rebuilt and dedicated to Rama by Jagapala, a feudatory chief of the Chedi rulers of Ratanpur, as is clear from the second inscription, which also contains some historical information.

Legends of Rajiva-Lochan

The legend of Rajiva Lochana is variously related. According to one version Rajiva was a woman oil-dealer, who possessed a curious black stone image. Jagapal had a dream about the image, which inspired him to possess it for the purpose of building a temple over it. He offered her its weight in gold, but she refused to part with it. She later agreed to pårt with it in exchange of the queen's nose-ring of gold and the promise that the temple be named after her. Another version states that the stone was an image of Rama and it was set up by Raja Rajiva Lochana. Third version says that Japal obtained the image in exchange for gold ornaments of his queen and built up a temple over it. Rajiva Telin also settled near it and built another small temple there, still shown as Rajiva Telin's temple. It is also conjectured that Rajiva had not an image but she possessed only a black stone and it is now in the temple in a platter placed beside the image of Vishnu. Yet another tradition speaks of Raju Telin's constant worship of Narayan here at Rajim for 12 years at the end of which the god was pleased and asked her to name a boon. The devotee replied 'My lord stay here always and let my name precede yours'. The boon was granted. The pillars of this temple and sculptures on them are remarkable, well and carefully executed and smooth.[1] Some of the pillars are said to[2] be decidedly Buddhist and it is held that either originally Rajim was the seat of Buddhism and the Buddhist remains are used in the temple, when Buddhism declined in the region, or they are brought from Sirpur.

The story about the "seizure of Rama's sacrificial horse by Raja Raju Lochan and the destruction of Shatrughan by Kardam Rishi, the subsequent arrival of Rama and amicable adjustment of disputes by Rama's consenting to reside at Rajim in the worship of Shiva and the consequent formation of the statue of Rama in his form of Rajiva Lochan, appears to be merely an allegorical record of the struggles of the Shaivic and Vaishnavic religions in these parts."[3] Thus it is probable that Shaivism succeeded Buddhism and it was supplanted by Vaishnavism.

Architecture of

This fine and holy structure of Rajiva Lochan is clustered round by seven other temples. These are comparatively modern. The temple of Rajiva Lochān is about 18 metres in length, eight metres in breadth and stands on a platform of about 2.5 metres in height. The

1. Ibid. Vol. VII, p. 151.
2. Ibid. p. 154.
3. ibid. p. 153.

the Temple *mandapa* or the hall of this temple is about 12 metres long and about 5 metres wide. At the eastern end of the hall there is an ante-chamber leading to the sanctum. The flat roof of the hall is supported by two rows of six square pillars down the middle and two rows and six pilasters on each side of the *mandapa*. The pillars are plain at the base but highly ornamented at the upper half. One of these pillars contains a figure of a man-cum-boar incarnation of Vishnu with four arms. The statue is very artistic and in point of style belongs to the Chalukya period. At the elbow of its left hand Bhudevi can be seen. On an adjacent stone-slab there is a host of snakes, offering homage to this man-cum-boar figure.[1] The twelve pillars have tall single figure each, sculptured on the face after the fashion of the pillars of a Buddhist *Stupa* railing. Some of these figures are of Durga with eight arms, the Ganga and Yamuna and exquisitely carved incarnations of Vishnu, like Rama, Varaha (boar) and Narasimha (man-cum-lion). The spire of the sanctum is like a square pyramid, divided into five rows of niches with corrugated pinnacles at the corners, resembling very much the Mahabodhi temples at Buddha Gaya. At an unknown date, a boundary wall and two rooms to serve the purposes of treasury (*bhandara*) and kitchen were added to the temple. These additions, however, completely spoiled its external view. The principal entrance of the building is on the west side with its imposing doorway and bold and elaborately sculptured pillars and pilasters. The architrave over the door is adorned with figures of Gaja-Lakshmi (Lakshmi, being annointed by two elephants), Shiva, accompanied with snakes, Vishnu on the serpent, Ananta, and numerous other small statues. In the two corners of the inner chamber of the temple there are two figures; one is of Hanumana, made of rude red coloured stone and the other of the Buddha meditating under the Bodhi tree with his right hand on his knee and the left on his lap. The statue is executed in black stone with the traditional peculiarities of the Buddha, that is, his curly hair, mole between the brow and long and pierced ears. The figure is evidently brought from Sirpur from which place most of the other materials of the temple came and a replica of the image is also found at Sirpur in a wall of the Gandheshvara temple there. In this temple several pilgrims' inscriptions are engraved on pillars.

Close to this temple the copper-plate grants of Tivara Deva were found about two metres underground. The inscription, accompanying the grant, in which Tivara Deva calls himself, "The King of Kosala" of the Pandu lineage, is engraved on three copper-plates joined by a sealed ring. The seal bears the symbols of Vishnu, viz., *garuda*, lotus, shell and discus. The genealogy of Sirpur rulers is also given in these copper-plates.

The outer surface of this great stone temple was coated with lime wash, oil, vermilion, etc. The accretions were removed by the Archaeology Department of the Government of India and a preservative was applied.

1. Muni Kanti Sagar, op. cit., p. 383.

The temples around the main temple of Rajiva Lochan are certainly built clumsily of older materials. At a distance of about 5.5 metres towards west and facing the main gate of Rajiva Lochana is the temple of Rajeshvara. It enshrines a *lingam*, named Rajeshvara and contains a statue, of the river Yamuna on her tortoise carrier and a stone figure of Nandi. Immediately to the south of this building stands another Shaiva temple of comparatively modern type, called the temple of Daneshvara. In each of the four corners of the courtyard of the temple of Rajiva Lochana, there is a smaller shrine measuring about 3.6 metres square on the outerside and having a spire resembling the great temple. Each of these shrines has a figure of Vishnu reclining on Ananta over the entrance doorway and his different incarnations on the door jambs. The temple at the south-west contains the statue of varaha *Avatara* (boar incarnation), the south east, that of Vamana (dwarf), the north-west, of Narasimha (man-cum-lion), while the north-east, dedicated to Badrinatha, enshrines a four-armed icon of Vishnu. At a distance of about five metres to the east of the Narasimha temple is the temple of Jagannath, in which a wooden figure of Jagannath, probably brought from Orissa, is installed. The front part of its hall contains a brazen figure of Garuda. Towards south is the comparatively modern temple of Ramachandra. Its entire super-structure is of plastered brick but its monolith pillars and pilasters are all brought from the ruins of Sirpur. They have fine large figures of male and female life-size monkeys and also two statues of the river Ganga on her crocodile. One pilaster contains a short inscription probably of a pilgrim in characters of the 8th or 9th century, reading "Shri Lokapala".

Other Temples

An important religious fair is held here on the 15th bright day of Magha (January/February) and lasts for a month. About one lakh pilgrims attend the fair, managed by the Janapada Sabha of Bindranawagarh Tahsil. It is held in honour of Kuleshvar Mahadeva and is important from commercial point also, since long.

It is an important retail marketing centre, where weekly market is held on Saturday. Cotton-textile weaving in handlooms is carried on here to a small extent. It is electrified and for industrial purposes also electricity is available. In fact, the importance of Rajim had been eclipsed by its former hamlet Nawapara, already described. The village has schools for primary, middle and higher secondary education and public library, reading-room, co-operative credit society, post and telegraph office, police station, rest-house and *gram* and *nyaya panchayats*. It covered an area of 1,095.48 hectares. In respect of population of the village, there appears to be a declining trend, as in 1961, it decreased to 4,583 from 4,985 in 1901 and 5,856 in 1891.

Importance and civic amenities

Reewa (21°13′ N; 81°53′ E) MSL 290 m.

Raipur Tahsil contains this large village. It is slightly to the south-east

of Raipur at a distance of about 24 kilometres and about 2 kilometres to the north of Raipur-Sambalpur road. It is served by a metalled road.

The village has a big tank and three mounds which are said to be of Buddhist origin. Bawan Rawat figuring in popular *Lorie* songs is said to have belonged to this place.

The village is electrified and electricity is available for domestic and industrial purposes. Weekly market is held at the village on every Friday. Schools for primary and middle education are there besides a post-office.

The population of the village increased to 1,417 in 1961 from 1,140 in 1901. Its area in 1961 was 924.31 hectares.

Rudri (20°40' N; 81°35' E) MSL 327 m.

Lying about six kilometres east of Dhamtari, its tahsil headquarters, this small village is situated near the bank of the river Mahanadi. It is connected by road with the tahsil headquarters.

The village has a temple dedicated to Kudreshwar Mahadeva, in whose honour an annual fair is held on the full-moon day of Magh (January/February). It is attended by about 5,000 persons, who after taking a bath in Mahanadi, worship Rudreshwar. It is said that a king of Kanker, Rudradeva by name, had settled here.

It is also a sacred place of the Kabirpanthis, as it is the burial place of their local teacher, revered by people of the region and the Koshtis (weavers) of Nagpur. These devotees visit the place and pay their homage. There is also a sacred platform containing foot-prints of Kabir, worshipped by the assemblage of the Kabirpanthis, but this platform is not of very old origin.

Its importance

The importance of the village is enhanced due to its huge irrigation plant. It contains a weir. It is the headwork of the accessory reservoir located at village Marramsilli at a distance of 25.6 kilometres from Dhamtari. This outlet-cum-storage tank with a battery of Reinforced Cement Concrete Syphon at one end of the dam was constructed in the year 1915, while the low masonry barrage across the Mahanadi at Rudri was built in 1923. An overhead ropeway trolley was provided afterwards. The total length of the canal is 640 kilometres and the area irrigated is 84,984 hectares. At the main entrance of the canal, the width of the gate is 125 feet and the depth is about 2.5 metres. It can supply 85 cubic metres of water per second. Under the Plan programme a few medium irrigation projects, namely Dudhwa. Keshwa and the Mahanadi canal system have been completed. The Dudhawa Project envisages the construction of about 25 metres high earthen dam across the Mahanadi to supple-

ment the canal system at Rudri works, in order to irrigate an additional area of about 5,665 hectares. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 250 lakhs. The plan of the Keswa Project is to errect an earthen dam about 1,358 metres in length and about 16 metres in height across the Keswa *nullah* (a tributary of the Mahanadi) at an estimated cost of Rs. 46.50 lakhs, to irrigate an area about 3,235 hectares in the District. The project of the "Remodelling of the Mahanadi Canals" envisages the remodelling of the existing Rudri Works to facilitate increased discharge of water from the Dudhwa reservoir. The estimated cost of the project, construction work of which has started from 1956-57, is Rs. 245 lakhs. Both Rudri and Marramsilli are of great interest because of the scenic beauty around them and monumental work of engineering skill they possess. Both the places have irrigation inspection bungalows.

Rudri contains a primary school, backyard poultry unit, institution for the blind, deaf and dumb and an orphanage run by the American Mennonite Mission. Its area and population in 1961 were 326.96 hectares, and 516 persons, respectively.

Sankara (20°20′ N; 82°0′ E) MSL 457 m.

Situated about 70 kilometres to the south-east of Dhamtari, its tahsil headquarters, and about 10 kilometres east of Sihawa, another important village of the same tahsil, Sankara is one of the largest villages of the tahsil, connected by road with both the places and has bus-stop.

The village has nearly all excellent soil, unique feature for Raipur District and it is capable of producing a double crop annually. The village also contains several good tanks.

Being an important retail marketing centre, bi-weekly market is held on every Monday and Friday. The village contains schools for primary and middle education, co-operative credit society, hospital, post-office, *gram* and *nyaya panchayats*, etc.

Its area and population in 1961 were 1,314.82 hectares and 3,436 persons respectively. Its population in 1901 was 1,301.

Saraipali (21°20′ N; 83°30′ E) MSL 259 m.

This important large village of the Mahasamund Tahsil was once the headquarters of the Phuljhar *Zamindari* It is situated about 152 kilometres east of Raipur on the highway going to Sambalpur on which regular buses ply.

This growing village is one of the important retail marketing centres of the tahsil and a large weekly market is held here on every Tuesday, in which cattle is brought on large scale for sale. It has primary and middle schools,

public reading-room, sub-post office, telegraph and public call offices, rest-house, police-station, touring cinema and *gram* and *nyaya panchayats*.

Its area in 1961 was 216.59 hectares, while its population was 4,458 as against 1,185 in 1901.

Sarsiwa (21°38′ N; 82°55′ E) MSL 236 m.

Lying to the east of Balodabazar, the tahsil headquarters of the village, Sarsiwa is connected by road with another large and important village, Bhatgaon of the same tahsil. Buses stop at the village for loading and unloading of the passengers.

This large village is of some importance because of its religious fair annually held on the second dark day of Vaisakha (April/May). The fair, attended by about 6,000 persons, lasts for two days. A weekly market meets here on every Monday.

The village has primary and middle schools, hospital, post-office and *gram* and *nyaya panchayats*.

In 1961 its area and population were 774.17 hectares and 1,936 persons, respectively.

Sihawa (21°15′ N; 81°56′ E) MSL 434 m.

Situated about 72 kilometres to the south-east of Dhamtari, the tahsil headquarters of the village, it is one of the most important large villages of the tahsil. It is connected by road with the tahsil headquarters and regular buses ply on the road.

Greater part of the country lying between Dhamtari and Sihawa tract is a rocky ground covered with thick forest, scenery of which is very pleasant and attractive. The village has three large and three small temples all built of stone. A temple, situated to the north of the door of Karneshwara temple, has an inscribed slab bearing the Shaka year 1114 corresponding to A.D. 1192. The inscription refers to the construction of five temples by king Karna of the lunar race. According to the genealogy given in it, Sinharaja appears to be the founder of the family and the name of the village itself is supposed to have been derived from his name. An inscription found at Kanker also refers to the same genealogy. The Kanker Raj family avers that a king of Puri (Jagannath), suffering from leprosy, migrated to Sihawa, which was then only a dense forest. Here he took a bath in a spring of water and got relief from leprosy. He was then installed as the king of this place. Probably, this king was none but Sinharaja and since he got relief here, the place was called Sihawa (Sinha—awah=comfort of Sinha).

A Group of Temples

The inscription, referred to above mentions this place as Devarhada *tirth* or the Sacred Lake of the gods. Sihawa is also the source of the river Mahanadi. Rishi Shringin is still worshipped here, the belief being that it was the place of his hermitage. In fact, the large part of Sihawa tract was once regarded as sacred. The tract also yielded some remains and inscriptions relating to Jainism. Inscriptions are of Vishva-Somasena. The village Ratawa, eight kilometres away from Sihawa, is said to be the place of Angirasa Rishi and the village Mechuka, some 32 kilometres away, contained the hermitage of Muchkunda. Jagapal's inscription in Rajim temple refers to this tract by the name Mechka-Sihawa. Deokhut, already described, is about 13 kilometres from here.

Glory of the place

The place was known for its considerable trade in best quality of *lac*, abundantly grown in the vicinity. Bi-weekly markets are held here on Sundays and Wednesdays. The village has schools for primary and middle education, family planning centre, hospital, post-office, veterinary dispensary, co-operative credit society and *gram* and *nyaya panchayats*.

Civic amenities

Area and population of the village in 1961 were 648.30 hectares and 1,643 persons, respectively. In 1901 it was populated by 1,171 persons.

Simga (22°40′ N; 81°40′ E) MSL 262 m.

This is one of the largest important village of Balodabazar Tahsil, situated on the right bank of the river Seonath, about 45 kilometres north of Raipur and about 19 kilometres north-west of Tilda, a railway station on the South Eastern Railway. It is on the roads connecting Raipur with Bilaspur and Tilda with Bemetara and Kawardha. Buses ply on these roads. It is an important bus-station.

The old monuments of the place include *sati* pillars. One of these pillars is a highly ornamental monument and was removed to the museum at Raipur. It is with square base and four square faces above, three of which are ornamented with lotus, while there are two female hands in an upright position on the fourth. Such ornamentation on *sati* monument is an unusual feature elsewhere.

Sati Pillars

Until 1906, the village was the headquarters of a tahsil named after it. When, subsequently, the tahsil headquarters was removed to Balodabazar, this flourishing village lost some of its importance. It is now headquarters of Development Block. The village has some betel leaf gardens and to a small extent industries of handloom weaving in cotton, *bidi* manufacture and pottery-making are flourishing here. It is an important retail marketing centre and bi-weekly markets are held here on Tuesdays and Saturdays. For the educa-

Its importance and civic amenities

tion of children, there are primary, middle and higher secondary schools. On public health side, it has a hospital and rural health centre. The village is electrified and electricity is available for domestic, industrial and agricultural purposes. The village also has a public library, veterinary dispensary, rest-house, co-operative society, police-station and *gram panchayat*.

In 1961 its area was 1432.58 hectares. Its population increased to 4,516 in 1961 from that of 2,638 persons in 1901.

Sirpur (21°25' N; 82°10' E) MSL 262 m.

Surrounded by forested area on three sides, and by the Mahanadi on eastern side, the small village of Sirpur of Mahasamund Tahsil lies about 59 kilometres to the north-east of Raipur and slightly north-west of Mahasamund. At a little distance to its south-east is situated the Raikeda tank. From about the 59th kilometre of Raipur-Sambalpur-Road, a *pucca* road leads the visitor to Sirpur through Sirpur Reserved Forest.

Special features

Though now an insignificant small village Sirpur, or Shripur of the ancient epigraphic records, is one of the most interesting and important places from the point of view of history and archaeology. It was certainly a considerably large city in ancient times as is clear from very extensive remains of ancient buildings scattered over a vast area.

The history of Shripura (the city of wealth) dates back to a period ranging between the fifth and eighth century A.D. It was then the capital of Mahakoshal or Chhattisgarh. It has seen the rise and fall of dynasties known as Sharabhapura (Amararyakula of the Mallar copper-plate) and Pandu of the lunar race (Somavanshi). chronologies of which are controversial. However, extensive remains, mainly of the temples, reveal the glory that was Shripura or Sirpur. There are several copper-plate grants duly inscribed and issued from Shripura by the kings of these dynasties. Excavations at the place have yielded scores of old temple sites and several more or less ruined shrines, These are mostly constructed in brick of the very old style. Their age cannot be ascertained owing to controversial chronology of the above mentioned dynasties. It may generally be stated that they belong to the period earlier than the ninth century. "In these, the bricks are moulded and carved with considerable artistic skill and are decorated with the mouldings and ornament which we find so lavishly worked out in stone The bricks are of a very fine make. The texture is exceedingly fine and even, the colour uniform and good and the edges cut as sharply as they could be in stone. The joints are almost invisible with a thickness of about one-twentieth of an inch." These remains also consist of stone pillars and sculptures of a very early period.

The only structure, which can now be said to be somewhat complete, is the brick temple of Lakshmana. This shrine, with its greater part of brick

Lakshmana Temple

tower, retains stone sculptures, pillars and carved brick surface of former days in their original places. It is entirely of large-sized red bricks, with the exception of stone door-frame of the sanctum entrance and pillars and pilasters, which once supported the roof of the *mandapa* or ante-room. It stands on a well-built platform of stones, measuring about 23.5 metres long by 12 metres broad and 2.1 metres in height, originally reached by two flights of steps. The door frame is richly sculptured and of unusual size. A large figure of Vishnu, reclining on the folds of the serpent Shesha is carved on the lintel. Down the two outer sides of the door-jambs are the incarnations and other scenes, while the inner sides are adorned with pairs of human figures. The inner mouldings of the door-frame are richly sculptured with conventional ornament. The general effect of the doorway is very pleasing. The temple was built by Vasata, the widow-queen of king Harshagupta of the lunar race (somavanshi) during the reign of their son, Mahashivagupta as is clear from the long inscription, found while clearing the debris of the *mandapa* of which very little is now existing. The inscription is deposited in the Raipur Museum. In short, the temple is architecturally, sculpturally and historically unique in this State, being only one of its kind built in bricks and yet standing.

Though the temple was originally constructed for Hari or Vishnu it is now called after the name of Lakshmana because it contains his small black statue seated on the hood of a snake. The Archaeological Department of the Government of India has provided a reinforced *chhajja* of cement concrete at the entrance of the temple. The platform has been reset and the spire has been made water-tight by cement and lime mortar. While clearing the debris, a *chaturmukha* (having four faces) *lingam* was discovered near its premises.[1]

Rama Temple

Another small temple close by to the east of Lakshmana temple is called the Rama temple, which is now in complete ruins. Only outer walls of the cell of the temple are standing. Architecturally it is inferior to the Lakshmana temple. It was also built on stone platform.

Gandheshvara Temple

The third temple which is now standing is that of Gandheshvara, situated on the very brink of the river Mahanadi. Formerly, it is said that it was called the temple of Gandharveshvara. It is in fact a comparatively modern structure built of old material, taken from the numerous temples and monasteries, which once existed at Sirpur, the city of temples. Architecturally the temple is of no interest. Its main interest is centred round the epigraphic records it possesses. In most of them king Mahashivagupta *alias* Balarjuna is mentioned and one of them gives the genealogy of the kings of lunar race (Somavamshi). In front of the main entrance of this temple stands a huge stone pillar upper-part of which has disappeared. On the pillar four beautiful naked images in standing pose of

1. Indian Archaeology—A review, 1960-61, p. 61.

the 15th Jain Tirthankara, Dharmanatha are carved. The vanished part too was carved with such images as the remaining part bears the portions of these images. The pillar is inscribed and the inscription is dated in Vaishakha of Samvat 1169.

Jain Images

The village has also yielded some other images of Jain *Tirthankars*, among which figure one ancient image of Rishabhanatha the first Jain *Tirthankara* with an image of Ambika his *Yakshini* on his right side. This beautiful image is of metal. and such images of this *Tirthankara* are rarely found. Near the old fort of Sirpur the remains of an old Jain temple with votive *chaitya* and several Jain figures are seen.

In the courtyard of Gandheshvara temple under a shelter images and fragments of sculptures, etc., found near about the village are collected. The two lifesize images of the Buddha which were brought there from the Buddhist *Vihar* of Shripur, constructed during the reign of king Mahashivagupta Balarjuna, attract the attention of the visitors. The collection also includes sculptured stones and several images of deities of Shaiva and other sects.

The City of Temples

The sites of many more other temples are scattered thickly about the place and consist of mounds of brick debris of varying size in which there are a number of fine stone images, sculptured pillars, door-frames, beams and other fragments. It has been found that, for ages Sirpur has been, as if, an inexhaustible and fruitful quarry for materials required for using in the construction of later temples and other buildings in the country around

Rajim Temple

There appears to be very little doubt that the famous temple of Rajim has been built mainly with the ornamental stone material, such as pillars, door-ways, and sculptures, taken from the ruins at Sirpur. A beautiful door lintel, representing a bust of Shiva with his bull (Nandi) below flanked by *naga* (serpent) figures tails of which knot and intertwine, is certainly a bold and very effective piece of sculpture and this was carried away to Dhamtari from the ruins at Sirpur for fixing it in a small temple built there at a later date. This lintel is now in Raipur Museum.

However, it is interesting to note that the brick temples dedicated to Shiva Vishnu, the Buddha and Jain *Tirthankaras* (all approximately of the same age) appear to have existed at Sirpur side by side. The ruins are seen on the banks of numerous tanks existing in the radius of about 6 kilometres around Sirpur. It is said that there were about one lakh and twenty-five temples and shrines now represented by numerous mounds.

Excavation of a site situated to the north of the Lakshmana temple were carried out in 1954 and they yielded a site of a Shiva temple of Panchayatan

Archaeological wealth

branch, containing one large and several small *lingams*. The site also yielded some other sculptures such as Mahishasuramardini, a royal couple, etc. In 1955, excavations of a site located to the south end of the village yielded the site of Buddhist temple and two monasteries of the Gupta style. The temple contained a large (two metres in height) image of the Buddha seated in *Bhumisparsha mudr* It is the largest image found at Sirpur. To the right of the Buddha, in the backside is shown Avalokiteshvara Padmapani while the image of Vajrapan of the left side is missing.

Buddhist Monastery

The monastery contained 14 rooms in four rows all having verandah. It was a two-floored structure as there stand a flight of steps to reach the first floor. The important thing, found in the debris here, is a stone inscription of 14 lines referring to the fact that *Kuti* Vihar math, with the facilities of food for the residents, was constructed by Anandaprabha, a Buddhist, during the reign of Mahashivagupta Balarjuna. The matter of the inscription was composed by Shri Sumandala, who is known from other inscriptions of the place to be the court-poet of Mahashivagupta.

The site has yielded more than two thousand articles, which include the sets of instruments required for goldsmiths, farmers, and manufacturers of brass and bellmetal pots, images, and utensils. The collection also contains several metal images, most beautiful of which is the gold statue of the Buddha with his eyes of silver and lips made red by using copper. Some artistic metal articles were also cast here and this bears testimony to the skill of the artists. The stone images, including one beautiful and artistically grend image of *Yakshakuber* are also found. A small image of the Buddha is the most artistic and iconographically the most beautiful image. Several household utensils are also found here. Of the things of iron, collected here, mention may be made of springed push-lock (as found at Sanchi and Nalanda), bells, hangers, hinges, chains and about 3,000 nails of various sizes used in the structures. The site has also yielded several bangles of glass and shell. In the underground chamber an exquisitely carved miniature *stupa* in crystal and a gilt *vajra* were found. All these things reveal the great influence of later Gupta plastic tradition.

Coins

Subsequent excavations have brought into light a fragmentary gold coin of Prasannamatra of the Sharabhapur dynasty, 106 copper coins of Ratan Deva of Ratanpur branch of the Kalachuri dynasty, a *swastika*-shaped large monastery and a Chinese copper coin, (attributed to Kaiyaan (713-41 A.D.). A number of crude Shaivite images of the deities of this sect found in these structures reveal the fact that the Shaivites captured and occupied the site. These Shaivites also left here some of their insturments and arms used in hunting. Artistically, these and

other articles and atensils belonging to them and found here are of inferior quality.

Besides, the village has also yielded some more epigraphic records, which are unfortunately either incomplete or illegible. A very much damaged stone inscription referring to king Shivagupta, found at a place known as Surang Mound, is deposited in Raipur Museum.

The river gate-way inscription. found on the top of the retaining wall outside the river gate-way of the Gandheshvara temple, is on a slab. It contains 14 lines in Sanskrit. Engraver's name can be read as Goshni, who also engraved Lakshmana temple inscription recording Mahashivagupta Balarjuna and his mother Vatasa, who constructed that temple.

One more Sanskrit inscription of 26 lines was found in fragment in the forested area adjoining Sirpur. It records the names of Jinaghosha and Buddhaghosha, two Buddhist monks, who received some villages in grants.

A large religious fair, attracting about 60,000 persons for three days, is annually held here, on the full moon day of Magha (January/February) near the Gandheshvara temple. Public Works Department has constructed a rest house at Sirpur.

Its importance

The village, having a primary school, had an area of 312.50 hectares in 1961. In 1901 its population was 141.

Sonakhan

This large village of Balodabazar Tahsil is of historical importance. During the days of the Great Revolt of 1857, the zamindar of Sonakhan revolted against the British power. After escaping from the jail of Raipur, Narayan Singh, the zamindar organised an army and fought the battle at Sonakhan against the British power. Narayan Singh was again arrested and publicly shot dead in a square at Raipur. The square is now known as Jaya Sthambha Chowk (square of Victory Pillar).

In memory of Narayan Singh a memorial has been constructed at Sonakhan and an annual fair is held. The village. having a number of schools and a post-office, covered an area of about 8,020 hectares. The main local industry of the village is manufacture of material from *bamboo*, cane, leaves and other allied products. According to the Census of 1961 the village was populated by 2,605 persons.

Tarenga (21°45' N; 81°82' E) MSL 335 m.

One of the largest villages belonging to Balodabazar Tahsil, it is about

5 kilometres north-west of Bhatapara town of the same tahsil with which it is connected by road. It was formerly the headquarters of the *tahudar* of Tarenga Estate.

The village has yielded an inscription on a stone slab found near a local temple, while digging work was going on. Letters 'Shri Vishamalochana Shiva' alone can be read. It is deposited in Raipur Museum. There are several tanks at the village.

Being a large village it is a good retail marketing centre, where bi-weekly markets are held on Mondays and Fridays. There are schools for primary and middle education, public library and *gram* and *nyaya panchayats*. Cottonweaving in handlooms and manufacture of *bidi*, are local industries. Shoes and earthen pots are also produced here to a small extent.

The village in 1961 had an area and population of 1,028.74 hectares and 2,457 persons, respectively. In 1901 its population was 2,041.

Thelka (21°0' N; 81°50' E) MSL 305 m.

This small village of Raipur Tahsil is situated within a short distance to the south-east of Abhanpur railway station and is connected by road with Raipur and Rajim.

The village has a very large tank with an area of about 81 hectares and it has a fine embankment about two kilometres long with several flights of steps. A bi-weekly market is held here on every Sunday and Wednesday. It has a primary school.

The village declined in respect of population during 1861. In 1961, it had a population of 590 as against 676 in 1901 and 816 in 1891. Its area was 613.09 hectares in 1961.

Turturia (20°30' N; 82°25' E) MSL 259 m.

This village of Balodabazar Tahsil is one of the smallest forest villages. It is about 29 kilometres to the south-east of tahsil headquarters and is situated on the right bank of Balamdi Nala, 11 kilometres above its junction with the river Mahanadi. From Sirpur it is about 24 kilometres north-east.

The name is said to have been derived from the fact that a spring of water bubbles out of the interstices of some rocks on the hill side. The spring is called Turturia or Sursuri Ganga. Beglar, Assistant, Archaeological Survey of India, during his tour of the place in 1874-75 and 1875-76, found that the worshippers here were women and women only and the place contained numerous Buddhist remains. Beglar added

Special features.

that those women "might be the modern Hindufied representatives of an ancient institution of nuns, that existed here in the flourishing days of Buddhism." These factors led him to conclude that the place had once a nunnery. On the north bank of the Balamdi Nala, the high table-land forms bold steep slope utterly inaccessible for any but pedestrians. The slopes here form a succession of valleys of various shapes. One of the semi-circular valleys here is the place of interest and the existence of a copious spring of clear water appears to have been the original cause of the importance, the place once undoubtedly possessed.

The spring issues out of a dark cavern.which is very small, narrow and unexplorable. It comes from a considerable distance through underground channels. The stream from its point of issue is led by cut-stone spouts with a gentle slope near the foot of the hill, where it is allowed to pour out in a cascade, now surrounded by a brick-and-mud wall. Obviously it was once more pretentiously ornamented by cut-stone bathing *ghats* and steps, remains of which can be noticed there. Close to the spout are collected a number of figures, Buddhist as well Brahmanical, the latter being principally represented by *lingams*, a figure of four-armed Vishnu with his usual symbols and a trunkless figure of Ganesha. Most of *lingams* were evidently manufactured out of the smaller pillars of the Buddist temples that once adorned the place.

Besides, there are several pillars and fragment of a small size which are rather curious. On the basis of the style of the sculpture, these dwarf pillars can be said to belong to the eighth century at the earliest.

Near the spout of the spring there are two figures, one of a man holding aloft a sword in his left hand as if about to strike a lion that is tearing his right arm, and the other, a sister figure to this, represents a man wristing round the neck of an animal, which is lifted by the man on its hind legs. The sculpture being very inferior in design and execution, must date at the earliest to about the end of the eighth century A.D.

Close to the south of the reservoir and on a shoulder of the hill, once existed a brick *stupa*, a part of the tope of which slipped down with the side of the hill. These fine bricks were utilised in building the huts of priestesses. To the east of the tope of this *stupa* in the valley stands the remnant of an old but subsequently altered temple.

The debris yielded numerous exquisitely handsome and curious pillars, some tastefully but sparingly sculptured, others sculptured profusely, but not less tastefully. On one of the pillars of the grey sandstone is found a single line of inscription in Gupta characters which were damaged, when washed and cleaned. The only letters 'ro Bhagavato' could be read. These pillars resembling those found at Besnagar and Deogarh are of late Gupta age. Besides these,

there are some bell capital pillars greatly more antique, extremely curious and absolutely unique.

The temple to which these magnificent pillars belonged was of brick and stone. Pure lime plaster of excellent quality was extensively used to coat the pillars. The ruined temple had a sanctum adorned with vestibule and a large hall with four central free-standing pillars. Between this temple and theBalamdi Nala, there are numerous heaps of ruins all of brick, picked with stone. One heap probably of the largest temple measured about 24 by 36 metres.

Remains of Temples

On the south bank of the *Nala* also exist ruins of temples but of later date than the ruins on the north side of the *nala*, as evidenced by the characters of their inscriptions. One has the Buddhist formula, i.e., Dharma in Kutila characters, inscribed round the head of probably Padma Pani, as he holds a flower in one hand and is two-armed. There are others similar to it, besides a seated figure of the Buddha in the attitude of teaching with the "Ye Dharma" in characters of ninth century A.D. on the broken pedestal. This image is taken to be that of sage Valmiki and worshipped.

Local traditions about the place are many. According to one, this place is within the limits of the 'Bar Raj', and that the ruins were built by the Bar Rajas The spring is looked upon as sacred, as it is a part of the Ganges itself, flowing subterraneously and bringing here the waters of the 52 holy places. It is also said to be the seat of the hermitage of sage Valmiki and the birth-place of Lava and Kusha, the twin sons of Sita.

The village had a population of two in 1961.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX—A

(Statistical Tables)

APPENDIX—B

TABLE—I

Normals and Extremes of Rainfall (mm.)

Station	No of years of data		Jan	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual	Highest annual rain-fall as % of normal & year**	Lowest annual rain-fall as % of normal & year**	Heaviest rain-fall in 24 hours (Amount)	Date
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18A	18B
Raipur	50	a	13.7	26.9	18.0	15.5	21.3	219.5	370.8	389.1	213.1	52.3	14.5	4.1	1358.8	160 (1947)	53 (1902)	370.3	1910, Aug. 4
		b	1.1	2.1	1.6	1.7	1.9	9.4	15.9	15.6	10.5	3.2	0.9	0.3	64.2				
Dhamtari	50	a	10.4	24.9	14.0	24.9	26.4	227.8	390.7	411.5	222.5	66.3	13.2	3.8	1436.4	153 (1919)	52 (1902)	313.2	1952, Sep. 5
		b	0.8	1.9	1.5	2.1	2.2	9.3	16.1	15.1	10.5	3.3	0.8	0.3	63.9				
Simga	50	a	13.2	25.9	13.5	15.2	11.9	177.5	342.7	348.7	185.9	45.5	12.2	2.8	1195.0	144 (1919)	65 (1950)	227.3	1942, Sep. 11
		b	1.1	2.0	1.2	1.4	0.8	8.6	15.0	15.0	9.0	2.5	0.8	0.2	57.6				
Balodabazar	48	a	14.7	25.7	15.5	15.0	16.3	201.7	388.6	404.4	195.1	56.7	16.4	4.6	1338.7	150 (1919)	70 (1935)	292.2	1908, Aug. 2
		b	1.2	2.3	1.6	1.6	1.4	9.4	16.2	16.3	9.9	3.0	0.7	0.3	63.9				
Gariaband	48	a	11.2	20.8	13.2	26.2	26.9	250.4	410.5	452.6	243.8	73.4	16.5	4.1	1549.4	145 (1918)	60 (1913)	301.5	1942, Aug. 3
		b	0.8	1.6	1.3	1.7	2.0	10.7	17.1	16.7	11.6	3.7	0.9	0.4	68.5				

Contd...

1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18A	18B
Arang	47	a	12.7	21.3	10.9	15.0	19.6	242.6	393.5	399.6	227.6	51.6	17.8	2.8	1405.0	143 (1918)	62 (1941)	318.0	1910, Aug. 4
		b	1.0	1.7	1.0	1.5	1.6	9.5	15.7	15.0	9.8	2.8	1.0	0.3	60.9				
Rajim	45	a	7.9	19.1	10.7	13.5	18.0	231.4	395.7	387.1	205.2	54.0	10.4	3.6	1366.6	156 (1913)	58 (1913)	222.3	1939, Aug. 9
		b	0.6	1.2	0.8	1.2	1.3	9.4	16.4	14.6	9.4	3.3	0.7	0.3	59.2				
Mahasamund	45	a	14.0	22.1	13.5	16.0	22.6	266.5	429.5	456.9	232.9	56.1	16.3	3.1	1549.5	146 (1918)	54 (1941)	287.0	1916, Aug. 28
		b	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.7	10.3	17.2	16.4	10.8	3.3	0.8	0.3	66.1				
Saraipali	49	a	14.0	22.3	14.5	17.5	22.3	206.5	392.7	400.6	220.5	50.5	15.0	2.3	1378.7	158 (1937)	66 (1913)	298.5	1920, Aug. 26
		b	0.9	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.8	9.9	16.8	10.7	10.3	3.3	0.8	0.3	65.5				
Deobhog	45	a	7.4	10.2	10.7	27.7	31.6	227.6	326.9	352.5	224.8	70.9	15.7	3.8	1298.8	146 (1911)	59 (1923)	185.7	1927, Jun. 18
		b	0.5	1.0	0.8	2.0	2.6	9.6	16.1	16.7	11.8	3.6	0.8	0.4	66.0				
Kurud	45	a	10.2	20.6	12.5	9.1	16.3	190.4	341.1	375.7	194.1	52.3	13.2	4.1	1247.6	145 (1937)	63 (1941)	381.0	1910, Aug. 4
		b	0.8	1.5	1.2	0.8	1.8	9.8	14.3	14.6	9.7	2.7	0.9	0.2	56.7				
Pindrona	45	a	9.1	24.6	12.9	19.8	11.9	220.0	375.2	389.1	202.7	45.7	11.9	5.1	1328.0	204 (1933)	59 (1941)	325.9	1942, Sep. 12
		b	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.2	8.7	14.3	14.7	9.0	2.6	0.6	0.3	56.5				
Kusrangi	45	a	9.4	20.1	11.4	16.0	12.7	221.2	394.7	367.5	207.0	50.5	9.4	3.6	1323.5	154 (1925)	65 (1941)	325.9	1942, Sep. 12
		b	0.7	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.1	8.0	14.6	13.6	9.2	2.5	0.7	0.2	54.1				

Contd....

1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18A	18B
Khairdatan	45	a	9.9	21.1	13.5	12.2	9.7	188.7	399.8	404.1	208.8	50.3	8.6	3.1	1329.8	150 (1932)	50 (1924)	381.9	1915, July 4
		b	0.8	1.5	1.1	1.1	0.9	9.0	15.4	15.1	9.4	2.9	0.7	0.2					
Pithora	34	a	20.3	20.1	15.5	18.3	28.7	218.9	420.1	433.8	258.3	66.0	18.0	1.5	1519.5	155 (1919)	68 (1941)	175.8	1932, Sep. 1
		b	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.0	10.1	17.6	16.5	11.3	3.3	1.0	0.2	68.0				
Lakholi	24	a	10.9	22.1	14.0	14.7	20.8	211.6	419.9	385.6	229.9	55.6	9.3	3.3	1397.8	157 (1934)	59 (1941)	343.8	1953, July 1
		b	1.0	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.5	9.5	16.3	14.6	10.6	3.7	0.7	0.3	62.6				
Rudri	24	a	8.9	22.3	19.6	117.	17.3	240.8	430.0	376.9	232.7	76.7	12.7	3.1	1458.5	179 (1944)	62 (1941)	345.9	1952, Sep.
		b	0.5	1.8	1.3	1.4	1.7	9.7	16.5	14.6	10.6	3.9	0.8	0.3	63.1				
Maramsilli	24	a	6.3	21.1	14.2	16.0	17.8	226.8	440.7	379.0	242.6	79.3	13.7	3.3	1460.8	145 (1927)	69 (1941)	258.1	1940, Jun. 24
		b	0.7	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.7	9.6	18.0	15.6	11.2	4.0	1.1	0.3	67.2				
Bhatagaon	24	a	8.4	18.5	11.2	13.7	10.0	207.0	400.7	395.0	230.9	57.4	13.7	1.8	1382.3	147 (1943)	58 (1941)	258.1	1939, Aug. 26
		b	0.6	1.6	1.0	1.2	1.1	9.4	16.3	13.7	9.5	3.2	0.7	0.1	58.4				
Kondapara	24	a	11.9	19.8	13.5	13.5	15.5	214.6	399.5	367.0	217.7	56.4	10.2	1.2	1341.4	141 ((1943)	57 (1941)	300.7	1939, Aug. 18
		b	0.6	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.0	9.7	10.7	14.6	9.3	3.2	0.7	0.1	60.3				
Kanki	24	a	11.9	21.3	12.7	12.5	10.7	192.3	434.3	368.1	232.2	55.6	13.7	1.8	1367.1	134 (1929)	45 (1941)	321.3	1942, Sep. 12
		b	0.9	1.8	1.2	1.3	0.9	8.8	16.0	14.7	10.2	3.1	0.5	0.2	59.9				

Contd....

1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	7	18A	18B
Kukurdehi	45	a	13.7	24.4	13.7	13.2	12.9	206.8	375.9	410.2	192.0	45.7	10.2	3.6	1322.2	146 (1933)	52 (1920)	211.6	1943, July 12
		b	1.0	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.0	8.6	15.6	15.4	9.2	2.7	0.7	0.3	59.1				
Kumhari	18	a	7.1	27.7	7.9	9.4	11.2	202.4	404.9	378.2	211.8	53.1	9.9	2.8	1326.4	203 (1936)	43 (1941)	281.9	1937, Aug. 2
		b	0.7	1.8	0.8	1.1	0.9	7.7	14.5	13.7	9.2	2.9	0.6	0.2	54.1				
Chhati	10	a	10.2	23.1	0.1	10.2	13.5	251.5	430.5	365.5	192.3	78.0	27.9	2.0	1410.8	130 (1927)	78 (1935)	157.5	1927, Jun. 1
		b	0.3	21.7	0.2	1.2	1.3	10.5	18.2	14.2	10.3	3.6	1.3	0.2	63.6				
Kirna	10	a	0.8	26.2	0.5	8.4	20.1	194.3	450.9	379.7	252.7	62.0	19.1	2.3	1417.0	174 (1933)	63 (1930)	233.7	1927, Jul. 25
		b	0.1	2.0	0.2	1.0	1.5	7.1	13.9	13.1	8.4	2.2	1.2	0.2	50.9				
Khola	14	a	2.8	23.4	10.7	15.5	7.4	239.5	330.2	367.8	138.7	47.0	2.3	7.1	1192.4	165 (1919)	63 (1916)	185.4	1912, Aug. 3
		b	0.3	1.7	0.9	1.1	0.9	9.1	12.5	13.7	7.4	3.1	0.4	0.4	51.5				
Marand	12	a	7.6	4.6	14.5	4.3	15.5	172.0	318.8	327.4	145.3	49.3	17.5	0.1	1076.8	139 (1925)	66 (1920)	203.3	1926, Jul. 10
		b	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	7.1	14.0	12.2	9.0	2.5	0.9	0.0	48.8				
Raipur (distt.)		a	10.4	21.6	12.8	15.11	17.9	216.3	393.7	386.8	214.1	57.9	13.3	3.1	1363.0	139 (1919)	59 (1902)		
		b	0.8	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.4	9.2	15.9	14.9	9.9	3.1	0.0	0.3	60.5				

(a) Normal rainfall in mm. (b) Number of rainy days (days with rain or 2.5 mm. of more).

....Concluded

* Based on all available data upto 1959.

** Years given in brackets.

TABLE—II

Yearly Rainfall and Rainy Days (1951-60)

Year	Yearly Rainfall in mm.	No. of Rainy Days
1951	—	—
1952	1,227.3	53
1953	1,253.7	52
1954	1,108.5	49
1955	1,413.2	60
1956	1,288.8	57
1957	978.4	47
1958	1,554.6	67
1959	1,301.6	50
1960	1,153.8	54

Source: District Census Handbook, 1961, pp. 508-513.

TABLE—III

Frequency of Annual Rainfall in the District 1901-1950

Range in mm.	No. of years	Range in mm.	No. of years
801-900	2	1401-1500	5
901-1000	0	1501-1600	7
1001-1100	4	1601-1700	3
1101-1200	9	1701-1800	3
1201-1300	7	1801-1900	1
1301-1400	9		

TABLE—IV

Normals of Temperature and Relative Humidity

Month	Mean Daily Maximum Temperature	Mean Daily Minimum Temperature	Highest Maximum ever recorded		Lowest Minimum ever recorded		Relative Humidity	
							0830	1730†
	°C	°C	°C	date	°C	date	%	%
January	27.5	13.3	35.0	1955, Jan. 22	55.0	1908, Jan. 18	63	48
February	29.9	15.7	37.8	1899, Feb. 25	5.0	1893, Feb. 9	57	34
March	35.1	20.1	43.3	1892, Mar. 28	8.3	1898, Mar. 4	40	26
April	39.3	24.7	46.1	1942, Apr. 30	15.0	1905, Apr. 2	35	22
May	41.9	28.0	47.2	1935, May. 29	14.4	1904, May. 27	34	28
June	36.7	26.3	47.2	1931, Jun. 11	16.1	1884, Jun. 21	61	58
July	30.3	23.9	38.9	1931, Jul. 1	20.0	1884, Jul. 1	84	80
August	29.9	23.8	36.7	1883, Aug. 17	20.0	1939, Aug. 20	85	79
September	31.2	23.9	37.2	1899, Sep. 19	18.3	1902, Sep. 28	81	74
October	31.3	21.1	37.8	1899, Oct. 11	13.9	1933, Oct. 30	71	60
November	28.8	15.9	35.6	1935, Nov. 2	8.3	1883, Nov. 22	65	48
December	26.8	12.6	32.2	1941, Dec. 25	3.9	1902, Dec. 29	64	44
Annual	32.4	20.8						

† Hours I. S. T.

TABLE—V

Mean Wind Speed in km./hr.

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
4.7	5.9	6.9	8.4	11.4	13.4	13.8	11.9	7.6	5.6	3.4	4.3	8.1

TABLE—VI

Special Weather Phenomena

Mean No. of days with	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
Thunder	0.5	1.6	3.1	1.7	2.6	5.6	2.2	3.5	4.3	1.0	0.1	0.2	26.4
Hail	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.7
Dust-storm	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	1.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9
Squall	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0
Fog	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.4

TABLE—VII

Deaths Caused by Wild Animals and Reptiles during the year 1962

Causes of Deaths	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Yearly Total
Leopard	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Tiger	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	4
Bear	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Other Animals	—	2	1	1	3	—	1	1	—	3	1	—	13
Total Animals	—	2	2	1	5	—	2	2	2	3	1	—	20
Scorpions	1	—	—	1	1	3	1	5	6	3	2	—	23
Snakes	1	—	2	3	3	8	9	13	11	4	2	1	57
Total	2	2	4	5	9	11	12	20	19	10	5	1	100

TABLE—VIII

Thana-wise total of Deaths Caused by Reptiles and Wild Animals during the year 1962

Police Station	Animals	Scorpions	Snakes	Total
1. Gariaband	1		1	2
2. Dharsiwa			1	1
3. Kurud			3	3
4. Mainpur			2	2
5. Simga			2	2
6. Kasdol			1	1
7. Bagbahra			2	2
8. Arang			2	2
9. Pithora			5	5
10. Tumgaon			1	1
11 Saraipali			3	3
12. Basna	3	5	4	12
13. Pallari		2	1	3
14. Belaigarh		7	5	12
15. Balodabazar	1	1	2	4
16. Dhamtari		2	3	5

TABLE—IX

Mortality from Reptiles and Wild Animals in the year 1969

Tigers	Leopards	Bear	Mad Dogs	Scorpions	Snakes	Total
2	1	2	7	15	64	91

TABLE—X

Growth of Population in Town, 1901-1971

Year	Name of Towns															
	Raipur		Dhamtari		Bhatapara		Mahasamund		Arang		Gobra	Nawa-para	Baloda Bazar		Newara	
	Population	Percentage variation	Population	Percentage variation	Population	Percentage variation	Population	Percentage variation	Population	Percentage variation	Population	Percentage variation	Population	Percentage variation	Population	Percentage variation
1901	32,114	—	9,151	—	—	—	—	—	6,499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1911	35,335	10.03	10,460	14.30	—	—	—	—	5,820	10.45	—	—	—	—	—	—
1921	38,341	8.51	12,721	21.62	4.714	—	—	—	6,052	3.99	—	—	—	—	—	—
1931	45,390	18.39	11.505	9.56	7,974	69.16	—	—	6,496	7.34	—	—	—	—	—	—
1941	63,465	39.82	14,071	22.30	9,974	25.08	—	—	6,719	3.43	—	—	—	—	—	—
1951	89,804	41.50	17,161	21.96	12,262	22.94	—	—	6,703	0.24	—	—	—	—	—	—
1961	139,792	55.66	31,352	83.86	16,930	38.07	10,624	—	8,469	26.35	8,037	—	7,108	—	5,636	—
1971 (Provisional)	205,909	47.30	43,440	37.68	21,903	29.58	17,541	65.11	N.A.	N.A.	11,031	37.50	9,454	33.01	10,076	78.78

TABLE—XI

Soil Analysis

Name of Block	No. of Soil Samples Tested	Acidity (Ph)	Low Nitrogen %	Low Phosphate %	Low Potash %
Arang	588	38.33	100	43.33	21.66
Chhura	59	20.00	100	18.33	55.00
Tilda	7	Nil	100	42.85	14.28
Bhatapara	123	13.33	100	50.00	13.00
Bilaigarh	94	Nil	100	22.10	14.73
Deobhog	81	43.75	88.75	25.5	23.75
Gariaband	160	56.25	97	42.5	11.87
Abhanpur	460	53.26	93.26	49.56	10.43
Pithora	430	74.41	100	42.32	15.81
Fingeshwar	182	64.44	98.88	33.33	20.00
Baloda Bazar	311	15.16	95.80	36.13	13.55
Kurud	382	41.31	100	81.57	22.77
Dhamtari	187	38.42	100	73.33	14.44
Magarlod	57	43.80	94.54	23.33	15.00
Bagbahara	233	66.52	100	64.78	10.00
Kasdol	107	60.00	100	77.27	17.95
Mahasamund	164	50.62	100	82.5	5.62
Raipur	226	65.21	100	75.32	8.7

TABLE—XII

Land Utilization

Year	Area According to village Papers	Forests	Land put to Non-Agricultural Uses	Barren and Uncultu-rable Land	Permanent Pastures and Other Grazing Lands	Miscellan-eous Tree Crops & Groves	Culturable Waste	Current Fallows	Other Fallows	Net Area Sown	Area Sown More than Once	Total Cropp-ed Area
											(In '000 Acres)	
1910-11	6,252	2,304	—	261*	—	—	1,331*	—	253*	2,103.1	506.3	2,609.4
1920-21	6.264	2.192	—	275*	—	—	1,440*	—	464*	1,893.7	287.0	2,180.7
1930-31	6,215	2,123	—	279*	—	—	1,336*	—	304*	2,154.3	566.7	2,721.0
1940-41	5,176	1,613	—	276*	—	—	1,105*	—	224*	1,957.4	498.6	2,456.0
											(In Acres)	
1950-51	51,75,948	16,04,042	—	279,506*	—	4,59,098*	5,99,698	—	1,84,861*	20,48,743	5,91,761	26,40,504
1951-52	51,75,778	20,62,930	—	279,520*	—	4,16,459*	1,68,920	—	1,60,299*	20,87,650	7,23,778	28,11,428
1956-57	51,53,891	19,09,665	266,140	54,526	4,58,692	10,969	1,20,533	95,525	85,956	21,51,885	8,03,570	29,55,455
1961-62	52,56,698	20,02,199	286,487	46,866	4,64 752	5,700	1,14,090	98,936	84,604	21,53,064	7,82,430	29,35,494
1964-65	51,84,446	19,41,244	256,608	56,501	4 52,406	1,419	1,19,542	83,140	92,231	21,71,355	7,93,038	29,64,393
											(In Hectares)	
1966-67	21,22,433	825,094	102,253	21,241	1,36,667	90	80,767	55,421	44,522	8,56,378	1,12,982	9,69,360
1967-68	21,22,433	820,539	108,660	21,881	139,727	- -	71,467	40,704	41,089	8,78,366	2,18,805	10,97,171

Note—*Includes the figures of preceding blank column or columns.

TABLE—XIII

Area Irrigated

Year	Canals	Tanks	Wells	Other Sources	Total
					(In '000 Acres)
1910-11	11.6		3.8	3.3	18.7
1920-21	214.4		5.2	15.4	234.9
1930-31	158.9		4 5	9.6	173.0
1940-41	344.3		5.5	22.2	372.0
1950-51	345.0		6.0	22.3	373.3
1951-52	241.1	56.9	6.1	19.8	323.9
1956-57	252.9	38.7	6.5	20.4	318.5
1961-62	301.8	41.0	7.1	16.1	366.0
1964-65	366.4	43.9	8.3	20.8	439.4
					(In '000 Hectares)
1966-67	132.2	39.7	3.8	11.2	186.9
1967-68	156.2	18.0	3.8	6.8	184.8

TABLE—XIV

Abstract of Irrigation Works

S.No.	Plan Period		(No)	Cost (In Lakh Rs.)	Proposed Irrigation (In Acres)
1.	**Pre-Plan Irrigation Works**				
	(a) Major ..	..	1	156.56	2,10,000
	(b) Medium ..	..	2	6.56	12,900
	(c) Minor ..	..	10	6.54	16,206
		Total	13	169.66	2,39,106
2.	**Ist Five Year Plan Works:**				
	(a) Minor ...	..	21	44.13	11,848
		Total	21	44.13	11,848
3.	**2nd Five Year Plan Works:**				
	(a) Medium ..	..	2	339.41	1,49,500
	(b) Minor ..	..	13	25.40	6,221
		Total	15	364.81	1,55,721
4.	**3rd Five Year Plan Works:**				
	(a) Minor ..	..	59	131.86	19,323
	(b) Scarcity Works ..	..	117	187.72	60,076
			176	319.58	79,399
		Grand Total	225	898.18	4,86,074

TABLE—XV

Development of Irrigation From Mahanadi Main Canal System

Year	Area Irrigated (In Acres)	Year	Area Irrigated (In Acres)
1914-15	—	1950-51	2,14,444
1915-16	6,731	1955-56	2,15,719
1920-21	41,798	1960-61	2,51,933
1925-26	1,25,073	1965-66	2,34,437
1930-31	1,29,449	1966-67	3,02,963
1935-36	74,253	1967-68	3,42,166
1940-41	1,87,627	1968-69	3,46,193
1945-46	2,02,434	1969-70	3,54,040

TABLE—XVI

Irrigation Works (Completed and In Progress)

S.No.	Name of Work	Tahsil	Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	Designed Irrigation (Area in Acre)
1	2	3	4	5
Pre-Plan Works				
Major Projects				
1.	Mahanadi Main Canal	Dhamtari Raipur & Balodabazar	15,659	2,10,000
Medium Projects				
2.	Kemhari Tank	Raipur	4.23	500
3.	Pendrawan Tank	,,	2.33	6,400

Contd.....

1	2	3	4	5
	Minor Irrigation Projects			
4.	Kirna Tank	Raipur	0.92	1,700
5.	Kusrangi Tank	,,	0.96	2,220
6.	Khola Tank	,,	0.72	1,375
7.	Abhanpur Tank	,,	0.03	200
8.	Serikhedi Tank	,,	0.44	1,875
9.	Kurud Tank	,,	1.53	3,679
10.	Khartora Tank	Balodabazar	0.13	484
11.	Kheiradatan Tank	,,	0.70	1,140
12.	Kukurdih Tank	,,	0.79	1,829
13.	Baloda Tank	,,	0.32	1,704
	Total		169.69	2,39,106
	First Five Year Plan			
1.	Bhoina Tank	Dhamtari	0.23	90
2.	Deori Nala	Raipur	0.28	200
3.	Dewaradih	,,	0.26	143
4.	Narsingpur	Mahasamund	0.84	426
5.	Chheria Tank	Raipur	0.68	307
6.	Girhola Tank	,,	0.71	268
7.	Gotiardih Tank	,,	0.44	127
8.	Bardih	Raipur	0.43	126
9.	Binaika	,,	0.27	120
10.	Uperwara Tank	,,	0.62	230
11.	Sunsuniya	Mahasamund	0.37	104
12.	Saraipalli	,,	0.25	40
13.	Naikbandha	Raipur	0.35	52
14.	Keregaon	Dhamtari	0.12	67
15.	Pikridih	Raipur	4.07	910
16.	Parsoda	,,	3.05	785
17.	Manpur	,,	7.45	1,824
18.	Ghugnwa	,,	7.11	1,878
19.	Thakurdaiya	Mahasamund	5.63	1,876
20.	Lawkeni Dongri	,,	6.10	1,275
21.	Kalmijhar	,,	4.87	1,000
	Total		44.13	11,848

Contd....

1	2	3	4	5
Second Five Year Plan				
Medium Projects				
1.	Mahanadi Main Canal	Dhamtari Raipur & Balodabazar	282.66	1,40,000
2.	Keshwanala Project	Mahasamund	56.75	9,500
3.	Nawagaon Tanks	Raipur	13.19	3,000
4.	Chheralpur Tank	Balodabazar	0.80	224
5.	Boirdih Tank	,,	0.47	133
6.	Sarkhada Tank	Bindranawagarh	0.51	250
7.	Deogaon Tank	,,	0.50	126
8.	Patori Tank	,,	0.51	170
9.	Birtukari Tank	Mahasamund	0.26	232
10.	Bemeka Tank	,,	1.30	260
11.	Gonabahal Tank	,,	3.15	1,000
12.	Manal Tank	,,	2.04	344
13.	Paikin Tank	,,	2.20	270
14.	Sarjiguda Tank	Bindranawagarh	0.23	112
15.	Nistiguda Tank	,,	0.23	100
	Total		364.81	1,55,721
Third Five Year Plan				
P.W.D. Sector (Minor Irrigation Schemes)				
1.	Nandgaon Tank	Mahasamund	0.49	103
2.	Mudpar Tank	,,	1.13	185
3.	Bagod Tank	Dhamtari	0.32	180
4.	Thelka Tank	Raipur	0.38	326
5.	Ghatod Tank	Bindranawagarh	2.40	320
6.	Kisanpur Tank	Mahasamund	1.88	560
7	Govindbund Tank	Balodabazar	4.75	771
8.	Bamhanpuri Tank	,,	2.11	268
9.	Udela Tank	Mahasamund	5.13	791
10.	Pouta Tank	Raipur	8.04	620
11.	Sonesille Tank	Mahasamund	6 22	1,163
12.	Asnid diversion	Balodabazar	12.50	1,253
13.	Sukhipalli Tank	Mahasamund	6.15	512
Block Sector				
14.	Raipur Tank	Mahasamund	0.47	120
15.	Chakada Tank	Balodabazar	0.61	250
16.	Bhandari Tank	,,	0.36	66

Contd....

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Deobhog Tank	Bindranawagarh	0.27	73
18.	Deobhog Karchhiya Tank	,,	0.13	45
19.	Senapali Tank	,,	0.14	46
20.	Titalkhuti Tank	,,	0.64	120
21.	Phuljhar Tank	,,	3.67	337
22.	Chandsur Tank	Dhamtari	0.74	138
23.	Parsabuda Tank	,,	0.54	84
24.	Mohidi Tank	,,	0.55	84
25.	Kareli Tank	,,	0.35	42
26.	Kusumsara Tank	Balodabazar	1.21	116
27.	Rankadih Tank	Dhamtari	0.81	130
28.	Chahat Tank	Balodabazar	2.14	92
29.	Kukurdih Irr. Channel	,,	1.20	930
30.	Chhaporadih Tank	Mahasamund	3.00	259
31.	Madanpur Tank	Bindranawagarh	1.49	140
32.	Nayatalab Tank	,,	1.20	151
33.	Kensinghi Tank	,,	0.91	135
34.	Chhura Tank	,,	0.48	60
35.	Hatod Tank	Balodabazar	1.68	280
36.	Hathband Diversion	,,	1.14	160
37.	Pandhipani Tank	Dhamtari	1.01	132
38.	Khodma Tank	Bindranawagarh	0.78	142
39.	Arekel Tank	Mahasamund	2.51	341
40.	Noherdih Tank	Raipur	5.65	524
Tribal Sector				
41.	Nagri Tank	Dhamtari	0.38	214
42.	Chandkhuri Tank	Mahasamund	2.36	505
43.	Firgi Tank	Mahasamund	1.84	624
Collector Sector				
44.	Kukda Tank	Balodabazar	0 64	200
45.	Improvement of Sankra Tank	Dhamtari	4.30	465
46.	Kukrel Diversion	,,	0.53	180
47.	Improvement of Pond Tank	Bindranawagarh	0.91	72
48.	Mandirhasaud Tank	Raipur	2.52	158
49.	Boirgaon Tank	Bindranawagarh	5.50	206
50.	Santara Tank	Raipur	3.84	300
51.	Khairi Tank	Balodabazar	3.45	162
52.	Mudpar Tank	,,	4.49	310
53.	Bamhni Tank	,,	3.80	274

Contd....

1	2	3	4	5
54.	Paisur Canal	,,	4.41	3,042
55.	Hinchha Tank	Mahasamund	4.14	390
56.	Amodidih Tank	,,	1.84	121
57.	Boirdih Diversion	Balodabazar	0.21	50
58.	Pendrawan Tank (Improvement)	Raipur	1.43	—
59.	Approach Road for Beltukri Tank	Mahasamund	0.12	—
	Total		131.86	19,323

Works Taken Up During 1966-67 to 1970-71
(After Third Five Year Plan)

1	2	3	4	5
1.	Amakoni Tank	Mahasamund	18.00	1,458
2.	Singhora Tank	,,	23.17	1,796
3.	Jogidipa Tank	Bindranawagarh	20.96	1,596
4.	Kurru Tank	Raipur	10.51	464
5.	Sankra Tank	,,	3.78	958
6.	Karmda Diversion	Balodabazar	0 52	230
7.	Supela Diversion	,,	10.67	1,784
8.	Halsamund Tank	,,	2.74	435
9.	Pallari Lift Irrigation	,,	2.65	1,978
10.	Sitapur Lift Irrigation	,,	0.67	646
11.	Sandi Murpar Lift Irrigation	,,	0.67	320
12.	Dhorabhata Lift Irrigation	,,	0.89	490
13.	Borsi Nala Lift Irrigation	,,	0.69	200
14.	Ghodari Lift Irrigation	Mahasamund	4 50	750
15.	Improvement of Mr. No. 11 of Dy. No. 8 of MBC	Raipur	0.50	4,500
16.	Improvement of Sarkhada Tank	Bindranawagarh	2.63	250
17.	Improvement of Bhoina Tank	Dhamtari	1.20	100
18.	Silt Clearance of Mahanadi Main Canal	,,	1.50	—
19.	Dhalarri Tank	Mahasamund	5.07	419

Works Started During 1967-68

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Karra Nala Diversion	Balodabazar	4.69	1,090
21.	Mudiadih	,,	0.80	125
22	Kharprichandi Diversion	,,	1.75	184
23.	Khupri Diversion	Mahasamund	1 94	250
24.	Sondadar Diversion	,,	2.04	141
25.	Kosmi Diversion	,,	2.84	500
26.	Amanara Tank	,,	2.00	140

Contd.....

1	2	3	4	5
27.	Pandripani Tank	,,	1.34	200
28.	Agarpalli Tank	,,	1.58	150
29.	Special Repairs to Narsinghpur Tank	,,	0.79	—
30.	Hinchhanala Diversion	,,	2.42	600
31.	Kot Diversion	Balodabazar	0.76	200
32.	Duldula Tank	,,	3.65	215
33.	Haswa Tank	,,	0 90	180
34.	Baloda Tank	,,	0.69	100
35.	Ninwa Diversion	Raipur	4.78	680
36.	Latuwa Tar Crossing	Balodabazar	0.15	200
37.	Sarora Diversion	Raipur	1.53	300
38.	Tanduwa Diversion	,,	2.50	317
39.	Murra Tank	,,	2.71	100
40.	Paragaon Minor	,,	0.03	200
41.	Chhatta Minor	,	0 30	200
42.	Rakhi Diversion	,,	0.41	100
43.	Atang Diversion	Dhamtari	0.44	40
44.	Tendubhata Diversion	,,	1.25	300
45.	Improvement of Bhakara Tank	,,	0.55	86
46.	Improvement of Kopra Tank	Bindranawagarh	0 25	30
47.	Improvement of Tawarbahera Tank	,,	0.88	55
48.	Mudagaon Tank	,,	1.26	100
49.	Improvement of Murmura Tank	,,	0.78	72
50.	Jharjhara Diversion	,	0.90	500
51.	Sejapalli	.	1.15	200
52.	Tonhi Nalla Diversion	,,	1.23	225
53.	Piprahi Diversion	,,	1.33	200
54.	Jhagrahi Diversion	,,	1.07	175
55.	Serikheri Water Course	Raipur	0.06	250
56.	Extension of Mr. No. 7 o Dy. No. 9	,,	1.63	747
57.	Chhokra Nala Diversion	,,	0.64	150
58.	Jaroda Nala Diversion	,,	2.44	600
59	Temari Nala Diversion	,,	0.45	200
60	Phunder Nala Diversion	,,	0.48	100
61	Dondekala Nala Diversion	,,	2.00	150
62.	Pachera Nala Diversion	,,	1.86	200
63.	Nagergaon Diversion	,,	2 00	250
64.	Tarra Diversion Outlet	,,	0.38	120
65.	Katenaa Nala Diversion	,,	2.90	250
66.	Rajadera Nala Diversion	Dhamtari	1.36	158
67.	Kurridih Nala Diversion	,,	2.41	400

Contd....

1	2	3	4	5
68.	Extension of Dy. No. 1 Mahanadi Main Canal	,,	2.38	9,213
69.	Extension Kawarhaut Dy. of Dy. No. 1 of Mahanadi Main Canal	,,	4.79	6,601
70.	Extension of Dy. No. 2 of Mahanadi Main Canal	,,	3.61	6,479
71.	Extension of Dy. No. 2 A of Mahanadi Main Canal	,,	0.13	1,154
72.	Extension of Dy. No. 3 of Mahanadi Main Canal	Dhamtari	0.04	3,281
73.	Patora Nala Diversion	Bindranawagarh	2.34	400
74.	Lohjhar Nala Diversion	,,	1.58	225
75.	Muda Nala Diversion	,,	0.89	258
76.	Ghutkarra Diversion	,,	2.23	550
77.	Tarenga Diversion	,,	3.66	590
Scarcity Works During 1968-69				
78	Mednipur Tank	Mahasamund	2.43	261
79.	Improvement of Bhatagaon Tank	Balodabazar	1.92	213
80.	Extension of Paiser Canal	,,	2.96	3,376
81	Impromvment to Mohtara Tank	,,	1.27	190
82.	Suklabhata Tank	,,	1.56	133
83.	Umaria Tank	Mahasamund	2.96	360
84.	Kot Tank	Balodabazar	0.52	25
85.	Junwani Tank	,,	0.39	22
86.	Tundri Tank	Balodabazar	0.71	97
87.	Pendrawan Tank	,,	0.26	70
88.	Rasoda Tank	,,	2.99	368
89.	Durunchuha Tank	,,	0.25	30
90.	Jabalpore Tank	,,	0.40	47
91.	Dewalgorh Tank	Mahasamund	0.20	22
92.	Kurwadih Tank	,,	0.20	30
93.	Improvement of Dohel Tank	Bindranawagarh	0.27	40
94.	Improvement of Kharhari Tank	,,	0.81	50
95.	Gutkunawapara Diversion	,,	1.13	200
Scarcity Works During 1969-70				
96.	Dewarbore Tank	Balodabazar	1.00	144
97	Girwani Tank	,,	0.31	28
98.	Jhumka Tank	,,	0.78	110
99.	Malka Nala Diversion	,,	2.52	425

Contd....

1	2	3	4	5
100.	Dokia Tank	Balodabazar	0.69	100
101.	Sabar Tank	,,	2.53	170
102.	Khamaria Tank	,,	0.87	120
103.	Special Repairs to Deogaon Tank	Bindranawagarh	0.26	—
104.	Sagerpali Tank	Mahasamund	0.20	30
105.	Pitiajhar Tank	,,	0.50	94
106.	Pattirela Tank	,,	0.15	90
107.	Dharampur Tank	,,	0.17	50
108.	Rajadey Tank	,,	1.22	161
109.	Lir Nala Diversion	R.	0.34	101
	Scarcity Works During 1970-71			
110.	Lawan Tank	Balodabazar	1.00	120
111.	Mohgaon Nala Diversion	Raipur	1.48	270
112.	Kundil Nala Diversion	Mahasamund	1.18	200
113.	Kapa Diversion	,,	1.80	391
114.	Kuti Nala Diversion	,,	2.99	500
115.	Jhara Nala Diversion	,,	0.60	100
116.	Special Repair to Patori Tank	Bindranawagarh	0.19	—
117.	Extension of Potora Canal	,,	0.99	—
		Total	187.72	60,076

....Concluded

TABLE—XVII

Area Under Principal Crops

Year	Paddy	Kodon-Kutki	Mung-Moth	Urad	Lakh	Wheat	Linseed	Til	Gram
							(In'000 Acres)		
1910-11	1,422,6	158.8	304.4		71.0	58.0	198.9	111.5	64.8
1920-21	1,505.2	150.2	201.6		38.5	19.4	83.2	30.6	22.9
1930-31	1,622.5	169.2	376 8		131.8	28.9	135.9	42.7	52.3
1940-41	1,555.8	133 8	253.6		150.1	16.8	185.9	19 6	34.3
1950-51	1,634.5	134 2			204.5	15.6	147.9	25.0	32 2
1951-52	1,643.1	140.9			261 3	19.9	168.9	24.4	33.7
1956-57	1,686.5	150.7	101.3	227.6	354.7	27.4	227.4	19.6	30.6
1961-62	1.725.7	134.3	80.9	236.6	368.6	27.6	205.0	16.2	18.9
1964-65	1,760.6	134.5	65.7	227.4	384.2	35.1	203.3	12.9	14.6
							(In'000 Hectares)		
1966-67	716.6	57.2	8.0	25.8	72.6	6.4	21.0	7.4	4.2
1967-68	726 4	58 8	12.3	58.4	114.3	8.9	51.5	8.7	5.4

TABLE—XVIII

Production of Principal Crops

Year	Rice	Kodon-Kutki	Mung Moth	Urad	Lakh	Wheat	Lin-seed	Til	Gram
							(In '000 Tons)		
1920-21	223.8					2.7	2.0	1.2	
1930-31	408 6					5.8	10.7	2.6	
1940-41	247 8					3.1	12.4	0.9	4 7
1950-51	279.0	9.9				2.4	9.8	1.3	5.4
1951-52	455.2	13.0				3.5	8.2	1 5	6.1
1956-57	603.0	12.4	9.3	21.0	35.7	4.4	15.1	1.2	5.5
1961-62	607.5	6.8	7.0	19.8	52.0	5.3	10.9	0 6	3.1
1964-65	718.3	7.4	5.7	19.5	68.1	6.6	10.3	0.5	2.4
							(In '000 Metric Tons)		
1966-67	469.0	8.8	1.0	3.3	9.4	1.8	1.2	0.7	1.1
1967-68	624.5	7.1	2.3	11.1	17.8	3.9	5.3	0.7	2.0

TABLE—XIX

Agricultural Implements and Machinery

Year	Ploughs		Carts	Sugarcane Crushers		Irrigation Pumps		Persian Wheels	Moters	Tractors	Ghanis	
	Wooden	Iron		Power	Bullocks	Diesel	Electric				Less Than 5 Srs.	Over 5 Srs.
1951	238,032	9,165	102,935	14	739	96	9	—	—	5	195	2,235
1956	279,983	348	135,438	2	892	42	19	72	10	29	306	2,996
1961	296,983	263	154,478	6	926	42	23	38	10	73	296	2,447
1966	2[illegible]9,998	476	163,648	11	1,111	269	100	—	—	125	267	2,273
1968	274,336	501	155,504	17	1,014	374	141	—	—	105	370	1,845

TABLE—XX

Livestock

Year	Cattle	Buffaloes	Sheep	Goats	Horses & Ponies	Mules Donkeys Camels	Pigs	Total
1951	12,41,565	246,138	31,986	138,865	3,226	223	7,071	16,69,074
1956	12,44,611	249,493	35,562	187,843	2,021	59	11,833	17,31,422
1961	13,96,765	285,730	33,975	187,262	1,257	161	11,042	19,16,192
1966	14,11,455	304,061	57,550	184,429	1,052	123	9,594	19,48,264
1968	13,10,956	287,253	32,983	149,591	886	170	6,117	17,87,956

TABLE—XXI

Poultry

Year	Fowls	Ducks	Others	Total
1951	321,522	4,103	—	325,625
1956	355,226	5,090	16,526	376,842
1961	424,972	4,424	24,411	453,807
1966	352,732	29,104	—	381,836
1968	189,725	5,387	—	195,112

TABLE—XXII

Incidence of Livestock Diseases

	Rinderpest	Haemorrhagic Septicaemia	Black Quarter	Anthrax	Foot and Mouth
Outbreaks					
1961-62	49	18	2	7	88
1962-63	21	5	—	1	46
1963-64	15	24	2	5	85
1964-65	4	10	2	2	92
1965-66	12	21	2	6	—
1966-67	10	40	11	6	—
1967-68	4	67	98	19	—
1968-69	8	30	14	16	—
1969-70	7	41	2	13	—
Mortality					
1961-62	1,197	96	24	74	23
1962-63	354	31	—	28	4
1963-64	142	86	24	23	22
1964-65	73	77	2	22	287
1965-66	146	112	1	46	—
1966-67	60	277	51	34	4
1967-68	61	391	598	126	1
1968-69	141	180	71	109	44
1969-70	93	229	13	65	7
Inoculations					
1961-62	5,23,114	72,934	4,842	10,038	—
1962-63	1,05,417	20,119	1,785	7,698	—
1963-64	1,00,829	54,346	2,864	4,143	—
1964-65	34,612	27,289	1,570	6,826	—
1965-66	42,441	52,515	24,866	13,580	—
1966-67	18,202	18,028	2,287	5,273	—
1967-68	1,99,924	9,925	45,984	27,504	—
1968-69	48,227	1,16,937	63,217	61,228	—
1969-70	4,56,758	1,25,744	56,543	43,704	—

TABLE—XXIII

Normal Schematic Budget For I. A. D. P., Raipur

(Rs in Lakhs)

		Budget for Five Years		Total	Average per Year	State Govt Share	Share of	
		Non-Recurring	Recurring				Centre	Ford Foundation
1.	Additional Staff	—	52.00	52.00	10.40	2.60	2.60	5.20
2	Trainnig	—	2.00	2.00	0.40	—	—	0 40
3	Transport	8.50	11.50	20.00	4.00	—	—	4.00
4	Scientific Demonstration	—	5.00	5.00	1.00	—	—	1.00
5.	Information Unit	1.00	2 50	3.50	0.70	—	—	0.70
6	Soil Testing Laboratory	1.00	1.50	2.50	0.50	—	—	0.50
7.	Implements Workshop	1.50	3.50	5.00	1 00	—	—	1.00
8.	Quality Seed Programme	0.30	1.00	1.30	0.26	—	—	0.26
9.	Water Use & Management	0 60	1.40	2.00	0.40	—	—	0.40
10.	Bench Mark Survey and Assessment	—	2.00	2.00	0 40	—	—	0.40
	Total	12 90	82 40	95.30	19.05	2.00	2.60	13.86

TABLE—XXIV

Taccavi Loans Distributed (1956-57 to 1960 61)

(Rs.)

Type of Taccavi	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
1	2	3	4	5	6
Seeds	45,635	2,43,729	2,32,915	2,06,798	1,66,040
Manure	18	68,600	1,10,159	1,51,416	1,88,399
Rahat and Pumping Sets	6,800	7,600	6,400	3,400	1,302
Wells	13,700	71,735	29,658	15,335	9,300
Tanks	13,600	11,163	21,650	605	1,600
Field Embankments	15,335	39,768	61,053	16,433	2,150
Bunding of Crops	—	—	—	4,900	—
Horticultural Development	—	1,200	—	—	—
Total	95,088	4,43,795	4,61,835	3,98,887	3,68,791

Taccavi Loans Distributed (1961-62 to 1965-66)

(Rs.)

Year	Agriculturists' Loans Act	Land Improvement Loans Act
1961-62	3,00,000	2,00,000
1962-63	4,34,000	2,25,000
1963-64	7,63,500	5,74,500
1964-65	5,10,000	2,05,000
1965-66	4,45,000	1,55,000

TABLE—XXV

Zamindari Estates—Assets and Takoli Assessed at Settlements

Name of Zamindari	First Settlement			Second Settlement			Third Settlement			Fourth Settlement		
	Assets	*Takoli*	Percentage of *Takoli* on Assets	Assets	*Takoli*	Percentage of *Takoli* on Assets	Assets	*Takoli*	Percentage of *Takoli* on Assets	Assets	*Takoli*	Percentage of *Takoli* on Assets
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Bindra-Nawagarh	5,328	450	8	41,370	8,500	21	68,283	16,000	23	1,26,349	30,000	24
Narra	304	60	20	821	150	18	1,900	300	16	4,681	900	19
Deori	415	20	5	1,322	160	12	3,309	400	12	17,591	2,750	16
Suarmar	1,409	220	16	6,144	1,300	21	13,666	2,500	18	32,551	6,250	19
Fingeshwar	5,999	500	8	15,965	2,950	18	35,998	5,500	15	54,177	12,000	22
Kauria	929	110	12	7,650	1,900	25	24,668	4,500	18	66,177	12,500	19
Khariar	9,144	2,000	22	27,591	2,800	10	56,312	7,500	13	60,526	21,000	13
Bilaigarh	2,580	740	29	10,521	2,378	23	27,408	7,000	26	47,421	12,500	26
Katgi	2,235	575	26	7,857	1,768	23						
Bhatgaon	2,242 (a)	550	25	5,825	1,568	29	11,258	2,800	25	18,415	5,000	27
Phuljhar	13,624	1,000	7	22,230	5,600	25	59,449	15,000	25	1,54,435	40,000	26

(a) This figure includes income from excise and *pandhri*, which are not separately given.

TABLE—XXVI

Revenue From Union Excise Duties

(Amount in Rupees)

S.No.	Commodities	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Tabacco	25,13,075	31,98,829	N.A.	74,53,494	17,47,555	16,41,959	16,75,674	17,26,526
2.	V.N.E. Oil	5,76,198	1,61,417	5,76,198	8,07,308	3,94,668	6,28,186	—	—
3.	Cotton Fabrics	—	15,77,425	11,57,005	12,32,102	—	—	—	—
4.	Soap	—	—	392	1,056	1,056	8,356	5,490	—
5.	Patent and Proprietory Medicines	—	—	—	12,685	10,391	8,937	—	10,583
6.	Copper and Copper Alloys	—	—	—	4,269	15,697	9,087	1,014	24,579
7.	Package Tea	3,747	1,817	1,890	1,971	2,052	547	127	—
8.	Cosmetics	—	—	—	—	3,434	1,633	1,034	441
9.	Aluminium	—	—	—	—	—	9,169	26,862	41,844

TABLE—XXVII

Scholarships to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Students

Year	No. of Scholarships (Scheduled Castes)	Amount	No. of Scholarships (Scheduled Tribes)	Amount	No. of Scholarships (Other Backward Classes)	Amount	Total No. of Scholarships	Amount
1960-61	109	17,849	81	10,413	24	19,021	214	47,283
1961-62	2,510	86,934	1,857	12,27,300	634	21,985	5001	13,36,219
1962-63	2,430	1,18,706	1,348	2,67,867	2,938	46,935	6716	4,33,508
1963-64	2,789	1,83,285	1,780	1,99,150	3,425	54,550	7994	4,36,985
1964-65	3,241	3,88,532	2,846	3,99,195	74	55,442	6161	8,43,169
1965-66	4,306	3,10,195	4,684	4,57,043	86	55,681	9078	8,22,919
1966-67	4,775	3,68,534	5,568	4,33,982	111	46,279	10,454	8,48,795
1967-68	5,164	5,69,055	5,571	6,76,000	71	42,901	10,806	12,87,956
1968-69	5 040	5,56,000	5,560	6,59,510	26	15,420	10,626	12,30,930
1969-70	4,662	7,09,094	4,861	7,81,462	21	13,000	9,544	15,03,556
1970-71	4,396	5,77,262	4,607	6,70,043	19	7,735	9,022	12,55,040

TABLE—XXVIII

Sanitation and Conservancy—Work done in Blocks during I, II and III Plan periods

S. No.	Name of Block	New Wells Constructed			Existing Wells Repaired			Surface Drainage (Yds)			Hand pumps Installed			Latrines Constructed			Soakage pits			Smokeless Chulhas		
		I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III
1.	Abhanpur	N.A.	87	35	N.A.	24	2	N.A.	1200	—	N.A.	1	5	N.A.	56	46	N.A.	587	337	N.A.	N.A.	38
2.	Kurud	N.A.	90	51	N.A.	41	49	N.A.	414	49	N.A.	—	4	N.A.	153	128	N.A.	247	116	N.A.	N.A.	1
3.	Chandkhurai	N.A.	117	20	N.A.	28	9	N.A.	350	—	N.A.	—	—	N.A.	21	102	N.A.	32	78	N.A.	N.A.	29
4.	Rajim	12	8	52	—	6	220	—	—	678	N.A.	—	6	N.A.	36	192	33	82	378	N.A.	N.A.	108
5.	Pallari	23	44	16	6	11	1	450	19354	68	N.A.	—	—	N.A.	68	96	63	504	1191	N.A.	N.A.	123
6.	Bilaigarh	—	37	28	—	10	17	—	75	350	—	—	3	—	58	121	—	233	159	—	N.A.	2
7.	Kaudia	23	68	123	—	6	—	9200	9400	—	N.A.	—	—	N.A.	84	114	66	246	230	N.A.	N.A.	82
8.	Saraipalli	—	23	45	—	7	47	—	2755	—	—	—	—	—	83	103	—	107	297	—	N.A.	2
9.	Deobhog	—	6	105	—	16	17	—	504	—	—	4	—	—	29	44	—	213	659	—	N.A.	106
10.	Gariaband	—	77	160	—	15	55	—	4109	250	—	—	—	—	13	5	—	181	301	—	N.A.	21
11.	Dharsiwa	—	30	49	—	8	48	—	321	1060	—	—	1	—	80	149	—	328	821	—	N.A.	46
12.	Mahasamund	—	34	182	—	6	85	—	431	172	—	2	—	—	42	147	—	162	353	—	N.A.	46
13.	Sihawa	—	30	34	—	1	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	203	—	12	103	—	N.A.	13
14.	Kasdol	—	2	35	—	—	801	—	—	1155	—	—	—	—	—	68	—	—	966	—	—	—
15.	Magarlod	—	—	61	—	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	—	—	237	—	—	100
16.	Chhura	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	—	1	—	—	149	—	—	218	—	—	60
17.	Balodabazar	—	—	15	—	—	5	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	71	—	—	267	—	—	27
18.	Bagh-Bahar	—	—	79	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	50	—	—	249	—	—	29
19.	Simga	—	—	35	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	65	—	—	620	—	—	48
20.	Dhamtari	—	—	17	—	—	41	—	—	10	—	—	12	—	—	10	—	—	169	—	—	59
21.	Tilda	—	—	43	—	—	44	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	45	—	—	1020	—	—	97
22.	Bhatapara	—	—	25	—	—	269	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	282	—	—	7
23.	Basna	—	—	62	—	—	99	—	—	150	—	—	—	—	—	79	—	—	532	—	—	166

TABLE—XXIX

Results of the Elections of Parliamentary Constituencies

Year of Election	Name of the Constituency	No. of seats	Total No. of Valid Votes Polled	Valid Votes Polled by the Candidates of the							
				Congress	K.M.P.P.	R.R.P.	S.C.F.	Socialist	Janasangh	Jan Congress	Independents
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1951-52	Bilaspur-Durg	2	5,29,972	1,16,713	90,571	68,442	35,402	31,455	—	—	17,411
	Raipur			1,00,011	—	53,200	—	16,767	—	—	—
	Mahasamund	1	1,59,178	1,10,886	48,292	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Durg-Bastar	1	2,14,924	1,02,666	44,498	48,017	—	19,743	—	—	—
1957	Raipur	2	6,34,680	1,92,833	P S P. 80,378	—	—	—	52,236	—	18,390
				1,88,665	—	—	—	—	68,570	—	33,608
	Baloda Bazar	2	5,30,385	1,38,872	98,520	—	45,272	—	—	—	—
				1,16,755	1,03,867	—	27,099	—	—	—	—
1962	Baloda Bazar	1	1,28,764	68,063	36,057	—	Republican 16,337	—	9,307	—	—
	Mahasamund	1	1,57,995	56,664	53,872	23,789	9,138	—	14,532	—	—
	Raipur	1	2,38,795	93,807	38,936	—	—	27,636	78,416	—	—
1967	Mahasamund	1	1,93,246	1,03,885	P S P —	—	—	—	37,799	29,636	21,926
	Raipur	1	2,77,371	1,03,863	—	—	—	—	50,336	79,448	24,711
1971	Kanker	1	2,32,028	86,937	36,250	—	—	—	90,460	—	19,013 18,381
	Mahasamund	1	1,80,531	82,804*	6,435	—	—	—	67,247	—	13,194
	Raipur	1	2,47,737	1,38,333*	—	—	—	—	53,429	—	40,765
	Kanker	1	2,16,958	99,494*	—	—	—	—	92,051	—	—

*Congress led by Shri Jagjiwan Ram.

TABLE—XXX

Results of the First General Elections of 1951-52 (M. P. Vidhan Sabha)

	Name of the Constituency	No. of Seats	Total No. of valid votes polled	Valid votes polled by the candidates of the							
				Congress	K.M.P.P.	R.R.P.	Socialist	Janasangh	S.C.F.	Communist	Independents
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Saraipali	1	22,182	13,564*	2,878	—	2,438	—	—	—	2,432; 870
2.	Basna	1	19,224	12,072*	2,571	—	—	—	—	—	4,581
3.	Pithora	1	16,753	7,405*	4,594	—	—	—	1,543	—	2,306; 905
4.	Mahasamund	1	15,169	7,041*	1,646	—	1,324	1,084	1,035	1,040	760; 265; 974
5.	Rajim	1	25,492	14,952*	3,912	—	4,378	—	—	—	2,250
6.	Deobhog	1	25,101	10,743*	1,303	—	7,219	—	—	—	5,836
7.	Bhatapara	2	65,167	17,547*	10,916	3,439	5,608	—	—	—	—
	Sitapur			14,533*	9,393	—	3,731	—	—	—	—
8.	Kosamandi	2	55,685	12,370*	6,919	5,701	4,188	—	6,177	—	—
	Kasdol			9,726	10,604*	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Bhatgaon	1	17,912	11,045*	3,588	—	1,259	—	—	—	1,116; 904
10.	Arang-Kharora	2	64,212	15,045*	11,299	—	6,468	8,159	5,531	—	—
				9,694*	8,016	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.	Gudhiyari	1	15,740	8,376*	3,027	637	1,638	1,664	—	—	398
12.	Pacheda	1	24,139	9,937	10,362*	—	2,666	1,174	—	—	—
13.	Raipur	1	18,608	4,339	9,462*	349	3,792	426	—	240	—
14.	Kurud	1	26,636	16,951*	1,841	1,219	2,835	—	3,790	—	—
15.	Dhamtari	1	26,850	10,941*	6,193	—	2,799	5,446	—	—	1,471
16.	Panduka	1	30,625	20,215*	3,147	—	5,620	—	—	—	1,643
	No. of successful candidates			16	3	—	—	—	—	—	—

* These candidates won the election.

TABLE—XXXI

Results of the Second General Elections of 1957 (M. P. Vidhan Sabha)

Name of the Constituency	No. of seats	Total No. of valid votes	Valid votes polled by the candidates of the					
			Congress	P.S.P.	Janasangh	S.C.F.	Communist	Independents
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Raipur	1	25,909	13,679†	9,271	648	541	1,518	252
2. Arang	2	82,396	20,791†	10,131	3,624	7,491	—	—
			19,794†	10,712	3,487	6,396	—	—
3. Kurud	1	23,755	13,049†	837	—	2,434	—	579; 6,856
4. Dhamtari	2	93,453	18,668†	5,331	13,238	—	—	4,459; 2,264
			19,900†	4,714	17,704	—	—	4,152; 3,023
5. Bindra Nawagarh	2	35,551	17,487†	13,492	4,572	—	—	—
			Uncontested†	—	—	—	—	—
6. Mahasamund	2	77,325	21,527†	18,770	3,476	4,195	—	287; 2,705
			17,638†	11,321	—	3,906	—	1,740
7. Basna	1	19,113	3,375	3,743	—	—	—	10,803†; 1,192
8. Saraipali	1	—	Uncontested†	—	—	—	—	—
9. Bhatgaon	2	47,795	10,034†	7,270	—	—	—	8,361
			7,559	—	—	—	—	14,571†
10. Baloda Bazar	2	66,265	12,476†	12,440	—	6,753	—	—
			11,795	17,193†	—	5,608	—	—
11. Dharsiwa	1	27,821	10,888	12,131†	—	4,902	—	—
12. Bhatapara	1	19,256	9,969†	6,950	—	1,773	—	564
No. of successful candidates	18		14	2	—	—	—	2

†These candidates won the election.

TABLE—XXXII

Results of the Third General Elections of 1962 (M. P. Vidhan Sabha)

Name of the Constituency	No. of seats	Total No. of valid votes polled	Valid votes polled by the candidates of the Congress	P.S.P.	Janasangh	Republican	Communist	Forward Block	Independents
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Bhatapara	1	25,792	10,773†	6,704	4,856	1,347	—	—	2,112
2. Dharsiwan	1	31,661	14,659	14,765†	—	2,237	—	—	—
3. Baloda Bazar	1	19,021	8,013†	7,339	483	3,186	—	—	—
4. Pallari	1	11,045	3,796	4,455†	—	1,605	—	—	208; 981
5. Kasdol	1	10,447	4,866†	1,761	—	—	—	—	2,895; 925
6. Bhatgaon	1	6,134	4,508†	—	792	—	—	—	854
7. Saraipalli	1	21,086	5,743	794	—	—	—	—	1,119; 2,196; 11,234†
8. Basna	1	13,875	4,848†	3,652	1,992	—	—	—	3,383
9. Pithora	1	18,842	5,348	5,682†	4,052	1,617	—	—	595; 1,548
10. Mahasamund	1	17,043	5,306	6,373†	2,687	2,313	—	—	364
11. Arang	1	18,286	6,615†	3,695	2,484	3,549	—	—	214; 1,729
12. Abhanpur	1	31,681	11,083†	9,601	1,862	6,556	—	—	2,579
13. Raipur	1	42,124	20,597†	11,896	2,377	—	5,536	454	877; 461; 270; 57
14. Kurud	1	35,210	12,082	2,099	19,883†	1,546	—	—	—
15. Rajim	1	20,587	9,666†	5,701	—	644	—	—	1,996; 1,560
16. Bindranawagarh	1	21,086	8,553	12,733†	—	—	—	—	—
17. Dhamtari	1	44,708	12,857	1,549	28,581†	848	—	—	873
18. Sihawa	1	23,270	10,696	—	12,574†	—	—	—	—
No. of successful candidates			9	5	3				1

† These candidates won the election.

TABLE—XXXIII

Results of the Fourth General Elections of 1967. (M. P. Vidhan Sabha)

Name of the Constituency	Total No. of valid votes polled	Valid votes polled by the candidates of the							
		Congress	Jan-Cong-ress	Janasangh	S S.P	P.S P.	Rep.	Commu-nist	Independents
1. Abhanpur	34,921	15,412*	—	5,563	4,170	—	—		3,620; 3,350; 2,565; 241
2. Raipur	43,271	10,159	20.522*	5,719	3,79	2,959	355	—	1,684; 525; 354; 179; 177; 133; 79; 87
3. Arang (S C.)	31,110	12,216*	1,958	4,756	—	1,067	—	—	6,724; 4,389; 1,958
4. Dharsiwan	3b 715	23,122*	—	4,707	—	5,604	1,057	—	2,225
5. Baloda Bazar	33,957	17,965*	—	7,412	935	696	—	—	3,029; 2,829; 1,091
6. Bhatapara	33,039	15,460*	1,597	11,500	—	—	—	1,170	1,901; 1,597; 1,197; 214
7. Pallari (SC)	18,341	10,846*	325	2,278	455	846	—	—	1,886, 1,518; 687; 325
8. Kasdol	19,<91	14,337*	—	1,955	818	1,032	—	—	728; 621
9. Bhatgaon (SC)	19,501	11,484*	1,373	2,226	—	—	—	—	4,418; 1,373
10. Saraipali	21,793	11,532*	614	7,644	664	—	—	—	1,339; 614
11. Basna	17,340	9,992*	—	1,252	—	—	—	—	4,634;1,462
12. Pithora	25.160	12,470*	—	6,013	2,180	347	281	—	1,263; 1,075; 497; 434
13. Mahasamund	31,344	13,187*	—	3,074	11,780	5 60	—	—	1,178; 1,167
14. Rajim	34,224	21,691*	—	10,940	—	1,593	—	—	Nil
15. Bindranawagarh (ST)	26,474	9,452*	—	11,296*	—	4,249	—	—	1,477
16. Siha: a (ST)	27,157	17,443*	—	6,911	1,205	—	—	—	1,598
17. Dhamtari	48,515	24,983*	—	21,617	1,915	—	—	—	Nil
18. Kurud	40,276	23,162*	—	15.052	1	723	—	—	1,339
No. of successful candidates		16	1	1	—	—	—	—	—

* These candidates won the election

APPENDIX—B—I

Administrative Set-up For the I. A. D. Programme, Raipur

1. **District Level:—**

1. District Collector (Overall in-charge of the Programme)
2. Project Executive Officer (Deputy Director, Agriculture)
3. Addl. Project Executive Officer (Deputy Registrar, Cooperative Societies)
4. Agriculture Engineer
5. Deputy Project Officer
6. Subject Matter Specialist —Agronomy
7. —do— —do— —Plant Protection
8. —do— —do— —Soil Conservation
9. —do— —do— —Soil Chemistry
10. Water Use and Management Specialist
11. Farm Management Specialist
12. Seed Development Officer
13. District Agricultural Information Officer
14. Statistical Officer
15. Research Officer
16. Asstt. Director of Agriculture
17. Asstt. Agriculture Engineer
18. Asstt. Registrar, Cooperative Societies
19. District Livestock Officer

2. **Block Level:—** (Inclusive of the normal staffing pattern)

1. Asstt Project Officer (Senior Agriculture Extension Officer)
2. Agriculture Extension Officer—4
3. Marketing Inspector, Cooperative Societies—1
4. Extension Officer, Cooperative Societies—2
5. Sub-Inspector. Cooperative Societies—6
6. Village Level Workers—20

APPENDIX—B—II

Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries

S. No.	Name of Institution	Location (Tahsil)	Year of Establishment
	Hospitals		
1.	Raipur	Raipur	1900
2.	Dhamtari	Dhamtari	1907
3.	Mahasamund	Mahasamund	1907
4.	Balodabazar	Balodabazar	1907
5.	Saraipali	Mahasamund	1912
6.	Bhatapara	Balodabazar	1925
7.	Gariaband	Bindranawagarh	1927
8.	Pithora	Mahasamund	1930
9.	Abhanpur	Raipur	1952
10.	Kurud	Dhamtari	1953
11.	Arang	Raipur	1953
12.	Pallari	Balodabazar	1954
13.	Fingeshwar	Bindranawagarh	1954
14.	Dharsiwa	Raipur	1957
15.	Nagari	Dhamtari	1962
16.	Deobhog	Bindranawagarh	1962
17.	Kasdol	Balodabazar	1962
18.	Singpur	Dhamtari	1962
19.	Magarlod	—do—	1963
20.	Balaigarh	Balodabazar	1964
21.	Nawapara	Bindranawagarh	1964
22.	Simga	Balodabazar	1965
23.	Chhura	Bindranawagarh	1966
	Outlying Dispensaries		
1.	Komakhnn	Mahasamund	1936
2.	Kharora	Raipur	1937
3.	Rajim	Bindranawagarh	1939
4.	Borsi	Dhamtari	1953
5.	Neowara	Raipur	1954
6.	Simga	Balodabazar	1954
7.	Kirwai	—do—	1955
8.	Panduka	Bindranawagarh	1955
9.	Bagbahra	Mahasamund	1955
10.	Siliyari	Raipur	1956
11.	Bhothidih	Dhamtari	1956

Contd.....

1	2	3
12. Mainpur	Bindranawagarh	1956
13. Darba	Raipur	1957
14. Saragaon	—do—	1958
15. Basana	Mahasamund	1958
16. Datrangi	Balodabazar	1959
17. Patharla	Mahasamund	1959
18. Bhakara	Dhamtari	1959
19. Ranipatewa	Bindranawagarh	1959
20. Sarasinwa	Balodabazar	1960
21. Batki	Mahasamund	1960
22. Piperchhedi	Bindranawagarh	1960
23. Nawagarh	—do—	1960
24. Amlipadar	—do—	1960
25. Tila	Raipur	1960
26. Mopka	Balodabazar	1961
27. Rawan	—do—	1961
28. Dhobni	—do—	1961
29. Bawankera	Mahasamund	1961
30. Jijamgaon	Dhamtari	1961
31. Batrel	—do—	1961
32. Gattasilli	—do—	1961
33. Belaragaon	—do—	1961
34. Bana	Raipur	1961
35. Tamaseoni	—do—	1961
36. Deori	Balodabazar	1962
37. Mandhar	Raipur	1962
38. Parsada	—do—	1962
39. Titalkhuti	Bindranawagarh	1962
40. Hasond	Raipur	1964
41. Rohra	Balodabazar	1964
42. Lawan	—do—	1964
43. Bhansoj	Raipur	1965
44. Kausingi	Bindranawagarh	1965
45. Arjuni	Balodabazar	1965
46. Kharenga	Dhamtari	1965

APPENDIX—B—III

Names of Industrial Units in Industrial Estate

S.No.	Name of the Unit	Items being manufactured
1.	M/s Jai Plastics Industries	Plastics moulded goods
2.	Vadson Laboratories	Pharmaceuticals and fine Chemicals.
3.	Tapadia Trades and Engineers	Submurgedare welding fluxes
4.	Arun Botling Co.	Soft drinks
5.	Indiana Cosmetics and Chemical Industries	Cosmetics, perfumery compounds.
6.	Central Industrial Corporation	Tin containers, heating elements.
7.	Vishal Chemical Corporation	Fine chemicals
8.	Filco Auto liners	Auto-liners
9.	Ahuja Industrial Co.	Polythene sheets, bags, pipes
10.	Samrat Thermoplastics Industries	Electrical grinding machines, plastic moulded goods.
11.	Metal Craft Industries	Quarter pins, washers, hose pipes, clamps and hinges.
	PLOTS	
12.	Advani Orlikon Pvt. Ltd.	Welding electrodes
13.	Laxman Industries	Nuts and bolts.
14.	Prestressed Concrete Industries	P. C. C. Poles
15.	Kemco Industrial Corporation	Steel furniture and conduit pipes
16.	Seth Oil Mills Pvt. Ltd.	Rice bran oil.
17.	M/s Mutha Industrial Corporation	A. C. C.
18.	M/s Anand Bahri Steel and Wire products.	H. B. Wire, G. I. wire etc.
19.	M/s Sharma Auyurvedic Pharmacy	Pharmaceuticals
20.	M/s Raipur Bright Industries	Brisht bars and welded mesh.
21.	M/s Vijay Industries	Mangalore tiles
22.	M/s Dhote printers	Printing press
	The following units are likely to come up in the near future.	
1.	M/s Telson paints	Paints and Varnishes
2.	M/s M. K. Metal Industries	H. B. Wire
3.	M/s Balaji Industries	Fountain pen.

APPENDIX—B—IV

Names of the Registered Trade Unions

S.No.	Date of Registration	Name of the Union
1.	26-12-1955	Dhamtari Tahsil Bidi Mazdoor Sangh, Dhamtari
2.	21-12-57	Raipur Station Mazdoor Union, Raipur
3.	30-6-59	Sweepers Union, Raipur
4.	31-12-59	Chattisgarh Truck Mazdoor Union, Raipur
5.	10-5-60	Raipur Mill Mazdoor Union. Raipur
6.	9-10-59	P.W.D. Mazdoor Union, Raipur
7.	30-5-60	Bidi Mazdoor Union, Raipur
8.	21-12-60	M.P. Employees Association Raipur
9.	6-12-62	Raipur Bidi Mazdoor Sangh, Raipur
10.	24-7-63	Motor Kamgar Union, Raipur
11.	27-6-63	Navapara Rajim Bidi Mazdoor Sangh, Rajim
12.	21-3-64	The Central Bank of India Karmachari Union, Raipur
13.	21-3-64	Mahasamund Bidi Mazdoor Sangh, Bajamti
14.	28-7-64	Nagarpalika Karmachari Samiti, Dhamtari
15.	26-10-64	Mill Kamgar and Hammal Union, Dhamtari
16.	16-12-64	Gadiwan Union, Dhamtari
17.	20-9-65	Lok Karam Vibhag Work Charged Karamchari Sangh, Raipur
18.	23-12-65	Association of Bank Workers, Raipur
19.	2-3-66	Abhivakta Lipik Association Bar, Raipur
20.	28-4-66	Municipal Kamgar Congress Sangh, Bhatapara
21.	16-8-66	Raipur Zila Hammal and Gadiwan Sangh, Bagbahra
22.	14-9-66	Engineering Karamchari Union, Raipur
23.	16-6-67	Press Karmachari Sangh, Raipur
24.	30-10-67	Contigency and General Workers Union, Raipur
25.	21-12-67	Karkhana Aur Sthapana Karmachari Sangh Dhamtari
26.	3-1-68	Nayapara Rajim Gadiwan Hammal Mazdoor Sangh, Rajim
27.	4-3-68	Vishwakarma Shramik Sangh, Raipur
28.	17-6-68	Krushi Upaj Mandi Tolaiya Sangh, Raipur
29.	20-6-68	Nagarpalika Nigam Karmachari Sangh, Raipur
30.	12-12-68	Chattisgarh Bijli Karmachari Sangh, Raipur
31.	31-1-69	M.P. Bank Employees Association, Raipur
32.	22-9-69	Bhilai Motor Karmachari Sangh, Raipur
33.	11-3-69	Raipur Zila Engineering Aur Garage Karmachari Sangh, Raipur
34.	1-5-69	D.M.C. Employees Union, Raipur
35.	16-6-69	Union Bank Karmachari Sangh, Raipur
36.	26-7-69	Laghu Udyog Karmachari Sangh, Raipur
37.	31-1-70	Harra Mazdoor aur Van Upaj Kamgar Union, Dhamtari
38.	28-4-70	Dhamtari Tahsil Bidi Mazdoor Sangathan, Dhamtari
39.	4-7-70	Rajparivahan Mazdoor Union, Raipur
40.	15-7-70	Rashtriya Bidi Mazdoor Sangathan, Dhamtari
41.	24-7-70	Nagar Riksha Mazdoor Panchayat, Raipur
42.	25-9-70	Mahasamund Gadiwan Hammal Mazdoor Sangh, Mahasamund
43.	30-11-70	Republican Rubber Mazdoor Union, Raipur.

APPENDIX—B—V

Co-operative Marketing Societies

Name of the Society	No. of Members	Date and Years of Establishment
1. Raipur District Processing & Marketing Co-operative Society Ltd., Raipur	619	11-8-1938
2. Abhanpur Co-operative Marketing Society Ltd., Abhanpur	1088	14-1-1954
3. Kurud Co-operative Marketing Society Ltd., Kurud	1095	31-10-1958
4. Chand Khuri Co-operative Marketing Society Ltd., Arang	1562	14-3-1958
5. Rajim Vikas Khand Co-operative Marketing Society Ltd., Fingeshwar	5	7-5-1960
6. Pithora Co-operative Marketing Society Ltd., Pithora	1482	18-6-1960
7. Arunodaya Co-operative Marketing Society Ltd., Bagbahara	14	18-2-1961
8. Magarlod Co-operative Marketing Society Ltd., Magarlod	18	4-3-1961
9. Adivasi Kshetri Vipnan Sanstha Ltd., Nagari	19	8-3-1961
10. Mahasamund Kisan Co-operative Rice and Marketing Society Ltd., Mahasamund	961	5-8-1949
11. Raipur Vikas Khand Sahkari Vipnan Sanstha Ltd., Raipur	24	9-8-1961
12. Kisan Sahakari Vipnan Sanstha Ltd., Deobhog	25	4-11-1961
13. Bindranawagarh Sahkari Vipnan Sanstha Ltd., Gariaband	3	29-11-1961
14. Bilaigarh Vikas Khand Sahkari Vipnan Sanstha Ltd. Bhatgaon	2	2-12-1961
15. Subhash Sahkari Vipnan Sanstha Ltd., Palari	4	11-12-1961
16. Uttam Sahkari Vipnan Sanstha Ltd., Kasdol	5	19-12-1961
17. Tilda Neora Sahkari Vipnan Sanstha Ltd., Neora	6	2-1-1962
18. Baloda-Bazar Vikas Khand Sah. Vipnan Sanstha Ltd., Baloda-Bazar	7	2-1-1962
19. Futkhar Sahkari Vipnan Sanstha Ltd., Saraipali	8	6-1-1962
20. Kisan Sahkari Vipnan Sansthan Ltd., Basna	9	9-2-1962
21. Uttam Sahkari Vipnan Sanstha Ltd., Bhatapara	10	10-3-1962
22. Co-operative Marketing Society Ltd., Chhura	14	15-10-1962

APPENDIX—B—VI

Towns and Villages in which Weekly or Fortnightly Markets are Held Together with the Days on which Held

Tahsil	Place Where Held

1. BALODABAZAR

Urban

Bhatapara Ward No. 4

Baloda Bazar

Rural

Kodwa, Nipania, Saingarpur, Dhaneli, Bitkuli, Karhi, Kadar, Mopka, Patan, Khaira, Dhurabandha, Nawapara, Tarenga, Koida. Nagarda, Raseda, Damroo, Taraseo, Chhachhar, Balida, Dhekuna, Bisrampur, Rohra, Hasuwa, Tundra, Karmada, Mohtara, Sarkhare, Darchura, Koliha, Gurra, Bhatgaon, Pendrawan, Arjuni, Khainda, Sudhela, Karda, Pawani, Rawan, Latuwa, Katgi, Purgaon, Dhobni, Mohanatta, Bilaigarh, Sarsiwa, Chaurenga, Kukrachunda, Sinodha, Jethani, Maldi, Lahod, Lawan, Bansakra, Lawar, Sukli, Dongariya, Kasdol, Pisid, Darra, Khilora, Risda, Singa, Habandh, Semhradih, Kohraud, Nawapara, Padkidih, Amera, Konari, Lachhanpur, Turma, Dhansir, Chhcrkapur, Dharaseo, Khaira, Saiha, Deori, Bhatbhera, Rawan, Saloni Aurasi, Sakari, Datan, Palari, Bakdi, Hirmi, Newari, Gandabhata, Rohansi, Deosundra, Mohra, Saradih, Kusmi, Wodan, Goda, Kandia, Nawagaon, Sarha, Girra, Vargan, Datrengi, Deori, Jara, Charauda, Sandrawan, Bhusda Bhawanipur, Jarwe, Bar, Hirnbhatha, Talasi, Gidhpur, Rikokala, Kosamsara, Baya.

2. RAIPUR

URBAN

Ward No. 17, Ward No. 20, Ward No. 30, Non-Municipal U.A. Phaphadiha.

Newara

Circle No. 1, Circle No. 2

Gobra Nawapara

Circle No. 1

ARANG

Arang

RURAL

Sarphonga, Bhumia, Sarora, Tulsi, Manpur, Tandwa, Bhimbhori, Mohdas, Pandharbhatha,

Manhora, Pachari, Alesur, Kura, Raikheda, Silyari Kurud, Mura, Khawna, Kharora, Bhainsa, Charoda, Bangoli, Kanki, Mohdi, Nagargaon, Pawni, Mudpar, Korasi, Siltara, Jaroda, Saragaon, Ganiyari, Beldar, Koerangi, Amsena, Adsena, Bithia, Mandhar, Asonda, Matiya, Farahada, Pacheda, Khauli, Chand Khuri, Guna, Urla, Tekari, Semaria, Birgaon, Dhansuli, Dighari, Bhansoj, Gukhera, Samoda, Akoli, Tulsi, Godhi, Gullu, Seoni, Sandi, Dumartalao, Jora, Mandirhasod, Umaria, Reewa, Bhatagaon, Palaud, Gujra, Lakholi, Borla Kala, Maha, Nisda, Rakhi, Doma, Nimora, Ganod, Goinda, Rweti, Julum, Seoni, Tendwa, Charoda, Chhachhanpairi, Bendri Sigarbhata, Khandwa, Tekari, Kendri, Tamaseoni, Kolar, Biroda, Baktara, Mudpar, Pacheda, Kathia, Pahanda, Kumhari, Dhondra, Sarkhi, Girhola, Torla, Tila, Lamkeni, Khorpa, Abhanpur, Bharenga, Sakri, Pond, Mahnachmadi, Nayakbandha, Khola, Jaunda, Chanpajhar, Rakhi, Jaundi, Thelka, Tokro, Hasda, Patewa.

3. MAHASAMUND

URBAN

Nil

Mahasamund

RURAL

Parghiia Saraipali, Chanat, Lambar, Bhanwarpur, Pirda, Saraipali, Sankara, Paikin, Singhoda, Chhibarra, Basna, Raitum, Turenga, Pithora, Tushgaon, Kastwabahal, Gadbeda, Jhalap, Saldih, Badgaon, Patewa, Chhindoli, Garhfuljhar, Beltukri, Bhoring, Khairjhiti, Parswani, Thumsa, Bawankera, Mungaser, Baloda, Kapa, Tumgaon, Jhilmila, Chhibrra, Birkoni, Palidih, Ghodari, Singhi, Raikeda, Jhara, Nartora, Barekel Kala, Bemcha, Nadgaon, Bel Sonda, Khusrupali, Keduwa, Bundeli, Mohdi, Baronda Bazar, Bhur Kona, Khallari, Chingrod, Pacheda, Lafni, Saraipali, Boria Jhar, Kanekera, Khatti, Ganjar, Mongraser, Dhansuli, Tusda, Dongargaon, Bakina, Khamhana, Komakhan, Narra.

4. DHAMTARI

URBAN

Dhamtari

Dhamtari Ward No. 10, Ward No. 12

RURAL

Nawagaon, Kodapar, Kachana, Gadhidih, Madedi, Jamgaon, Darba, Birejhar, Darra, Khapri, Semra, Aoturi, Sirri, Chiwri, Sakri, Supela, Budeni, Bhakhara, Thuha, Marod, Atang, Kurra, Bhathagaoh, Kareli, Mohrenga, Gatapar, Deori, Silauti, Kosmarra, Baged, Gudguda, Charmudia, Korra, Hasda, Semara, Joratarai, Loharapathara, Madaibhutha, Bagdeni, Hardi, Bhenora, Parkhanda, Khisora, Amlidah, Kurud, Kundel, Gurra, Kurra, Dahiangara, Belaudi, Dama, Charra, Ranwa, Gandadih, Girod, Dhaurabhath, Mandrod, Tarsiwa, Bodra, Bhothidig, Gopalpuri, Megha, Puri, Chhati, Sindhaurikhurd, Demar, Karell, Dudhawara, Pottadig, Seonikhurd, Barna, Magarlod, Piparchhedi, Jhiriya, Dabha, Khartuli, Delora, Bhothali, Rajpur, Mohadi, Bodra, Kandel, Loharsingh, Deopur, Sonewara, Sargi, Bhotha, Borsi, Kewradig, Kharenga, Saloni, Chhuhi, Mohera, Lilar, Salebhath, Achhota, Sotam, Mudpur, Boridkhurd, Kurridih, Themli, Singpur, Korlamnia, Harfar, Tirra, Amlipara, Baigari, Dargahan, Bhidawar, Gattasilli, Dongadula, Raipur, Nagri, Deopur, Farsiya,

Birgudi, Bhidarras, Chhiplipara, Semara, Kormud, Sirsida, Sihawa, Bhothi, Belorgaon, Malhari, Sankra, Ranigaon, Padumpur, Bhursiddongri, Ghatula, Umargaon, Amgaon, Pawduwar, Ghardongri, Ratawa, Podagaon, Ghodawar, Kaspur, Birnasilli, Belarbhra, Risgaon, Borai, Ghutkel.

5. BINDRANAWAGARH

URBAN

Nil

RURAL

Rajim, Bakli, Persada, Arand, Basin, Lachkera, Baronda, Veltukri, Kirwai, Bhasera, Borsi, Jamgao Kosamkhuta, Tarra, Sursabandha, Koundkera, Fingeshwar, Kopra, Sendra, Rohina, Barula, Gunderdehi, Loharsingh, Kurud, Kundel Belar, Panduka, Chhuiya, Pond, Attermarra, Soridkhurd, Fingeshwari, Keseke, Akalwara, Khadma, Ranipertewa, Mudagaon, Patseoni, Jargaon, Malgaon, Hardi, Ghutkunwapara, Chhura, Gariaband, Kochvari, Barula, Rasela, Darripara, Dantbaikala, Dhowalpurdih, Malpurkhurd, Amlipadei, Birighat, Panigaon, Goharapader, Jhargaon, Urmal, Kadlimuda, Palsapara, Girsul, Sinapali, Kerlaguda, Deobhog, Devanmuda, Purnapani, Khutgaon, Derlipara, Khokhasara.

APPENDIX—B—VII

List of Fairs and Melas

S.No.	Place where *Mela* or Fair is held	When Held: Hindi month	When Held: English month	Local religious or other occasion of the *Mela* or Fair	Duration of the *Mela* or fair (in days)	Average total attendance	Who manages the Fair or *Mela*
				1. Baloda Bazar Tahsil			
1.	Deosagar	Chaitra *Sudi* 15	March/April	Chaitra Poornima	1	2,000	Local People
2.	Bhatgaon	Vaisakha *Badi* 1	April/May	Bhatgaon Fair	6	6,000	,,
3.	Sarsiwa	Vaisakha *Badi* 2	,,	Sarsiwa Fair	2	6,000	,,
4.	Bhandar	Asvina *Sudi* 10	October/November	Dasahra	1	2,500	Satnami Guru
5.	Damakheda	Magha *Sudi* 15	January/February	Magha Poornima	11	25,000	Local People
6.	Turturiya	,,	,,	,,	3	500	,,
7.	Lakhna	Phalguna *Badi* 13	February/March	Shivratri	3	1,500	,,
				2. Raipur Tahsil			
8.	Raipur	Kartika *Sudi* 15	October/November	Kartikà Poornima	2	10,000	Janpada Sabha
9.	Bangoli	Magha *Sudi* 15	January/February	Magha Poornima	2	5,000	Mahant of the Temple
				3. Mahasamund Tahsil			
10.	Khallari	Chaitra *Sudi* 15	March/April	Chaitra Poornima	7	60,000	Janapada Sabha
11.	Sirpur	Magha *Sudi* 15	January/February	Magha Poornima	3	60,000	Gram Panchayat
				4. Dhamtari Tahsil			
12.	Chawar	Agrahayana	November/December	Angar Mati Devi Fair	3	10,000	Janapada Sabha
13.	Rudri	Magha *Sudi* 15	January/February	Rudreshwar Mahadev Fair	1	5,000	Mahant of the Temple
14.	Deopur	Magha	January/February	Deopur Fair	1	5,000	,,
				5. Bindranawagarh Tahsil			
15.	Rajim	Magha *Sudi* 15	January/February	Rajim Fair	30	100,000	Janapada Sabha

Source:—Superintendent of Police, Raipur.

APPENDIX—B—VIII

List of Commercial Banks in Raipur District upto 1970

1. State Bank of India, Raipur
2. State Bank of India, Bhatapara
3. State Bank of India, Dhamtari
4. State Bank of India, Balodabazar
5. State Bank of India, Mahasamund
6. State Bank of India, Bagbahara (Pay office)
7. State Bank of India, Neora (Pay office)
8. State Bank of India, Mandhar (Pay office)
9. State Bank of India, Rajim (Pay office)
10. Central Bank of India, Raipur
11. Central Bank of India, Fafadih (Raipur)
12. Central Bank of India, Dhamtari
13. Central Bank of India, Saraipali
14. Allahabad Bank, Raipur
15. Allahabad Bank, Abhanpur
16. Punjab National Bank, Raipur
17. United Commercial Bank, Raipur
18. Dena Bank, Raipur
19. Dena Bank, Rajim.
20. Bank of Baroda, Raipur
21. Bank of India, Raipur
22. Union Bank of India, Raipur
23. Co-operative Central Bank, Raipur

APPENDIX—B—IX

Situation of Rest Houses, Circuit Houses, Serais, etc.

S.No.	Name of Tahsil	Situation of Rest Houses Circuit Houses Sarais, etc.	Category of Accommodation	Situation on Road	Department responsible for maintenance
1.	Raipur	Circuit House	5 suited	in mile 2/1 of N. H. C.	S.D.O. P.W.D. Raipur
2.	—do—	Rest House	5 suited	—do—	—do— —do—
3.	—do—	,,	2 suited	in mile 12/8 of Raipur-Bilaspur Rd.	—do— —do—
4.	—do—	,,	2 suited	in mile 18/5 of Raipur-Jagdalpur Rd.	—do— —do—
5.	—do—	,,	2 suited	in mile 23/5 of N. H. C. N. H. 43	—do— —do—
6.	Mahasamund	,,	2 suited	in mile 34/7 of N. H. C.	S.D.O. P.W.D. Mahasamund
7.	—do—	,,	2 suited	in mile 53/8 of N. H. C.	—do— —do—
8.	—do—	,,	2 suited	in mile 73/2 of N. H. C.	—do— —do—
9.	—do—	,,	2 suited	in mile 84/2 of N. H. C.	—do— —do—
10.	—do—	,,	2 suited	in mile 97/7 of N. H. C.	—do— —do—
11.	—do—	,,	2 suited	in mile108/8 of N. H. C.	—do— —do—
12.	—do—	,,	3 suited	in mile 34/8 of Aranj Khariar Rd.	—do— —do—
13.	—do—	,,	2 suited	in mile 49/8 of—do— —do—	—do— —do—
14.	—do—	,,	2 suited	in mile 64/2 of —do— —do—	—do— —do—
15.	—do—	,,	2 suited	in mile 11/4 of Tumsaon-sirpur Rd.	—do— —do—

Contd....

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Bindranawagarh at Gariaband	,,	2 suited	in mile of Rajim Gariaband Road	S.D.O. P.W.D.
17.	—do—	,,	2 suited	10 mile of Rajim	—do— —do—
18.	—do—	,,	2 suited	in mile 14/8 of Rajim-Gariaband Rd.	—do— —do—
19.	—do—	Sarai	1 suited	in mile 21/5 of —do— —do—	—do— —do—
20.	—do—	Sarai	1 suited	in mile 28/6 of —do— —do—	—do— Gariaband
21.	—do—	Rest House	3 suited	in mile 29/1 of Rajim Gariaband Deobhog Road	This has been transferred to education Department
22.	—do—	Sarai	1 suited	in mile 37/6 of —do— —do—	—do— —do—
23.	—do—	Rest House	2 suited	in mile 57/8 of —do— —do—	—do— —do—
24.	—do—	Sarai at Tauranga	1 suited	in mile 71/3 of —do— —do—	—do— —do—
25.	—do—	Sarai of Indofoon	1 suited	in mile 83/2 of —do— —do—	—do— —do—
26.	—do—	Rest House	2 suited	in mile108/1 of —do— —do—	—do— —do—

Source: Executive Engineer, Raipur Division Raipur.

— —Concluded

APPENDIX—B—X

List of Police Stations (Raipur)

1. City Kotwali
2. Ganj
3. Dhamtari
4. Kurud
5. Sihaba
6. Abhanpur
7. Arang
8. Dharsiwa
9. Kharora
10. Baloda Bazar
11. Bhatapara
12. Palari
13. Simga
14. Bilaigarh
15. Kasdol
16. Gariaband
17. Rajim
18. Magarlod
19. Mainpur
20. Deobhog
21. Mahasamund
22. Tumgaon
23. Saraipali
24. Basna
25. Newara
26. Baghahara
27. Pithora
28. Sarsiwa
29. Kurud Camp
30. Mana Camp
31. Chhura
32. Amapara

APPENDIX—B—XI

List of Primary Health Centres and Sub-Centres

S. No.	Name and Address of Rural main Centres	No. of Sub-Centres	
		Under P.H.C.	Under F.P.
1.	Tilda	1. Sarora	1. Raikheda
		2. Bhibhori	2. Tarpongi
		3. Bangoli	3. Kharora
2.	Fingeshwar	1. Kopra	1. Akalwara
		2. Ranipartewa	2. Kosamkhuta
		3. Dhamani	3. Charoda
3.	Simga	1. Jaraud	1. Damakheda
		2. Mohbhatta	2. Hathbandh
		3. Bitkuli	3. Rawan
4.	Abhanpur	1. Khorpa	1. Uparwara
		2. Nawapara	2. Pond
		3. Teela	3. Seoni
5.	Bagbahra	1. Tendukona	1. Khallari
		2. Komakhan	2. Ganjar
		3. Pacheda	3. Narra
6.	Kurud	1. Mandraud	1. Bhakara
		2. Bagaud	2. Siri
		3. G. Jamgaon	3. Nari
7.	Chhura	1. Kochawar	1. Panduka
		2. Kansinghi	2. Kosami
		3. Madeli	3. Piparchedi
8.	Nagri	1. Sihawa	1. Belarbahra
		2 Gattasilli	2. Kurra
		3. Kaspur	3. Umargaon
9.	Pithora	1. Cadbeda	1. Sankra
		2. Pirda	2. Bundeli
		3. Khursipahar	3. Kishanpur
10.	Saraipali	1. Baloda	1. Banjhibahal
		2. Rudha	2. Jambari
		3. Amarkot	3. Jalgarh
11.	Basna	1. Gadhphaljhar	1. Singhanpur
		2. Bhanwarpur	2. Lumbar
		3. Chanat	3. Badesajapali
12.	Bilhagarh	1. Bhatgaon	1. Sarsiwa
		2. Pawani	2. Tundri
		3. Dhamsir	3. Sohagpur
13.	Kasdol	1. Kutgi	1. Arjuni

Contd....

1	2	3	4
		2. Borsi	2. Girod
		3. Tundra	3. Deori
14.	Mahasamund	1. Labngar	1. Jhallap
		2. Patewa	2. Tumgaon
		3. Nartora	3. Belsona
15.	Lawan	1. Lahod	1. Damaru
		2. Kohraud	2. Raisada
		3. Kukurdih	3. Marada
16.	Dharsiwa	1. Mandhar	1. Labhandi
		2. Silyari	2. Saragaon
		3. Boriyakala	3. Guma
17.	Deobhog	1. Amalipadar	1. Urmal
		2. Kadalimunda	2. Gangrajapur
		3. Diwanmunda	3. Bhainsmudi
18.	Arang	1. Farfaud	1. Bhandar
		2. Godhi	2. Mokhala
		3. Kosarangi	3. Kurud
19.	Pallari	1. Datan	1. Khartora
		2. Sisdeori	2. Deori
		3. Detrengi	3. Saiha
20.	Gariaband	1. Nagabuda	1. Kosami
		2. Nawagarh	2. Dhawalpur
		3. Minpur	3. Shobha
21.	Bhatapara	1. Singarpur	1. Nipaniya
		2. Mopka	2. Bitkuli
		3. Arjuni	3. Karmada
22.	Magarlod	1. Maragaon	1. Singpur
		2. Bhendri	2. Salauni
		3. Megha	3. Khisera
23.	Dhamtari	Nil	1. Tarasiwa
			2. Kharenga
			3. Gopalpuri

APPENDIX—B-XII

List of Govt. Ayurvedic Dispensaries

No.	Name of Dispensary	Tahsil
1.	Tarpongi	Raipur
2.	Newra	„
3.	Saliha	Balodabazar
4.	Parsadih	„
5.	Mopak	„
6.	Dutrangi	„
7.	Chherkapur	„
8.	Jara	„
9.	Pekin	Mahasamund
10.	Tamora	„
11.	Koliha Deori	„
12.	Soram Sindhi	„
13.	Moring	„
14.	Deori	„
15.	Parsda	Bindranawagarh
16.	Urmal	„
17.	Siloti	Dhamatari
18.	Gatta Silli	„
19.	Amakhoh	„
20.	Akalwara	„
21.	Basin	„
22.	Kori	„
23.	Retam	„
24.	Kendua	„
25.	Tumgao	„
26.	Jaraoda	„

APPENDIX—B—XIII

Conversion Table

I. WEIGHTS

Table

10 milligrams (mg)	=1 centigram
10 centigrams	=1 decigram
10 decigrams	=1 gram (1 g=1000 mg)
10 grams	=1 dekagram
10 dekagrams	=1 hectogram
10 hectograms	=1 kilogram (1 kg=1000 g)
10 kilograms	=1 myriogram
10 myriograms	=1 quintal
10 quintals	=1 metric tonne (1 tonne = 1000 kg)

From old units to new units:

1 Tola	=11.66 grams
1 Chhatak	=58.32 grams
1 Seer	=933.10 grams
1 Maund	=37.32 Kg.
1 Grain	=0.0648 gram
1 Ounce	=28.35 grams
1 Pound	=453.59 grams =45359 Kg.
1 Quarter	=12.706 kg.
1 Handerweight	=50.80 kg.
1 Ton	=1016.05 kg.

From new units to old units:

1 Gram	=0.085735 tola =15.4324 grams =0.0352740 ounce
1 Kilogram	=1.07169 Seer =2.20462 lbs.
1 Quintal	=2.67923 maunds =220.46 lbs.
1 Metric tonne	=26.7923 maunds =0.9842 ton

II. LENGTH

Table

10 millimetres (mm)	=1 centimetre (cm)
10 centimetres	=1 decimetre
10 decimetres	=1 metre (1 m=100 cms=1000mm)

10 metres	=1 dekametre
10 dekametres	=1 hectometre
10 hectometres	=1 kilometre (1 km—1000 m)

From old units to new units:

1 inch	= 2.54 cms. = 25.4 mms. =0.0254 m.
1 foot	=30.48 cms. =0.3048 m.
1 yard	=91.44 cms. = 0.9144 m
1 furlong	=201.168 m.
1 mile	=1.609344 km. =1609.344 m.
1 chain	=20.1168 m.

From new units to old units:

1 mm.	=0.0394 inch
1 cm.	=0.393701 inch
1 decimetre	=3.937 inch
1 m.	=1.09361 yds. =3.28084 feet =39.3701 inches =0.0497097 chain =0.00497097 furlong
1 hectometre	=0.062173 mile
1 kilometre (km)	=0.62137 mile

III CAPACITY

Table

10 Millilitres (ml)	=1 centilitre
10 centilitres	=1 decilitre
10 decilitres	=1 litre (1 L—1000 ml.)
10 litres	=1 dekalitre
10 dekalitres	=1 hectolitre
10 hectolitres	=1 kilolitre

From old units to new units:

1 Ounce	=28 ml (to the nearest ml.)
1 gill	=142 ml. (to the nearest ml)
1 pint	=568 ml (to the nearest ml.) =0.56825 L
1 quart	=1 litre and 136 ml. (do) =1.13649 L
1 gallon	=4.54596 L
1 liquid seer	=940 ml. (to the nearest 10 ml.)

From new units to old units:

1 litre	=1.75980 pints
	=0.87990 quart
	=0.219975 gallon
	=1.1 liquid seer—(Approx)
	=35 liquid ounces (do)
	=1000.028 cubic centimetres
	=85 715 tolas of pure water
	=61.025 cubic inches
	=1.000028 cubic decimetres
1 kilolitre	=1.000028 cubic metres

IV VOLUME

Table

1000 cubic millimetres	=1 cubic centimetre
1000 cubic centimetres	=1 cubic decimetre
1000 cubic decimetres	=1 cubic metre

From old units to new units

1 cubic inch	=16.3871 cubic centimetres
1 cubic foot	{ 28.3168 cubic decimetres =28.316 litres }
1 cubic yard	=0.76455 cubic metre
1 gallon	{ 0.00454609 cubic metre 4.5496 litres 4.54609 cubic decimetres }
1 ounce	=28.4132 cubic centimetres
1 gill	=142.066 cubic centimetres
1 pint	{ =568.2440 cubic centimetres =0.56825 litre }
1 quart	=1.1365 litres
1 litre	{ =1000.028 cubic centimetres =1.000028 cubic decimetres }

From new units to old units:

1 cubic centimetre	{ =0.061024 cubic inch =0.0070390 gill = 0.0351949 ounce }
1 cubic decimetre	{ =0.0353147 cubic foot =0.219969 gallon =0.99997 litre }
1 cubic metre	{ =35.315 cubic foot =1.30795 cubic yard =219.969 gallon =0.99997 kilolitre }

V AREA

Table

100 square millimetres	=1 square centimetre
100 square cm.	=1 square decimetre
100 square decimetres	=1 sq. metre (1 sq. m.=10000 sq. cm.)
100 sq. metres	=1 acre or 1 sq. dekametre
100 acres	=1 hectare of 1 sq. hectometre (1 hectare (ha)=10000 sq. m)
100 hectares	=1 square kilometre

From old units to new units:

1 sq. inch	=6.4516 sq. cm. =0.00064516 sq. m.
1 sq. foot	=929.03 sq. cm. =0.092903 sq. m. =9.2903 sq. decimetres
1 sq. yard	=0.83613 sq. metre =0.00831613 acre
1 cent 1 sq. chain	=40.4686 sq. metres =404.686 sq. metres
1 acre (4840 sq. Yds or 10 sq. chains)	=0.404686 hectare =40.4686 acres
1 sq. mile (640 acres)	=258.999 hectares =2.58999 sq. kilometres

From new units to old units:

1 square cm.	= 0.155000 sq. inch
1 sq. metre	=1550.00 sq. inch =10.7639 sq. foot = 1.19599 sq. yard
1 acre	= 119.599 sq. yard =0.0247105 acres
1 hectare	=2.47105 acres
1 sq. kilometre	=0.386101 sq. mile

APPENDIX—B—XIV

List of Freedom Fighters of Raipur District

Serial No.	Name and Father's Name
1	2
RAIPUR	
1	Shri Sheodas Daga Besesar Das
2	,, Vaman Rao Lakhe Bali Rao Lakhe
3	,, Thakur Pyarelal S/o Deendayal
4	,, Mahant Laxmi Narayan Das Guru Bihari Das
5	,, Nana Satya Narayan Das
6	,, Kaval Singh S/o Sheo Prasad
7	,, Madhav Rao Sita Ram
8	,, Ram Narayan Kapilnath
9	,, Narayan Rao Ishwar Rao
10	,, Ramanand Deendayal
11	,, Ram Narayan S/o Ram Gopal Mishra
12	,, Manoharlal Raghubar Dayal Shrivastav
13	,, Vijaya Shankar Dixit
14	,, Ram Gopal Kashi Prashad
15	,, Nand Kumar Dani S/o Laxman Prasad
16	,, Girija Shankar Bans Gopal
17	,, Budhram S/o Lal Sai
18	,, Kashi Ram Sharma Ramlal Sharma
19	,, Gulab Chand S/o Roopchand Jain
20	,, Maniklal Chaturvedi S/o Radha Charan Chaturvedi
21	,, Narayan Rao Ambilkar Panchi Rao Ambilkar
22	,, Liladhar Murlidhar
23	,, Hazarilal S/o Sakha Ram
24	,, Sonilal S/o Totelal
25	,, Rajendra Lal Pathak S/o Sohanlal Pathak
26	Mahant Sukh Chaindas S/o Chhatar Singh
27	,, Mahesh Dutt Shukla S/o Sheonath Prasad Shukla
28	,, Bhusan S/o Shri Mathura Prasad
29	,, Ram Manohar Achary Guru Prasad
30	,, Ram Kumar Ram Narayan Dani
31	,, Bhahoranlal Shukla S/o Kamdeo Shukla
32	,, Dhani Ram S/o Mansha Ram
33	,, Madho Prasad Balkishan
34	,, Jamnalal Tejmal Chopda
35	,, Anant Ram Basilha S/o Hinchha Ram Basilha
36	,, Moolchand Sukhdeo Bagdi
37	,, Jash Karan Daga S/o Gambhirmal Daga

1	2
RAIPUR	
38	Shri Thakur Ram Krishna Singh S/o Shri Thakur Pyarelal
39	„ Khoob Chand Baghel S/o Shri Judawan Singh
40	„ Hari Prem Baghel S/o Prem Tirath
41	„ Kanhaiyalal Nathoolal Bazari
42	„ Raghunath Sita Ram Bhale
43	„ Nathoo Bhai Hans Raj
44	Smt. Ramkunwar W/o Khoob Chand Baghel
45	„ Radha Bai
46	„ Rohini Bai W/o Madho Prasad
47	Shri Ballabh Das Narayan Das
48	„ Pran Nath Mannulal
49	„ Puran Lal Naresh
50	„ Champa Lal Totmal
51	„ Baldeo Prasad S/o Baijnath
52	„ Nand Kishore Pande S/o Ramlal Pande
53	„ Ramnath Dube S/o Kapilnath Dube
54	„ Kakeshwar Prasad Bala Ram
55	„ Pooran Chand Rela Ram
56	„ Ramnik Lal Popat Lal
57	„ Gopikishan Mool Chand
58	„ Ratilal Lakhansi
59	„ Ram Krishna Shravanlal
60	„ Baijnath Chhedilal
61	„ Chandoo Lal Jadhavji
62	„ Kanhaiyalal Mohanlal
63	„ Arjun Lal Ramlal
64	„ Dasrath Chhatar Singh
65	„ Mangoo Lal Gulab Chand
66	„ Mahant Haridas Ram Ratandas
67	„ Sarjoo Prasad Narmada Prasad
68	„ Shankar Rao (Wardha)
69	„ Kamal Narayan Beni Ram Sharma
70	„ Bishahuram Sakha Ram
71	„ Sital Prasad Chandrika Prasad Deputy Collector, Seoni
72	„ Soorajmal Madhv Ra[illegible]
73	„ Ishwari Charan Shukla S/o Shri Ravi Shankar Shu[illegible]
74	„ Girdharlal Jamnalal Chopda
75	„ Ram Ratan Kapilnath Dube
76	„ Anant Ram Ramji
77	„ Krishna Kumar Laxman Prasad Dani
78	„ Balli Prasad Har Prasad
79	„ Motilal Pyarelal Tripathi

1	2
RAIPUR	
80	Shri Sudhir Kumar Mukherji
81	,, Kranti Kumar Devkinander
82	,, Paras Ram Ratan Singh
83	,, Naryan Das Gangaram
84	,, Jainarayan Pande Vishwant
85	,, Tej Singh Nirbhaya Hari Krishna Singh
86	,, Dwarkadas Narsingdas
87	,, Satya Narayan Sarojdeen Dube
88	,, Jagannath Singh Padamlal
89	,, Dehradas S/o Mangloo
90	,, Harisaut Baghji Bhai
91	,, Saiyyad Yakub Ali S/o Abbas Ali
92	,, Bhagwati Charan S/o Ravi Shankar Shukla
93	,, Ramnath Kapilnath Dube
94	,, Dr. Tretanath S/o Shri Madan Mohan Tiwari
95	,, Raj Narayan Pande
96	,, Prabhoo Ram Kanhaiyalal
97	,, Nagardas Nemchand Babariya
98	,, Mishrilal Papalal
99	,, Murlidhar Ram Ratan
100	,, Hirdaya Ram Ganpat Ram
101	,, Pankaj Lal Kanhaiyalal Sharma
102	,, Subhagmal Jodh Rai
103	,, Bedram Pancham Ram
104	,, Narandra Kumar S/o Jailal Dube
105	,, Nemi Chand S/o Dhanraj
106	,, Gurucharan Singh Kashal Singh
107	,, Makhanlal Munnalal
108	,, Ramadhar Munnalal
109	,, Narayan Prasad Hari Kishan
110	,, Birendra Mukharji
111	,, Punnulal Chamru
112	,, Rampal Sing S/o Jangbahadur
113	,, Koduram alias Mohanlal Bhagoli
114	,, Hanuman Prasad Jagannath Prasad Sharma
115	Smt. Bhawani Bai W/o Raruha Ram
116	Shri Jagannath Prasad S/o Budhoolal
117	,, Deoram Heerji Nausari
118	,, Kejuram Ram Charan
119	,, Kesheo Prasad Sheo Baran Mishra
120	,, Pannalal Ladha Ram
121	,, Nemnand Hazarimal

1	2
RAIPUR	
122	Shri Madanlal Motilal
123	,, Sachhidanand Pyarelal Sinh
124	,, Chandranath Ramshankar Tiwari
125	,, Baikunthi Prasad Tiwari S/o Ram Saranlal Tiwari
126	,, Prem Narayan Braj Ratan Lal
127	,, Basu Deo (Rajimwale)
128	,, Bharat Chandra Parmulal Kabra
129	,, Basaria Bachan Sahu
130	,, Akbar Ali Musajee
131	,, Narayan Rao Sita Ram Indurkar
132	,, Jamunalal Teimal Chopda
133	,, Mool Chand Sukhdeo Bagdi S/o Charanlal Tiwari
134	,, Ram Kishan Tiwari S/o Charanlal Tiwari
135	,, Pandit Ravishankar Shukla
136	,, Bajrang Bihari Das
137	,, Tecluram Parmanand
138	,, Narayan Das Koshalya Das
139	,, Ram Sakha Basheshwar Prasad
140	,, Bishram Das Mahesh Das
141	,, Jag Dec Das Narayandas
142	,, Ram Krishna Gajanand Mishra
143	,, Dwarika Das Jetha Bhai
144	,, Bilakh Narayan Maniram Agrawal
145	,, Prem Chand Agarchand Vaidya
146	,, Bhanwar Lal Mool Chand
147	,, Maulana Abdul Rauf Gulmeer khan
148	,, Keshco Prasad Harihar Prasad
149	,, Treta Nath Madan Mohan
150	,, Rama Nath Gangadhar Pauranik
151	,, Bhusan Lal alias Azadlal Deenbandhu
152	,, Narayan Rao Ishwar Rao
153	,, Purshottam Das Ram Krishna
154	,, Bipin Bihari Rajendra Nath Sur
155	,, Pooran Lal Sudhani
156	,, Jagannath Singh Padumanath Singh Baghe
157	,, Keju Ram Shishal Verma
158	,, Bhujbal Singh Mukut Ram
159	,, Durga Singh Thanoo Ram
160	,, Pyarelal Bisram
161	,, Raruha Prasad Kanhai
162	,, Kalloo Ram Raj Singh
163	,, Bahorik Thakur Ram
164	,, Firtu Ram Verma Manbodh Verma

1	2
RAIPUR	
165	Shri Vijaya Ram Khuman
166	„ Ramadhar Jay Chand Chandravansi
167*	„ Bharat Ram Chandra
168	„ Nizam Das Chhaganlal
169	„ Sarod Prasad Nakul Prasad
170	„ Charan Prasad Nakul Prasad
171	„ Bhuwan lal Judaman
172	„ Ram Singh Sheo Prasad
173	„ Shalig Ram Deena Nath
174	„ Umrao Guhan
175	„ Bhagwani Purru
176	„ Gokul Ananda
177	„ Manbodh Prasad Sadaram
178	„ Sheolal Guhan
179	„ Shri Ram Bharosh Dhani Ram
180	„ Pusav Saras Ram
181	„ Arjun Singh alias Bharat Donar Singh
182	„ Ramulal Charan
183	„ Pandurang Ukathe Bajanand Rao Ukathe
184	„ Shri Ram Gauri Shankar Shukla
185	„ Nand Kishore Pasheene Gangoo Shao Pasheene
186	„ Nakhil Bhusan Soor Rajendranath Soor
187	„ Shankar Rao Madhav Rao Sapre
188	„ Narayan Prasad Laxman Prasad
189	„ Harlal Bisanlal, Deputy Director Tribal Welfare
190	„ Jhadoo Ram Teeju Ram
191	„ Surya Kant Khoob Chand Chandani
192	Smt. Phool Kunwar Bai W/o Raghubar Dayal
193	Shri Deen Bandhu Mansharam alias Girdhari Lal
194	„ Sukhlal Prasad
195	„ Ram Chand Ojha Hazarilal
196	„ Shanti Kumar Ganeshi Lal
197	„ Ramji Sharma S/o Ram Sahai Mishra
198	„ Heera Singh S/o Bodh Ram
199	„ Devi Charan Lal S/o Pooranlal Sharma
200	„ Horilal S/o Ram Kishan
201	„ Biharilal Tikaram
202	„ Umed Singh S/o Manrakhan Chauhan
203	„ Vishnu Prasad S/o Ayodhya Prasad
204	„ Brajlal Rameshwar Prasad Pande
205	„ Ramadhar S/o Munulal Tiwari
206	„ Beer Singh Anant Ram
207	„ Guru Charan Singh Seva Singh

1	2
RAIPUR	
208	Shri Laxman Rao Gopal Rao
209	,, Mahadeo Prasad Raghunandan Lal Pande
210	,, Anna Pisode Bhauji Kunki
211	,, Rajendra Kumar Ganpatilal Chube
212	,, Ram Chandra Hajarilal
213	,, Hari Das Sheodhan Das
214	,, Harakh Ram Tara Chand
215	,, Gulab Bhagwani Jhamarmal Bhagwani
216	,, Bal Ram Das Guru Jamnadas
217	,, Upendra Kishore Bhattacharyya Durga Charan Bhattacharyya
218	,, Bhushn Lal Jgdish Prasad
219	,, Sakha Ram Gond
220	,, Nathoo Lal Soni
221	,, Manrakhan Lal S/o Rameshwar Prasad
222	,, Swami Gurudas S/o Shri Lalu Ram
223	,, Venkatesh S/o Ragho Kahade
224	,, Pundlik JoshiS/o Sadaseo Joshi
225	,, Shri Krishan Rao
226	,, Parmanand
227	,, Pawan Kumar Pyarelal
228	,, Jeet Singh Thakur Kesheo Singh Thakur
229	,, Jagannath Ram Naidu S/o Ram Gulam
230	,, Gopinath S/o Shri Mukundnath Chaturvedi
231	,, Kala Ram Amar Singh
232	,, Rustam Lal Jai Chand
233	,, Duli Chand Kanhaiyalal Oswal
234	,, Nathaa Sing
235	,, Ram Sahay Tiwari S/o Shiva Raj Tiwari
236	,, Ramrao Krishna Rao
237	,, Prem Narayan S/o Shri Braj Ratanlal Agrawal
.38	,, Babulal Pamre
239	,, Shatruhan Datt Pathak S/o Ganesh Datt
240	,, Jhumrimal Dalumal
241	,, Beni Ram Raja Ram
242	,, Dashrath Lal Chhabi Ram Chaube
243	,, Kanhaiyalal
244	,, Chet Ram Bhagwan Prasad
245	Shri Tej Nath Ram Bharoshe
246	,, Tok Singh Chandulal Kurmi
247	,, Badul Girdhari
248	,, Tej Ram Dhana Ram
249	Smt. Rambati W/o Shri Nandlal Verma
250	Shri Anand Das Ayodhya Das

1	2
RAIPUR	
251	Shri Amar Datt Ayodhya Das
252	,, Thanu Sukhdeo
253	,, Ramlal Motihar
254	,, Bisram Gopal
255	,, Ramlal Nankoo
256-A	,, Girwar Lal Jeev lal
256	,, Narayan Shobha Ram
257	,, Bhagchand Barsan
258	,, Bishru Ram Nirbhar
259	,, Jagat Ram Khumanu
260	,, Kamal Narayan Bodhan
261	,, Firtoo Anand Singh
262	,, Neel Kanth Dulwa
263	,, Deo Charan Pooran
264	,, Bali Ram Ratan
265	,, Jeevrakhana Hari Ram
266	,, Dayalu Das Sundar Das
267	Smt. Bhawantin Bai W/o Sundar Das
268	,, Mantora Bai W/o Shri Girwar
269	Shri Chandra Bhan Singh Dasrath Singh
270	,, Nirabhya Nandlal
271	Smt. Bhagwati Bai W/o Khuman
272	,, Gaya Bai W/o Sheolal
273	Shri Bisbala Girdhari
274	,, Chouba Ram Tek Singh
275	,, Milap Shobha Ram
276	,, Jai Singh Rewa Ram
277	,, Pyarelal Nandlal
278	,, Hirdya Ram Ramal
279	,, Bhulau Ram Nandlal
280	,, Sheo Pal Singh Bhuneshwar Singh
281	,, Sukalu Ram Ghasia
282	,, Manbodh
283	,, Jant Ran Girdhari
284	,, Raruha S/o Sakha Ram
285	,, Niranjan Singh Dhana Ram
286	,, Khuman Singh Tharu Ram
287	,, Narayan Das Badrinarayan
288	,, Ramanath Anupamnath
289	,, Mangal Singh Gajadhar
290	,, Ganpat Lal
291	,, Jagjeewan Lal Gurkanath
292	,, Manrakhin

1	2
RAIPUR	
293	Shri Jeevan Lal Alsidas
294	,, Balaram Ganesh
295	,, Tulsi Prasad Bhagwati
296	,, Bisroo Sundarlal
297	,, Parmanand Kapilnath
298	,, Jagmohan Singh Thakur
299	,, Chandulal Loknath
300	,, Shankar Rao Venkat Rao
301	,, Ratan Lal Halalu
302	,, Roop Dhar Ganeshdhar
303	,, Kanhaiyalal Ram Pratap
304	,, Narsingh Rao Ishwar Rao
305	,, Kashi Ram Bakharaia
306	,, Gendaram Ghasiram
307	,, Haldhar Deewan
308	,, Dukalo Ram
309	,, Nanhelal Firtooram
310	,, Sukh Ram S/o Hinchha Ram
311	,, Sheo Charan S/o Pathasoo
312	,, Namdas S/o Boodhan
313	,, Dhansai Mohan
314	,, Bajrangdas Murlidhar
315	,, *Ganpat Rao Jagannath Rao*
316	,, Hiralal Parasram
317	,, Nathooram Dayaram
318	,, Hazaroolal
319	,, Birendra Birbal Lal
320	,, Manohar S/o Shri Bihari
321	,, Gangaram S/o Shri Tula Ram
322	,, Adhinlal Bilabi
323	Smt. Deomati Bai W/o Shri Gangaram
324	Shri Anant Ram S/o Hinchha Ram
325	,, Lakhan Lal Gupta S/o Shyamlal Gupta
326	,, Jag Mohan Ram Kishan
327	,, Kundan Lal Jai Ram Prasad
328	,, Chhotu S/o Shri Lati
329	,, Laldas Suklal
330	,, Magelal Nathoolal
331	,, Sursai Nanoo
332	,, Nanhelal Brajlal
333	,, Ghasi Gondia
334	,, Abdul Rafi Gursed
335	,, Tatya Rao Alias Ganpat Rao

1	2

RAIPUR

336	Shri Rakhmi Chand Deendayal
337	,, Suklal Gangoo Lal
338	,, Durgadas Narsingdas
339	,, Anand Ram Damodar Ram
340	,, Ratanlal Lala
341	,, Prabhu Ram Umeri Ram
342	,, Bhagwat Prasad
343	,, Ramkhilawan Manoharlal
344	,, Ayodhya Prasad Nandlal
345	,, Raghunath Prasad Baijnath Prasad
346	,, Dorilal Anjor Singh
347	Smt. Bagni W/o Ragho Rao
348	Shri Bisal Prasad S/o Jailal Prashad
349	,, Tunnilal S/o Balloo Ram
350	,, Bisal Prasad S/o Manbodh Prashad
351	,, Laxmi Prasad Ramlal
352	,, Milan Singh Udai Ram
353	,, Ram Singh Chatru Bhai
354	,, Nandlal Sukhai
355	,, Subhan Singh Mansa Ram
356	,, Kiran Singh Chain Singh
357	,, Jhura Ram Tijan Ram
358	,, Rukmanilal Jai Lal
359	,, Bhanwar Lal Udai Chand
360	,, Babulal
361	,, Lakhan Singh Damodar Singh
362	,, Ram Gopal Chhabiram
363	,, Mahesh Prasad Raghunandan
364	,, B. C. Khare Dr. Prabhulal Khare
365	,, Ramkumar Govind
366	,, Ramlal Bhagwandas
367	,, Bissu Ram Khilawan
368	,, Kirat Ram Ram Bharoshe
369	,, Gopal Yadav Bhuneshwar
370	,, Kanhaiya Lal Bhuneshwar Prasad
371	,, Vasudeo Ganpat
372	,, Suresh Chandradas S/o Ganesh Chandra Das
373	,, Girilal Mewalal
374	,, Mengal Makhan
375	,, Mangal Makhan
376	,, Sundarlal Boodhan
377	,, Ram Chand Dasroo
378	,, Bangi Fandi

1	2

RAIPUR

379	Shri Dhansai Subra
380	,, Sewa Ram Nandal
381	,, Ramkrishna Sadasukhi
382	,, Samalia S/o Dukalloo
383	,, Pedas Sukhdeo
384	,, Mahgoo Gulab Chand
385	,, Babu Singh Bagji Bhai
386	,, Ramnath Gangadhar
387	,, Saligram Baijnath
388	,, Budhlal
389	,, Babulal Bali Ram
390	,, Kutumpal Maniram
391	,, Ramlal Govind Prasad
392	,, Kallo Ram Rajaram
393	,, Damodar Prasad Ram Gulam
394	,, Padmakar Ramratan
395	,, Rahmatulla Hayat Khan
396	,, Ram Kumar Hanskumar Sharma
397	,, Ganesh Prasad Beharilal
398	,, Balkrishna Dwarka Prasad
399	,, Kamleshwar Sawar Singh
400	,, Ranvir Baleshwar Singh
401	,, Purshottam Pande
402	,, Ballabhdas Jai Ramji
403	,, Jagdish Prasad Bhagwandas
404	,, Balkishan
405	,, Heerdas Shibbandas
406	,, Nandlal Samarlal
407	,, Reshamlal Tikaram
408	,, Kailash Narayan J. L. Saxena
409	,, Dhanlal Gobardhanlal
410	,, Abhilal Singh
411	,, Sheoprasad Sukhlal
412	,, Premnath Tiwari
413	,, Kharak Singh Harpal Singh
414	,, Kanhaiyalal Gopeshwar
415	,, Sohanlal Sheodayal
416	,, Ballabh Prasad Ram Awtar
417	,, Madanlal Ganga Vishnu
418	,, Chandrika Prasad Lalji
419	,, Narayan Brajlal
420	,, Badri Prasad Bans Gopal
421	,, Champa Lal Ram Chandra

1	2
RAIPUR	
422	Shri Ramblr Singh Laleshwar Singh
423	,, Kanshram Mansharam
424	,, Nathoo Raghu
425	,, Pitta Ganga
426	,, Samalia Chamroo
427	,, Rajaram Ram Prasad
428	,, Gorelal Heera
429	,, Lalman Jhumalal
430	,, Babulal Gumraj
431	,, Savla Pyare
432	,, Thirolal
433	,, Mani Sahay
434	,, Chokhelal Pardeshi
435	,, Dr. Brajnandan Singh Bisram Singh Yad[illegible]
436	,, Mahesh Shri Ram
437	,, Jogi Vishwanath
438	,, Kundanlal Brajlal
439	,, Prakash Nathoo Lal
440	,, Prag Datt Hanumal
441	,, Kamleshwar Ram Sita Ram
442	,, Bhagat Swaroop
443	,, Sanmatram Bhagirathi
444	,, Tulsiram Jharihar
445	,, Sujwan Swami Laxman Swami
446	,, Gopikishan Asharam
447	,, Chunsa Nakul
448	,, Mohanlal
449	,, Gulal Chindas
450	,, Kanhaiyalal Firtoo
451	,, Arbin Lakhuram
452	,, Manilal
453	,, Shyam Sundar Ram Pratap
454	,, Gopal Rao Maruti Rao
455	,, Dwark Prasad Bansilal
456	,, Gangaram Budh Ram
457	,, Maugal Das Sumrelal
458	,, Shankarrao Venkatrno
459	,, Budh Ram Mehraji
460	,, Ghasiram Manrakhan
461	,, Samodh Chatroo
462	,, Nathoolal Heera Lal
463	,, Vasudeo Hira Dube
464	,, Ganpat Bhuwan

1	2

RAIPUR

465	Shri Ram Prasad Kaleedin
466	,, Mata Bhau Deendayal
467	,, Bhaiya Lal Shitlal
468	,, Jhumuk Lal Thakur Ram
469	,, Jhagroo Prasad Vijaya Shankar
470	,, Ram Bharosa Thakur Ram
471	,, Manghiram Shobharam
472	,, Buhat Gehiya
473	,, Raghunath
474	,, Ram Charan Tulsiram
475	,, Narayandas Shobharam
476	,, Kunj Biharilal Ganpat Lal
477	,, Bansilal Sadai
478	,, Ram Bhau Balkrishna Rao
479	,, Dilip Singh Vishwanath Singh
480	,, Amal Das Ayodhya Das
481	,, Girwar Lal Jai Ram
482	,, Sundar Singh Genda Singh
483	,, Jhumuklal Ganga Ram
484	,, Bipra Prasad Biharilal
485	,, Gobardhan Badri Narayan
486	,, Janakram Bhikhari
487	,, Khnman Singh Ram Singh
488	,, Daroo Khedu
489	,, Jagatram Sheoram
490	,, Sarjoodas Jeevrakhandas
491	,, Nandlal Prem Nath
492	Smt. Lila Bai
493	Shri Jamunalal Tejlal
494	,, Bhuwan Singh Pran Singh
495	,, Chandulal Maksudan
496	,, Sitaram Bhuneshar
497	,, Sheo Ratan Puri
498	,, Bansilal Sadai
499	,, Lalluram Shriraj Singh
500	,, Bahorik Thakurram
501	,, Ram Bharoshe Dhaniram
502	,, Shyam Shankar Ram Prakash
503	,, Jhadu Tijau
504	,, Baiha Sukdeo
505	,, Ishwari Prasad Nandlal Prasad
506	,, Ram Sahay Pooran Lal
507	,, Ramadhar Pooran Lal

1	2
RAIPUR	
508	Shri Mohar Singh Umed Singh
509	,, Laxman Singh
510	,, Lakhnoo Kripa Ram
511	,, Girbarial Jailal
512	,, Jagdhar S/o Shri Motilal
513	,, Ram Das Raghunath
514	,, Chhabilal Ram Bhagirathi
515	,, Maharaji Ghansi Kasi Bhai
516	,, Ganesh Ram Brajlal
517	,, Jagmohan Jairam Genda
518	,, Ramlal Biharlal
519	,, Rakesh Chandra Shyam Sunder Tiwari
520	,, Lalmani Indu Prasad Tiwari
521	,, Chhabi Ram Ramadhin Mishra
522	,, Girish Chand Gopesh Chand Sharma
523	,, Ram Narayan Sahu *Divisional Accountant*
524	,, Navajano Amrat
DHAMTARI	
1	Shri Mukund Rai Liniya
2	,, Gulab Rao Udaijee
3	,, Ram Ratan Shobha Ram
4	,, Kanhai Singh Koli
5	,, Jhaman Sheolal
6	,, Mannulal Chunnulal Barai
7	,, Shobha Ram Mohan
8	,, Bishali Raghu
9	,, Mankarji Maharaji
10	,, Phirtoo Jhadihar
11	,, Gujeba Manikrao
12	,, Nothooji Indujee Jagtap
13	,, Gangadhar Shridhar
14	,, Heera Singh Arjun
15	,, Heeraman Sahdeo
16	,, Girdharilal Balkishan
17	,, Mangla Arjun
18	,, Bir Singh Amirsingh Gond
19	,, Maniram Dasru Gond
20	,, Arjun Pitambar
21	,, Chainu
22	,, Chhotelal Gulab Babu
23	,, Shobha Ram Banwarilal

1	2
DHAMTARI	
24	Shri Shankar Rao Nathoo Rao
25	,, Ratnoo Birbal
26	,, Gobardhan Charan
27	,, Shankarlal Bishahulal
28	,, Bahoran Ganpat
29	,, Heerji Hansraj
30	,, Ramlal Pannalal
31	,, Bhopal Rao Bissuji
32	,, Ramadhin Bahoran Sahu
33	,, Sher Singh
34	,, Haldhar Judawan Deewan
35	,, Heera Singh Amrat
36	,, Munnalal Heeralal Kayastha
37	,, Purshottam Prasad Mathura Prasad Soni
38	,, Bheekhulal Alias Bhuwan Hansraj
39	,, Jagannath Baldev Ram
40	,, Sheo Kumar Sheoboadhan
41	,, Sheo Singh Nirbhaya Singh
42	,, Garibnath Bairaagi
43	,, Bideshi Vishwanath
44	,, Mohanlal Lala Ram Baral
45	,, Baiha S/o Shri Madan Yadav
46	,, Balaram Gulab
47	,, Ram Rao Lalsai
48	,, Laxminath Lilman
49	,, Badri Prasad Ram Bharoshe Gupta
50	,, Sakharam Mahesh Gond
51	,, Heeradhar Judawandhar
52	,, Lakhan Singh Phool Singh
53	,, Narayan Singh Nirbhaya Singh
54	,, Sheo Govind Kirat Ram
55	,, Haldhar Govinddhar
56	,, Bhaiyalal Sheolal
57	,, Deshbandhu Thakur Singh Bhoi
58	,, Dukalu Ram Charan
59	,, Chapsi Hansraj
60	,, Ram Bharose Lilman
61	,, Anandram Rajaram
62	,, Bhujbal Singh Amrat
63	,, Hariram Ghasia
64	,, Samaru Gohadi
65	,, Sheo Prasad Bisahu Prasad
66	,, Govind Laxman

1	2
DHAMTARI	
67	Shri Kanhaiya Savri Kohka
68	" Baratu Bhanu
69	" Keju Ram Laxman Gond
70	" Ganesh Gokul
71	" Kulanjana S/o Jagat
72	" Mehtaru S/o Gulloo
73	" Ram Shobharam Rawat
74	" Jhumuk S/o Shri Kulbul Koshta
75	" Jawahar Lal Ghasiram
76	" Shankar Rao Rajewa Jadhav
77	" Ramdulare Bhagirathi Pande
78	" Pardeshiram Santosh
79	" Hazarilal Gajadhar Prasad Jain
80	" Bihari Duli Chand
81	" Butu Bodhi
82	" Nannu Dular Kumhar
83	" Thukel Singh Kodi Gond
84	" Tadi Gulab Ravat
85	" Latel Pankoo Gond
86	" Parsadi Nasehru
87	" Sheocharan Nathooji Maratha
88	" Kondamal Panchomal
89	" Tekumal Ghannumal
90	" Thanwar Dharau
91	" Ganeshram Dharam Singh
92	" Shakhan Ram Itwari
93	" Themania Tara Chand
94	" Ram Charan Bodhi
95	" Thukel Pancham
96	" Rachan Chungu
97	" Bilwa
98	" Mangloo
99	" Girdhari Rai Singh
100	" Mohan
101	" Kalyan Singh S/o Shri Firtoo
102	" Asha Ram S/o Baldev Yadav
103	" Padcham Baisakhu
104	" Shyamlal Rajaram Nagri
105	" Anand Ram Pitambar
106	" Baliram Bhadu
107	" Bhima Pundroo
108	" Dau Fatku
109	" Gorelal Rai Singh

1	2
DHAMTARI	
110	Shri Jai Singh Murha Gidhawa
111	,, Mukhau Manglu Gond
112	,, Dhurwa Bakti
113	,, Rainu S/o Shri Sudhoo
114	,, Gada alias Godaram S/o Shri Dora
115	,, Tijau S/o Shri Suddhoo
116	,, Tulsi Ram Shuklu
117	,, Dhan Singh Sarvan
118	,, Jala Ram Pahar Singh Bhumka
119	,, Sonau S/o Shri Andoli Sahu
120	,, Babka S/o Shri Chidgu
121	Shri Vishnath Dukalu Gond
122	,, Mansa Ram Bisnath Gada
123	,, Balbhadra Das Mukund Das Bairagi
124	,, Dasrath Bhangidas
125	,, Paklu Arjun Gond
126	,, Mehar Sing Bhasia
127	,, Sukh Ram Dharmoo
128	,, Judawandas Mukund Das Bairagi
129	,, Jagat Ram Pancham Singh
130	,, Firtooram Ram Ratan Rawat
131	,, Ramji Mahgoo Jaitpuri
132	,, Ram Charan Anjori
133	,, Ramratan
134	,, Sheonath Bhadu
135	,, Budhram Dasrath
136	,, Jodha Ram Nathuram
137	,, Kalyan Singh Kham Singh
138	,, Suklal Gulab
139	,, Pandit Dhanau
140	,, Bansilal Shyamji
141	,, Jaggoo Kusal
142	,, Sunder Sai Budhoo
143	,, Shrjoo Das Ghanshyam Das
144	,, Firtoo Deedar
145	,, Bhagoli Bir Singh
146	,, Barik Rao Chaitu
147	,, Ram Nath Mahajan
148	,, Gobha Lagnoo Bhumka
149	,, Takhat Umedi
150	,, Pahar Singn Samaru
151	,, Dhansai Sunna

1	2
DHAMTARI	
152	Shri Lakhnoo Gutte Gond
153	,, Dhan Singh Samaru
154	,, Sukalu Khondiya
155	,, Baijnath Bhassoo
156	,, Shobha Ram Mangloo
157	,, Dwaroo Thotha
158	,, Ghasia Bhadu
159	,, Thanwar S/o Shri Durjan
160	,, Mangloo Biru Bhumka
161	,, Harakh Ram Umrao
162	,, Mangloo S/o Shri Itwari
163	,, Bishambhar Dwaroo
164	,, Lohru Ratiram
165	,, Mangal Gowardhan Kevat
166	,, Sube Sing Ghasiram
167	,, Shobha Ram Shobhnath Teli
168	,, Shri Ram Mangalram Halba
169	,, Pancham Singh Amoli
170	,, Ananadram Milap Gond
171	,, Samay Das Bodhan Satnami
172	,, Amar Sai Anandram
173	,, Niranjan S/o Shri Sobharai
174	,, Ram Prasad S/o Shri Bisram Halba
175	,, Husain Khan S/o Shri Jouhar Khan
176	,, Dhiraj S/o Shri Chain Singh
177	,, Puran Singh Banwa Kewat
178	,, Keval Singh Chaitu Gond
179	,, Makhan Singh Ganga Dhar Lohar
180	,, Saganu Sakha Ram Gond
181	,, Sukhdu Hari Halba
182	,, Chaitu Gond
183	,, Hatoi Dhansai Gond
184	,, Ram Singh Kodu Gond
185	,, Derha Bodhi Gond
186	,, Jhitkoo Nira Gond
187	,, Pakla Bhikha Gond
188	,, Simti S/o Shri Achholi Gond
189	,, Chamroo Khari Gond
190	,, Ram Singh Lohar
191	,, Heera Singh Amart Gond
192	,, Bhangau Ram Arjun Gond
193	,, Baldev Dhaniram
194	,, Parbat Rao Maratha

1	2
DHAMTARI	
195	Shri Puranik Bahorin Teli
196	,, Jaggu Kushal Gond
197	,, Bideshi Dhan Singh Bhat
198	,, Soamnath S/o Shri Ram Sahai Gond
199	,, Budh Ram Lohar
200	,, Meghnath Ajab Teli
201	,, Sadhu Ram Shisambar
202	,, Nankoo Jodhi Koshta
203	,, Benu Bir Singh Halba
204	,, Dwaru Khedu Kalar
205	,, Badrinath Shobha Rai
206	,, Sukhdu Tibbal
207	,, Dasrath Khooja
208	,, Mukhau Chamroo
209	,, Hari Charan Kapil Halba
210	,, Pooran Dasru Gond
211	,, Shobha Das Ballabh Das
212	,, Ram Prasad
213	,, Niram S/o Shri Bishahu
214	,, Sheo Charan Parsadi
215	,, Hinchharam S/o Shri Bhuwaneshwar
216	,, Madhov Rao Deonath
217	,, Thano Baba
218	,, Bhoorelai Ganesh
219	,, Alakhram Purshottam
220	,, Dirbee Ram Pati Ram
221	,, Sevaram Gendaram
222	,, Deonath Purshottam
223	,, Narayanrao S/o Bitthal Raoji
224	,, Tara Chand Ram Dayal
225	,, Sheo Prasad Sukhlal
226	,, Bishaha Dhansai
227	,, Mangal Bisroo
228	,, Sunderlal S/o Shri Jeevalal Tiwari
229	,, Dharam Das Deo Singh
230	,, Govindram Janardan
231	,, Mohanlal Bhagoli
232	,, Feruram Sunhar
233	,, Jhaduram Gulab
234	,, Jethuram Dhanaram
235	,, Bir Singh Mukund Singh
236	,, Bishau Singh Prahlad Singh
237	,, Jugal Kishore S/o Sunderlal

1	2
DHAMTARI	
238	Shri Puranik Bahorin
239	,, Mansa Ram Ramnath Sahu
240	,, Dukaloo Ram Charan
241	,, Tulsi prasad Bhagwat Prasad
242	,, Ram Charan Alen
243	,, Suberam Heeradhar
244	,, Gokul Singh Mukund Sing
245	,, Bhukhandas Makund Das
246	,, Bhagu Dadiram
247	,, Konda Dhanau
248	,, Dhayji Raghoji
249	,, Budhram Mohan
250	,, Tiharu S/o Shri Loknath
251	,, Salik Ram Chandulal
252	,, Mangoo Baji Rao
253	,, Girdharee Shashi
254	,, Hari Ram Ghasia
255	,, Kishoree Alias Kanhai S/o Ganesh
256	,, Baigan Rao Arjun
257	,, Bhekhan Gajgdhar
258	,, Raruharam Sarharam
259	,, Ratan Singh Halalu
260	,, Shobha Ram
261	,, Dulkha Maharaii
262	,, Bihari Dulidhand
263	,, Palai Keja
264	,, Chhotu Lal Domar
265	,, Jogi Ram Shambhoo
266	,, Bhagwangir Chandgir
267	,, Gaya Ram
268	,, Guhi Prasad Thakur Prasad
269	,, Peelwa alias Sheo Prasad
270	,, Bogi Ram
271	,, Tulsiram Heera Lal
272	,, Govindram Purshottam
273	,, Milandas Thanoo
274	,, Rajav Jagdeo
275	,, Deonath Purshottam
276	,, Bideshi Dhan Singh
277	,, Bhoolan Dhamroo
278	,, Badrinath Sevaram
279	,, Sukhroo Hari
280	,, Jawahar Singh Ghasiram

1	2
DHAMTARI	
281	Shri Mangloo Keju
282	,, Parsadee Nohar
283	,, Budhoo Lodhi
284	,, Jethu Maniram
285	,, Latal Tenka
286	,, Manju S/o Shri Dayali
287	,, Lalsa Podru
288	,, Sagun Salloo
289	,, Bakla Bheekha
MAHASAMUND	
1	Shri Mukhau Boader
2	,, Lalji Joadhan
3	,, Daya Shankar Baijnath
4	,, Kunj Lall Gobardhan
5	,, Yati Yatanlal Guru Upadhyaya
6	,, Chhotelal Chandrabhan
7	,, Chandulal Sarjoo Prasad
8	,, Bhagtram Ram Pratap
9	,, Ram Charan Gauri Shankar
10	,, Jeevangir Poorangir
11	,, Sohanlal
12	,, Bhagwandas Panchand Mehta
13	,, Bansi Kapoor Chand
14	,, Sukhra S/o Shri Ramnath
15	,, Ram Narayan Lala Ram
16	,, Jhumuk Lal Punu Prasad
17	,, Vinod Kumar
18	,, Ram Lal Badlu
19	,, Ram Swaroop Das Narayan Das
20	,, Raghuwar S/o Samaru Sao
21	,, Bhuwanlal
22	,, Punu Ram Kapildas
23	,, Phool Singh SukhDeo
24	,, Pakloo alias Mohan
25	,, Manmat Bai W/o Shri Pakloo
26	,, Sumrit Bai W/o Shri Rajaram
27	,, Kaliram Amar Singh
28	,, Vishnu Jarhoo
29	,, Laxman Sheo Charan
30	,, Gajadhar Heera Prasad
31	,, Keshram Kapilnath

1	2
MAHASAMUND	
32	Shri Narayan Parasram
33	,, Vishnu Prasad Bisahu Prasad
34	,, Shankar Rao Trinbakrao
35	,, Shivaji Gobardhan
36	,, Bauda Ram Charan
37	,, Khaidu Prasad Sheo Charan
38	,, Ganpatrao Trinbakrao
39	,, R. C. Joshi G. S. Joshi
40	,, Babojan Singh Laxman
41	,, Kevaldas S/o Shri Baigan
42	,, Savaldas
43	,, Janardangir Bhagwangir
44	,, Mangal Puri Ratan Puri
45	,, Manrakhan S/o Heera Ram
46	,, Raru S/o Bramha
47	,, Ramadhar
48	,, Shrimahesh S/o Kishan
49	,, Dwarka Prasad Sakha Ram
50	,, Bhagwani S/o Deo Chand
51	,, Ram Bhau Kapil
52	,, Sarjoo S/o Roru
53	,, Chauthmal Chandrabhan
54	,, Tejnath Yogi
55	,, Amrat Lal Dhanji Bhai
56	,, Rukmani W/o Jata Shankar
57	,, Tulsi Ram Sheo Charan Pillay
58	Smt. Bhagjrathi W/o Sheo Prasad Rawat
59	Shri Ram Khilawan Chandulal Shukla
60	,, Adhar
61	,, Manrakhan S/o Lallu Sonar
62	,, Fattelal Lallu Azad
63	,, Sarjoo S/o Girdhar Kurmi
64	,, Mangloo S/o Sobharam
65	,, Manrakhan S/o Heeraram
66	,, Shobha S/o Ramji Gond
67	,, Totaram Mitharam Patil
68	,, Prandas Mangela
69	,, Gadda Manji
70	,, Pandit Ram Charan Sharma
71	,, Thanuram Sukhdeo
72	,, Kiratiram Ram Bharosha
73	,, Parasram
74	,, Ram Bux Thakur Ram

1	2
MAHASAMUND	
75	Shri Krishna Sadasheo Vhite
76	,, Thukelgir Mangalgir
77	,, Kanhaiyalal Ramji
78	,, Mohan
79	,, Jailal Kanhaiya
80	,, Sheodutt Singh
81	,, Gobardhan S/o Kanhai
82	,, Bhuwan Singh Raghubar
83	,, Baliram Amar Singh
84	,, Chhabilal Bhagirathi
85	,, Hanuman Singh S/o Sheolal
86	,, Ardhavgir Badkabir
87	,, Arti Bisahu
88	,, Lalluram Narayan
89	,, Laxmi Chand Kapoor Chand
90	,, Maharaji
91	,, Gaurishankar
92	,, Dwarka Prasad Sukh Ram
93	,, Prabhulal Heeralal
94	,, Hingla Jagir Hardeo Jagir
95	,, Arimardangir Bheendgir
96	,, Chandulal Kunjlal
97	,, Sudarshan Pitambar
98	,, Dhowal S/o Ram Chandra
99	,, Khelu Ghasia
100	,, Phool Singh Maharaj
101	,, Sadaram Kulanjan
102	,, Raghuwar Singh Buchhuwa
103	,, Sudarsan S/o Pooran
104	,, Samnath Subal
105	,, Sukhlal Kulhai
106	,, Kalju S/o Megnath
107	,, Rajau Hatau
108	,, Kunj S/o Shri Hari Singh
109	,, Pawalji Nemi
110	,, Ghasiram Raghunath
111	,, Ghasiram Shukhram
112	,, Ram Krishna Kunjbihari
113	,, Mangir Milapgir
114	,, Dorha Prasad S/o Bramha Pande
115	,, Ram Bhadra Dube
116	,, Ananddas Chaindas
117	Smt. Indrotin W/o Lallu Ram

1	2
MAHASAMUND	
118	Shri Laxmilal Gendamal Jain
119	,, Chandrapal
120	,, Budan Singh Parau Singh
121	,, Ram Sharan Sharma
122	,, Dwarika Prasad Sukhram
123	Smt. Lila Bai W/o Bishram
124	Shri Mannoo Lal Bishram
125	,, Sakharam Kodu
126	,, Satya Swaroop Shrinath
127	,, Anjir Singh Ganpat Singh
128	,, Chamru Ram Madhu Sudan
129	,, Ram Singh Sahulal
130	,, Johan
131	,, Madhodas Thakurdas
132	,, Mahadeo Singh Chandar Singh
133	,, Hari Singh Pathak
134	,, Jwala Prasad Rambisal
135	Smt. Mohri Bai W/o Shri Rambisal
136	Shri Kanhaiyalal Pardeshi
137	,, Jaideo Gajadhar Satpathi
138	,, Gargav S/o Anand
139	,, Chamra Bohram
140	,, Sirajan Singh Baijnath
141	,, Raja Ram Deena
142	,, Maniram Sharma
143	,, Kapil S/o Shri Manohar
144	,, Subardhan
145	,, Meghnath Baijnath
146	,, Kalooram Bhuramal
147	,, Baldeo Brajbhushan Prasad
148	,, Narsimh Shambhoo
149	,, Kalloo Joshi
150	,, Hagroo Gonda
151	,, Sujju Majhar
152	,, Kartik Betan
153	,, Thakur Khan
154	,, Shobha Ram
155	,, Raipuriha Selha
156	,, Gokul Deena
157	,, Bhedia alias Baldeo
158	,, Gojo Nohar
159	,, Sundar Singh Kewal Singh
160	,, Bir Singh Gopinath

1	2

MAHASAMUND

161	Shri Bansiram Sonia
162	,, Sahik
163	,, Jeevan Jiya Pooranjiya
164	,, Laxmilal Gayamal
165	,, Laogeva Bhanjee
166	,, Khooba Ramji
167	,, Dada Dwarkanath
168	,, Hiraman Dhanjit
169	,, Parasanna Kumar Banmali
170	,, Muhammad Gaffar Muhammad Kasim
171	,, Jagdish Chandra Shekhar
172	,, Sukroo Pitambar
173	,, Indal Prasad Hari Prasad
174	,, Shantilal Gandhishwar
175	,, Heeralal Sheoraj Singh
176	,, Johar Singh Pahar Singh
177	,, Bishal Gokuldas
178	,, Raghubir Singh Budhoo
179	,, Manhar Manbodh
180	,, Chhotelal Chandrabhan

SIMGA

1	Shri Sahaj Khan S/o Sewai Khan
2	,, Kejuram S/o Kanhaiyalal
3	,, Tejuram S/o Dhanaram
4	,, Ghorsai S/o Gyandas
5	Smt. Sona Bai W/o Shri Kraparam
6	Shri Shankar Lal
7	,, Amardas S/o Ayodhyadas
8	,, Panch Bahadur S/o Surajpal
9	,, Rewaram S/o Sheo Prasad
10	,, Awadhram S/o Shri Churaman
11	,, Ram Dayal S/o Sonchand
12	,, Gulab Singh S/o Shri Deendayal
13	,, Chhabiram S/o Shri Deendayal
14	,, Mannoolal S/o Deonath
15	,, Kraparam S/o Bhanu
16	,, Koshal Prasad S/o Premdas
17	,, Riliram S/o Shri Jegdeo

1	2
BALODA BAZAR	
1	Shri Nayandas S/o Rajaram
2	,, Mehar S/o Sukhroo
3	,, Siriya S/o Baini
4	,, Laxmi Pandit S/o Bhola Prasad
5	,, Manoharlal S/o Gopaldas
6	,, Chaturdas S/o Visru
7	,, Sevak Ram S/o Bhagwani
8	,, Bisoha S/o Dhansai
9	,, Ramanand S/o Manoharilal
10	,, Kejuram S/o Chhotu Ram
11	,, Jatiram S/o Sukhroo
12	,, Dwarika Pracad S/o Berilal
13	,, Girdharilal S/o Gayaram
14	,, Sukroo S/o Lachhi
15	,, Domar Singh S/o Bhawani
16	,, Devi Dayal S/o Maniram Tiwari
17	,, Rghunath Prasad So Baijnath Prasad
18	,, Ram Sing S/o Manbodh
19	,, Gangoo S/o Bisram
20	,, Madan Singh S/o Rathoo
21	,, Bramha S/o Samaroo
22	,, Sahas Ram S/o Suklal
23	,, Ram Charan S/o Anjori
24	,, Moolsat Ram S/o Gulab Singh
25	,, Bilkhoo Des S/o Baldev Das
26	,, Brij Bhusandas S/o Sohanlal
27	,, Tunnilal S/o Ballooram
28	,, Brij Bhusanlal S/o Ramdas
29	,, Ramesh Lal S/o Tikaram
30	,, Rameshwar Dayal S/o Shiv Shevak Mishra
31	,, Pyarelal S/o Bhuneshwar Prasad
32	,, Ram Prasad S/o Baijnath
33	,, Chokhelal S/o Pardeshi
34	,, Ramadin
35	,, Harnarayan S/o Bhagwat Prasad
36	,, Bandhoo
37	,, Karan Singh S/o Bhagwan Singh
38	,, Pyarelal S/o Shri Ramkisan
39	,, Bishram S/o Shri Konda
40	,, Bisahu S/o Shri Konda
41	,, Pila Ram S/o Mansingh
42	,, Pundalik Sada Sheo
43	,, Sukhroo

1	2
BALODA BAZAR	
44	Shri Kanhaiya Lal S/o Shri Girdhari
45	,, Madan Singh S/o Hirdaya Singh
46	,, Ganesh Ram S/o Kapilnath
47	,, Chhabi Ram S/o Deendayal
48	,, Dilip Singh S/o Bisroo
49	,, Harbansh S/o Shri Ramratan
50	,, Ganeshram Ram Sahay
51	,, Bannoo S/o Dharmoo
52	,, Amar Singh Jagat
53	,, Gobardhan
54	,, Vijai Prasad Ishwar Prasad
PALADI	
1	Shri Konda S/o Samroo
2	,, Ramji S/o Narayan
3	,, Bilasi S/o Parsoo
4	,, Dheeraji S/o Loknath
5	,, Ramnath S/o Sitaram
6	,, Madan S/o Mohan
7	,, Gangaram S/o Durga Prasad
8	,, Ram Charan S/o Bahoran
9	,, Mukh Singh S/o Bhuneshwar
10	,, Ramlal S/o Banshi
11	,, Salikram S/o Domar Singh
12	,, Dhanuram S/o Gokul
13	,, Birjooram S/o Ram Singh
14	,, Saryoo S/o Dukhwa
15	,, Ayodhya Prasad Sharma S/o Shri Ranjan Prasad Sharma
16	,, Laxman Singh S/o Rambux Singh Verma
17	,, Saryoo Prasad S/o Dukhwa Prasad
18	,, Khuman Singh S/o Mansharam
19	,, Patiram S/o Mansukh
20	,, Sarhooram S/o Kawal Singh
21	,, Sitaram S/o Shri Baisakhu
22	,, Durga Prasad S/o Bihari Prasad
23	,, Deendayal S/o Devi Singh
24	,, Kejauram S/o Shri Manohar
25	,, Sundar Singh S/o Keval Singh
26	,, Sheolal S/o Shri Dular Singh
27	,, Dwarika Prasad S/o Sukhram

1	2
KASDOL	
1	Shri Hari Singh S/o Bhoola
2	,, Kranti Singh S/o Chain Singh
GARIABAND	
1	Shri Moti Singh S/o Raghubir Singh
2	,, Chitrakoot Prasad S/o Jairam Prasad
3	,, Jagannath S/o Ram Gulam
4	,, Kunjlal S/o Ram Bharosha
5	,, Khedu Prasad S/o Durga Prasad
6	,, Ram Sahay S/o Pooranlal
7	,, Prandas S/o Mangela
8	,, Madangopal S/o Budhoomal
9	,, Narayan S/o Laxman
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11	,, Keshoram S/o Ram Charan
12	,, Vishwadas S/o Parsadee
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14	,, Bilwa Satnami
15	,, Pilaru S/o Bhaiyaram Satnami
16	,, Mhilau S/o Dhaniram Satnami
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23	,, Guha S/o Hazari
24	,, Pukhraj S/o Ramlal Oswal
25	,, Sheo Ratanpuri S/o Trilochanpuri
26	,, Jahroo S/o Loknath
27	,, Manoharpuri S/o Kasiram
28	,, Laldas S/o Govindram
29	,, Pyarelal S/o Pancham
FINGESHWAR (RAJIM)	
1	Shri Ram Khilawan S/o Ram Charan
BHATAPARA	
1	Shri Rajni S/o Shri Kishun
2	,, Chetu S/o Shri Sukh Chain
3	,, Hari Prasad S/o Kashiram

1	2
BHATAPARA	
4	Shri Gangadhar S/o Loknath
5	,, Pilau S/o Nankee
6	,, Cheitu S/o Samaroo
7	,, Birsing S/o Gopinath
8	,, Hari Prasad
9	,, Ismile Khan S/o Ianat Khan
10	,, Chaitu S/o Shri Ram Bux
11	,, Chhotelal S/o Ram Manohar
12	,, Jai Kishan alias Mannulal Mishra
13	,, Amratlal S/o Dhanjee
14	,, Sohas Ram
15	,, Bajrangi
16	,, Ram Swaroop Mishra
17	,, Balbhadra Prasad Shukla
18	,, Ram Krishna S/o Shankar Shesha
19	,, Ram Gopal S/o Chhabilal Sharma
20	,, Rasool Bux
21	,, Gnrudasmal S/o Jatumal Sindhi
22	,, Bhondulal S/o Sevaram
23	,, Sarveshwar Prasad Gayadeen
24	,, Pardeshi S/o Shri Kulanjan
25	,, Gaya Prasad S/o Murlidhar
26	,, Itwari S/o Shri Dharmoo
27	Smt. Udiya W/o Shri Indal
28	Shri Amar Singh Hinchharam
29	,, Chhotu S/o Ram Bharosh
30	,, Gokuldas S/o Bahorandas
31	,, Kedar S/o Thakurram
32	,, Pancham S/o Bisroo Ahir
33	,, Ram Charan S/o Shri Tijau
34	,, Bilkhoodas S/o Baldev das
35	,, Ramadhns S/o Shri Santosh
36	,, Kasim Khan S/o Rajni Khan
37	,, Gajadhar Prasad S/o Bhuwanlal
38	,, Surya Prasad S/o Sarveshwar Prasad
PATAN	
1	Shri Udairam

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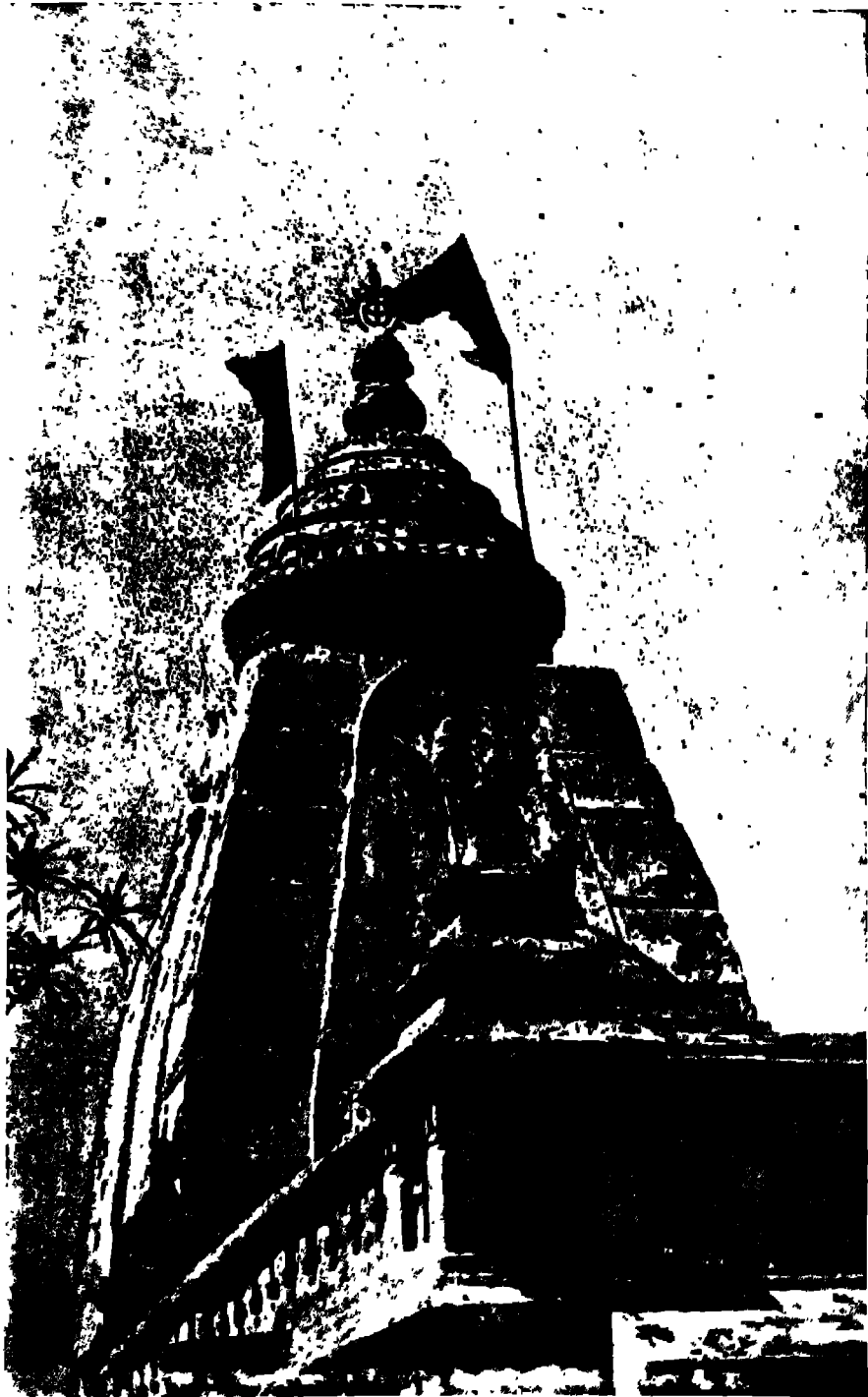
Women engaged in harvesting (Courtesy Information & Publicity Deptt.)

Dudhadhari Temple at Raipur (Courtesy Information & Publicity Deptt.)

Jain Temple at Arang, Kalachuri Period, 12th century A. D.
(Courtesy State Archaeology Deptt.)

Bronze image of Bodhisatva Avalokiteshwar from Sirpur, 7th-8th century A. D.
(Courtesy State Archaeology Deptt.)

Gond Sculpture from Sirpur, c. 16th century A.D. (Courtesy State Archaeology Deptt.)

Rajivlochan Temple at Rajim (Courtesy State Archaeology Deptt.)

Varaha incarnation of Vishnu, Ramchandra Temple, Rajim, 7th-8th century A. D.
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Sculpture in Ramchandra Temple, Rajim, 7th-8th century A. D.
(Courtesy State Archaeology Deptt.)

Copper Plate Inscription of Amarasimhadeva last Kalachuri ruler of Raipur
(Courtesy State Archaeology Deptt.)

ERRATA

Page	Para	Line	For	Read
1	2	7	miles	kilometres
1	Footnote	2	8213	8213.6
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5	2	3	Ther	They
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7	1	7	of Kachhar	as Kachhar
45	3	5	501 A.D.	601 A.D.
46	1	1	Kasala	Kosala
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62	4	3	forets	forts
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96	1	13	lead	led
97	Table	Column 3	14.4	14.14
102	2	2	Talugu	Telugu
103	2	12	haltahi	Khaltahi
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105	1	25	man ke	*man ke*
105	Foot note	9	Liguisfs	Linguistics
107	3	1	Hindu	Hindus
109	2	13	apostles	apostle
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111	5	2	Fkhahi	Ekhahi
112	2	1	at	as
114	Footnote	6	Bisonhomi	Bisonhorn
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145	4	1	(0-5 to 1-5%)	(0.5 to 1.5%)
146	1	13	plastic	elastic
163	Table	6	*Panchvdiplosis oryzae*	*Pachydiplosis oryzae*
216	2	5	Cousumption	Consumption
218	Table	1	year	—
231	2	3	Rs. 5 00 lakhs	Rs. 500 lakhs
237	1	6	early, twenties	early 'twenties
240	5	8	were and	were split and
245	Table Col. 2		161	116
271	4	10	money-leanding	money-lending
279	2	21	1921 to 1925	1921 to 1924
285	Table Col. 1		1967-68	1966-67
292	5	5	29,379	29,373
304	2	21	in the Appendix	in Chapter IX
313	Footnote	3	61 lakhs	6¼ lakhs
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332	3	8	*Malguzars*, demand	*Malguzars'* demand
336	2	13	*gramaphimukh*	*Gramabhimukh*
347	3	8	Dissrict	District
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403	1	3	in	is
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411	1	1	Montford Following	Following
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412	2	4	Provincies	Provinces
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492	4	5	ones	area
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498	Table	Col. 5	1962-64	1963-64
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521	1	10	constat	constant
528	2	5	Chhaitisgarh	Chhattisgarh
528	3	17	Raghunadan	Raghunandan
529	2	12	magazine could	magazine which could
529	2	18	*Paharedar*	*Pahredar*
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551	1	6	culhan	Kulhan
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570	3	7	grend	grand